Telephone Calls-August 1959

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Telephone Call, DDE to Acting Secretary of State, plus copy~~ (3 pgs ~~plus 1 copy~~) DDE 8/4/82		~~8/13/59~~	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 44 Folder: Telephone Calls-August 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Aug. 13	discussion of Pres. trip to Europe
Aug. 13	Gen. Persons called -- David Kendall coming up with HEW appropriation and proposed statements; miscellaneous items
Aug. 5	TVA bill agreement
Aug. 4	to Lyndon Johnson re "leak" on Pres. opinion of L. JOhnson
Aug. 3	possible dates for Khrushchev and DeGaulle visit

TELEPHONE CALLS

August 31, 1959

	From London
10:35 a.m.	Called Secretary Anderson re housing bill veto
12:58 p.m.	Called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

August 25, 1959

12:22	Called Senator Bridges who was in a meeting
12:26	Talked with Senator Bridges
12:50	Called Chief West at farm but he was at Major Eisenhower's residence
12:52	Talked with Chief West
1:04	Called Major Eisenhower
1:27	Called Mrs. Whitman
1:32	Called Mrs. Whitman
2:09	Called Mrs. Whitman
5:50	Called Major Eisenhower
6:35	George Allen called the President

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 24, 1959

6:15	The President called Secretary Herter
6:52	The President called Secretary Herter again
7:06	The President called Major Eisenhower
8:06	Percival Brundage called the President

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TELEPHONE CALLS

August 21, 1959 — The President called Admiral Strauss

August 22, 1959

12:09 — The President tried to get Secretary Anderson -- cancelled

12:4- — The President called Secretary Herter to complain about another leak from the State Department

1:46 — The President tried, and failed, to get Secretary Dillon

1:49 — The President called Dr. Saulnier

August 23, 1959

4:40 — The President called Dr. Saulnier

8:45 — George Humphrey called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 18, 1959

1:05	The President tried to get the Vice President on the telephone. He was at Virginia Beach and the President cancelled the call; sent him a letter instead
1:06	The President called acw to dictate the above letter.
6:17	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 16, 1959 -
Gettysburg

9:30 The President called Mrs. Nevins

10:53 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Denver.

TELEPHONE CALLS

August 15, 1959

11:56 The President called Secretary Dillon

10:19 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, in Denver

August 16, 1959

9:53 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver

SECRET

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by BSR

TELEPHONE CALL TO THE
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
GETTYSBURG - AUGUST 13, 1959

See Memorandum of the Acting Secretary dated August 12th.

I. LONDON

(a) The President will go from the airport in London, August 27th, direct to the Embassy residence for a quiet evening.

(b) A brief ceremony at the London airport is acceptable.

II. BALMORAL

(a) It is now arranged that the President will spend the night of the 28th at Balmoral Castle, returning the next day.

(b) The President asked Dillon to check on how many people should accompany him to Balmoral. Dillon is to find out whether Macmillan wants to go along.

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The President feels:

1. Either General Goodpaster or Major Eisenhower should accompany him, acting as an Aide.

2. This is a purely social call, so the President feels he should spare the Secretary of State from making the trip. He agreed Ambassador Whitney would be fine to go along, as a representative of the State Department, if Macmillan takes someone from the Foreign Office.

3. He wants to take General Snyder.

4. Sergeant Moaney is also to go.

5. The President is perfectly willing to go in one of the British Viscounts, but probably Colonel Draper and the Secret Service would want to be sure the plane is checked out.

6. The President would like to use a helicopter from the airport to Balmoral and back to the airport.

IV. CHEQUERS

(a) The President would like the talks terminated the morning of the 31st.

(b) The Secretary of State should be at Chequers. (He suggested the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, or the Chief of Staff.)

(c) The President questioned whether anyone from Defense was needed. Finally the discussion narrowed to John Irwin or Gordon Gray (who is familiar with all policies). State is to make recommendation to him, but he will make the final decision.

(d) Others to accompany the President to Chequers are: General Snyder, General Goodpaster or Major Eisenhower, Sergeant Moaney, and Mrs. Whitman.

V. LONDON (After Chequers)

(a) The President first said he would hold a press conference or do a fifteen-minute program on Eurovision, but it seemed to me they finally settled on a brief press conference at the Embassy. The question of a press conference with Macmillan was discarded when the President said he would prefer it to be at the Embassy (where naturally Macmillan would not be included.) The President pointed out that if he did not have a press conference in London, he certainly could not have one in Bonn or Paris.

(b) The President will have lunch on the 31st at the Embassy (before the press conference).

(c) Dillon is to find out what kind of clothes the President should bring. (This applies to Paris, London and Balmoral).

(d) The President is willing to see the Foreign Minister of Spain for a brief time in London on August 31st.

V. LONDON (After Chequers) (Cont'd)

(e) September 1st is to be an absolutely free day. The President may want quietly to re-visit some of the places he lived during the war. That night there will be a dinner for wartime associates; he and Macmillan will make out the list during their stay at Chequers.

(f) The President will visit the American Chapel at St. Paul's.

VI. PARIS

(a) After the President arrives at theEmbassy, he wants a free hour. Tentative Schedule is as follows:

10:00	Arrive airport
11:00	Arrive Paris
12:00 or 12:15	The President will leave to see the Elysee Palace.

The Embassy of France Library

(b) The President agrees to the Arc de Triomphe suggestion and going to Rambouillet. The President will not go to the Hotel de Ville.

(c) What does de Gaulle mean by a big reception after the dinner? Does he mean all Chiefs of Mission in Paris - or just NATO?

(d) The President agrees to the laying of the wreath.

(e) The President agrees to go out to Rauchambious and the Arc de Triomphe suggestion, but not to go to the Hotel deVille.

(f) Our Ambassador in Paris is to tell de Gaulle that the President is very complimented by his suggestion that he would go to the airport when the President leaves Paris, but that if he did so, it would set a precedent for the President here in the United States that would consume entirely too much time - The President here has so many visitors.

(g) The appointments withLuns, Spaak and Segni okay.

(h) The President said he would make a "short address" of some kind while in Paris, but it was not clear to me when or where.

Ann C. Whitman

Telephone calls, A ugust 12, 1959
Gettysburg

11:58 The President tried to get Dr. Milton Eisenhower; he had left for Mexico

6:55 The President tried to get Congressman Dick Simpson to thank him for help on rates of interest bill. Unsuccessful

August 13, 1959

General Persons called the President. David Kendall coming up tomorrow with HEW appropriation and proposed statement and a number of other bills.

Will also discuss possibile veto on oil leases bill in Alaska.

The Presiddnt will see Dick Russell if General Persons thinks it is important.

Beginning to look as though Administration has a chance on highway bill; Bob Anderson won't go on record against measure as it stands now.

Phil Ray, former general counsel of Commerce Department, will accept Under Secretary job. Mueller wants him. Kendall will bring him up tomorrow, President will have a little chat and announcement will be made from here.

General Persons thought therewas a good chance of defeat on the labor bill (actually, as I write this morning of the 14th, it was a "smashing victory" to quote the commentators, for the President).

The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver; she said she might start back on Saturday.

TUESDAY
August 11, 1959

9:57	Washington - the President called Mrs. Eisenhower. News had been received this morning that Mrs. Eisenhower's mother, Mrs. Doud, was "in a coma" and Mrs. Eisenhower then in Gettysburg was preparing to come back to Washington.
11:18	The President called Congressman Halleck.
2:09	The President called acw about trip to Gettysburg
2:26	The President called acw again
7:38	The President, having come to Gettysburg at 2:30, called Mrs. Eisenhower, then in Washington and preparing to leave at midnight for Denver
9:16	The President was called by Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 8, 1959

8:55 The President called George Allen

2:15 Secretary Herter called the President

August 10, 1959

12:31 Secretary Herter called the President

4:44 The President called Secretary Dillon

6:20 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

6:27 The President called Ambassador Whitney, in Saratoga Springs

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 7, 1959

8:29 The President called Bill Robinson in New York. Bill had called in late last night about speech. The President invited him for weekend.

9:00 The President called Mrs. E. about weekend.

1:01 W. Alton Jones called the President in approval of speech

1:10 The President called Jim Hagerty about releasing French and English visits

1:35 Jim Hagerty called him back

1:50 The President called acw

1:52 The President called the Vice President, returning Vice President's earlier call

1:55 The President called Secretary Herter

2:00 Secretary Herter returned call

2:05 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower at farm

2:02 The President called Mrs. Whitman about weekend

2:08 Another call about weekend plans

2:12 The President called Secretary Herter

2:15 The President called acw

2:28 The President called acw

4:25 In Gettysburg, the President called Secretary Herter

6:17 The President called Mrs. Whitman

9:45 The President called George Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 6, 1959

6:24 The President called acw - all these about television speech

6:39 The President called Jim

6:32 The President called Jim

6:37 The President called Jim

6:45 The President called acw

7:05 The President called acw

8:14 Bill Robinson called the President about labor reform speech, finally talked to him next morning.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 5, 1959

3:28	Senator Johnson called the President, about an agreement re TVA bill. The agreeement seems to be that he will see that the Senate removes the objectionalb e language from the bill (that language that seems to infringe upon the Executive power) -- and the House will too (Rayburn is still to be contacted), if the President signs the bill. That he is willing to do.
7:00	The President called acw. Had lost gold pencil and silver box of medicine
7:04	ACW called back - pencil found.
7:10	ACW called back - medicine found at Burning Tree.

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TELEPHONE CALL
August 4, 1959

At something after 12 the President called Lyndon Johnson. This refers to the matter quoted in the newspapers -- that the President had not mentioned Johnson's name as a possible presidential candidate -- which has been widely circulated and taken to mean he was "against" Lyndon.

The President started the conversation by saying that Bob Anderson had just been in his office and had told him of the conversation that he had had with Lyndon after the meeting with the President last night. The President said that as reported to him by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Anderson and Lyndon had discussed certain "business" matters and that then Lyndon had brought up the matter referred to above and showed him one of the clippings. The President said that he had not seen the clipping, or any such report before, and that he thought it was shocking.

He said "Here is what happened. We were at dinner on an informal basis. I had given some on the spot observations about Nixon and Rockefeller and I was asked about Democrats. I was not going to mention anybody's name who had seriously been considered as a Democrat candidate. It was my refusal to name any one in that category that lead to the story. I picked on names that no one has considered seriously for possibilities - Lausche, Holland, Stennis. When I was asked about someone from Texas I mentioned Sam's name (of course he is too old)."

Johnson said that the thing that distressed him so much was that one whom he has admired so much would be represented to feel bitter toward him. He cited an off-the-record remark by Senator Morton, which of course leaked, that the President was "burning mad" at Johnson -- that the next day he had read this particular column saying that "Mr. Sam" would be a fine Presidential candidate. (They both digressed by saying they had great admiration for Mr. Sam, though Lausche was a fine fellow). Then Johnson said that next he had a note from Bryce saying that the President "appreciated" his work on some special piece of legislation.

Johnson said: "I have no ambitions (politically); I am not even going to the convention." He repeated the Morton "burning mad" remark.

The President referred to the fact that he had asked Johnson and Rayburn over on an informal basis -- no "business" and he was, in fact, astonished when Rayburn brought up certain matters.

LBJ Library

The President said that "on the personal basis you are one of the people I have known longest in the whole Congress; therefore I was merely trying to show there was no personal rift between you and me."

They talked about the three bills - civil rights, labor and housing -- and both said they were pretty close together on these things. The President referred to what he planned to say in speech on labor, which he said would be oversimplified. All he wants in a labor bill is legislation to curb the abuses brought out by the McClellan committee. He said he was not interested in minimum wage, etc. He said he would be glad to let Johnson see what he was trying to do.

Then the President said, referring back to the matter of the stories reported in the press, that he had not for six years read any of the gossip columns in the press (he read others he said, such as David Lawrence) and said he hoped if Johnson saw him making any more blunders, he would bring it his attention. He added, "I certainly didn't mean to hurt my old friends.

Johnson said, "Thank you Mr. President."

End of story: 8/5/59. Later yesterday afternoon, Bob Anderson called General Persons to say that Lyndon had called him -- he was a "changed man" volunteered his full support.

DALLAS NEWS
July 10, 1959

Ike Omits Johnson From Nominee List

By WALTER C. HORNADAY

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower, by indirection, has turned thumbs down on Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson as the man he would like for the Democrats to nominate for president.

The President considers Sen. Frank J. Lausche, the independently-minded Ohio Democrat, a desirable Democratic candidate.

He also believes that a pair of Southern Senators—Spessard Holland of Florida and John Stennis of Mississippi—are good presidential timber.

Eisenhower's lavish praise of Lausche came at a recent gathering of friends where he was asked who he thought would be a good Democrat to be nominated for president.

He first mentioned Lausche, whom he described as a senator who "searched his soul for right or wrong," then added Stennis and Holland.

"What about Lyndon Johnson?" he was asked.

"I think Mr. Sam would be fine," was the President's evasive but easily-understood reply.

Speaker Rayburn at one time would have taken the nomination but he has told friends that his age makes it impossible for him to be considered now.

The President didn't explain his failure to include Johnson in his preferred Democratic presidential candidates, but it's been widely reported that he lost his love for Johnson when the Texan voted against confirming Lew Strauss for commerce secretary.

In the past Johnson and the President have been understood to have gotten along famously.

Johnson has openly followed a policy of refusing to fight the White House and the Republicans for the sake of opposition.

He has been fairly successful in changing legislation to more nearly fit the President's views so it wouldn't be vetoed, although this policy received a setback when the President disapproved a housing bill that Johnson claimed should have been approved.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 4, 1959

Dillon called the President about a statement in draft of proposed message to Herter which said in effect that the President was sorry Herter could not go with him to London and Paris. (My fault, I had taken out previous part that had been dictated but thought the President meant to leave this in).

About 3:45 the President called Robert Murphy asking if they had heard from the French. Murphysaid no, they were waiting for text of de Gaulle message. The President is anxious to get the Western Europe trip done, would prefer leaving here about the 20th, suggested he could go to Scotland first and see the Queen, then to London and on to France if that would be wanted. Murphy said all those people in Europe were on vacation. No vacation for the President. All seem to want it as late as possible in month; he wants to push it up so that he can be back in order to prepare for Khrushchev visit.

Actual chronology of calls

12:20	The President called Lyndon Johnson
3:23	The President called Secretary Dillon
3:39	The President called Bob Murphy
4:47	Senator Francis Case tried to get the President, was told he is unavailable

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augustl 3, 1959

Gettysburg - in office

11:55	General Persons called the President
12:10	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
12:27	The President called Secretary Dillon -- see report
12:50	The President called Dillon again
6:00	The President called Congressman Simpson about help on interest rates bill and highway tax
6:03	The President called Congressman Halleck about victory on labor bill
9:38	Mrs. Eisenhower, in Denver, called the President

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TELEPHONE CALLS
August 3, 1959

CHRONOLOGY

8:38 The President called Robert Murphy

9:08 Again to Robert Murphy

9:29 To Chief West at Farm

9:48 The President put in call for Robert Murphy to Amb. Amory Houghton in Paris -- later completed by Mr. Murphy in p.m.

12:30 The President called me about golf game

12:33 The President called about Jock Whitney staying night

12:35 I called him back about messages re breakfast meeting (okay) and date of K's visit (September 15th - okay)

5:41 The President called Secretary Murphy about date of visit to Paris. Suggests week earlier than 27th, if agreeable to de Gaulle.

7:27 The President called Major Eisenhower.

TELEPHONE CALLS
August 3, 1959

Early this morning intense activity. Jim had on Saturday gone to Gettysburg with Doug Dillon and whom else I do not know and arranged with the President that he hold press conference at 10:30 this morning to announce invitation to Mr. Khrushchev to visit this country. (Leaks had been all over the place, especially from Geneva).

The President called Bob Murphy to ask if in talking with Mr. Menshikov he could push the date of Mr. K's arrival up to the 22nd, especially in view of Congress' probable late recess. He suggested that Mr. Murphy stress the fact that it is still apt to be pretty warm here on September eighth -- Murphy will make another try. But Murphy does not believe it is so much a discourtesy on Mr. Kt's part (in view of the President's problems the last few days of Congress) as it is

During afternoon, while the President was out at Burning Tree, Mr. Murphy called back to say that it was inconvenient for General deGaulle to make the 27th as a date for the President's visit, although the General had indicated he would change another appointment if that was only time the President could come. When the President returned from golf, he called Bob Murphy to say that he would prefer an earlier date to the suggestion of September 2nd or 3rd of de Gaulle -- something the previous week. He suggested leaving on a Sunday and returning maybe on a Thursday -- this would be perhaps the 23rd to the 27th (the latter part of trip to be in London).

TELEPHONE CALLS
AUGUST 1, 1959

The President was in Gettysburg.

12:18 The President returned call from Jim Hagerty -- re release of message sent some time previously to the Vice President

5:45 Ambassador Whitney, just in from England, called the President. He wanted to arrange to see the President as soon as possible, had message from Macmillan (unknown) -- apparently the President invited him to White House for dinner and to stay the night Sunday evening

August 2, 1959

8:43 P.M. Robert Murphy called the President

Staff Notes-September 1959 (1)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index to	Staff Notes (3 pp)	9/2-30/59	A
2. Memcon. ~~77-90, #5~~ 78-123, #6	(State); DDE, Italian Prime Minister Segni and others re Khrushchev & Germany (6 pp) (exempted, NSC-8/31/77) Exempted, MR 78-123 #6	9/30/59	A
3. Memcon. ~~77-90, #6~~ 78-123, #7	(State), DDE, Italian Prime Minister Segni and others re disarmament (2 pp) (exempted, NSC-8/31/77) EXEMPTED, MR 78-123 #7	9/30/59	A
~~4. Memcon.~~ ~~77-90, #7~~ 78-124, #14	~~(State)., DDE, Italian Prime Minister Segni and others re dollar discrimination~~ 9/12/78-bc	~~9/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memcon.~~ ~~77-90, #8~~	~~(State); DDE, Italian Prime Minister Segni and others re Common market~~ 12/30/77-bm	~~9/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~6. Memcon.~~ ~~77-90, #9~~ 78-124, #15	~~(State), DDE, Italian Prime Minister Segni and others re aid to underdeveloped countries~~ (3 pp) opened per both MR# — 9/6/78-bc	~~9/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~7. Memcon.~~ ~~77-90, #10~~ 78-124, #16	~~(State); DDE, Italian Prime Minister Segni and others re Alto Adige~~ 9/12/78-bc	~~9/30/59~~	~~A~~
8. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman and others (2 pp) DJH 6/18/82	9/29/59	A
~~9. Memo of Conf.,~~ 76-49, #238	~~DDE, Kistiakowsky, Goodpaster, 9/29, re space activities~~ DJN-12/7/76	~~9/30/59~~	~~A~~
10. Memo of Conf. 76-49 76-40	DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re Khrushchev discussions (exempted, State-6/10/76) 7/17/81 LIO	9/28/59	A

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11. Memo of 76-40 76-49	Conf., DDE, Lodge, Thompson, Merchant, Goodpaster, 9/25/59, re Khrushchev visit 6/28/76-DJH	9/28/59	A
12. Talking	Paper for Report to President re Khrushchev visit by H. C. Lodge (10 pp)	9/25/59	A&C* (2/16/79-DJH)
13. Memo of 76-49 76-40	Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Murphy, Merchant and others, 9/24/59, re Khrushchev visit 6/28/76-DJH	9/26/59	A
14. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Farley, Allen Dulles, Kistiakowsky, and others re nuclear testing, 9/22/59 (7 pp) exempted, MR 80-195 #2	9/24/59	A
15. Memo of 76-49 #242	Conf., DDE, Glennan, Persons, Goodpaster, 9/21/59, re Russians and Space 11/15/76-DJH	9/23/59	A
16. Memo of 77-98 #11	Conf., DDE, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karame re Arab World & U.S. (4 pp) (exempted-State, 11/23/77)	9/21/59	A

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION — GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

INDUSTRY MEETING - September 30, 1959 - 9:00 a.m.

Present: Roger Blough
Chairman of the Board, U.S. Steel Corp.
Charles White
Chairman of the Board, Republic Steel Corp.
Arthur Homer
President, Bethlehem Steel Corp.
Avery C. Adams
President, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.
Joseph L. Block
President, Inland Steel Company
R. Conrad Cooper
Executive Vice President, U.S. Steel Corp. and
Chief Negotiator for the Steel Companies
The President
General Wilton B. Persons
James C. Hagerty
David W. Kendall

The President started by expressing his confidence in being able to bring about a satisfactory settlement of a problem of very serious importance to the United States, particularly insofar as the international aspect is concerned. He referred to Soviet productivity, Soviet competition, possible loss of markets and the financial problems relative to the dollar.

The President said that we have to make this work without using governmental action, if possible, aiming at a fair and just settlement, particularly for the public. He indicated the high necessity for proceeding with dispatch and spoke of the pressures which are building up and the resulting public opinion.

The President also pointed out that free collective bargaining was the American way of solving the problem.

As specific suggestions, the President requested the companies to resume negotiations directly with the Union and also stated that it would be good if they could make a definite offer and have top management people present at least for the first meeting.

Mr. Blough expressed appreciation of the President's position and agreed to resume negotiations. He, as well as the President, emphasized the non-inflationary objectives and said that it would help if the unions would understand the companies' living within their means and the effect of work practices upon them. He agreed that it was difficult to separate work practices from economics.

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The President said that he did not want to get into the specific problems or substantive matters or to make substantive suggestions to the union, but that he intended to say almost precisely the same things to the union as to management.

Mr. White said that they had been trying to get McDonald to discuss all issues. Mr. Block emphasized that industry wants a non-inflationary settlement.

The President recalled how easy it is to accomplish things under a military system where an order is carried out and how frustrating are some practices in the Government which take a great deal of time and patience and conciliation back and forth.

Mr. Adams quoted McDonald as saying that not one part of the contract would be changed and the President again said that it was a question of conciliation and give on the part of each of the parties; that it was not a part of government for the President to make suggestions or to get into the arguments, but he said that collective bargaining would be in real jeopardy unless each side makes some conciliatory move.

On leaving Mr. Blough said that he would get together their executive group who were here in Washington in response to the President's suggestion that top management appear at the first meeting for resumption of negotiations.

The President mentioned the possible change in locale.

Together with the pictures which were taken afterwards, the time consumed was approximately 26 minutes.

David W. Kendall

LABOR MEETING - September 30, 1959 - 10:00 a.m.

Present: David J. McDonald
President, United Steel Workers of America

Howard Hague
Vice President

I. W. Abel
Secretary and Treasurer

Arthur Goldberg
General Counsel

The President
General Wilton B. Persons
James C. Hagerty
David W. Kendall

The President started out by saying that he talked to management for approximately 1/2 hour, that there was no discussion of the substance of the labor dispute, but rather the general background of his own deep interest and his hope the matter could be solved between the parties by a resumption of free collective bargaining.

The President then discussed the troublesome and uneasy international situation, repeated the threat of Soviet competition in an economic war, and stated that none of us wanted to see our own economy weakened.

The President pointed out the importance of time in getting the strike over -- not only for steel, but for all related industries and the public.

He emphasized that free collective bargaining has to work in the free America and that its result must be just and fair to both sides, above all to the public.

The President said that he had been most patient during the negotiations; that he wanted the negotiations to succeed and he believes they can succeed. He added that he told management

he wanted them to approach the problem on a fair and square basis with neither side being completely arbitrary and both being somewhat conciliatory -- honest work and an honest dollar, he emphasized the honest dollar.

The President also said that he believed he should express his concern with the meeting and that of management and dramatize it to the public; adding that by no means was he taking any part and saying that he had no more concern for one in management than a worker at the furnace (at this point Mr. McDonald said, "We know that Mr. President").

The President concluded his preliminary remarks by saying that we don't want governmental interference of any kind and we don't want Taft-Hartley, but he felt if some conciliation was made by each party the outstanding issues could be settled swiftly. He said the union proposal was nine cents an hour raise and certain fringes, some of which would not cost anything. He added that their proposal was completely, they believed, to be non-inflationary.

Mr. McDonald pointed to productivity and said that with some 50,000 less workers, the productivity was up 2-1/2 tons.

Alluding to the work practices matter, he said that this was an obsession of Cooper and that particular issue had been lost by the companies in the bargaining of prior years, and alluded to a meeting in the steel workers' office at which McDonald and Murray were present with Ben Fairless, whom he said had indicated that the work practices issue was dead.

The President said that he had suggested some of the heads of the companies attend the first meeting and show their concern of the gravity of the situation. He said that the basic issue was whether or not reasonable men can get together and do this thing right.

McDonald suggested that he would meet with the management people at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was going to call the Secretary of Labor's office to set it up.

The President said he hoped the mission would be accomplished soon, and Goldberg added a closing note that the matter could be settled within an hour, but didn't point out precisely how.

Pictures were also taken and this meeting lasted 16 minutes.

David W. Kendall

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

PSV/MC/3

SEGNI VISIT
September 30 - October 3, 1959
Washington, D. C.

DATE: Sept. 30, 1959
The White House

SUBJECT: Dollar Discrimination

PARTICIPANTS:

US	Italy
The President	Prime Minister Segni
Secretary of State Herter	Foreign Minister Pella
Mr. Kohler	Mr. Straneo
Col. Walters, interpreting	Ambassador Brosio

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The President turned the direction of the conversation by commenting that he understood the Italians had plenty of gold and reserves. He would like to ask them to remove the restrictions on dollar imports. He then reverted to the previous subject and said clearly the West should not extend long-term credits to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Segni confirmed that for the time being it was true that Italy had a favorable balance of payments, but this was thanks mainly to the heavy tourist traffic which was a somewhat precarious source.

The President commented that we certainly had never imposed any restrictions or discriminations on Italian imports. Similarly, we certainly do not discourage tourists.

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8896

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

PSV/MC/4

SEGNI VISIT

September 30 - October 3, 1959
Washington, D. C.

DATE: Sept. 30, 1959
The White House

SUBJECT: Common Market

PARTICIPANTS:

US
The President
Secretary of State Herter
Mr. Kohler
Col. Walters, interpreting

Italy
Prime Minister Segni
Foreign Minister Pella
Mr. Straneo
Ambassador Brosio

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Mr. Segni then turned to the question of the Common Market, referring to the talks with the President in Paris with respect to increasing political consultation among the Six. He wanted to reaffirm that such political consultation was not directed against anyone and did not diminish in any way the importance which the Italians ascribe to NATO. The President replied that he had not had any suspicions as to the Italian attitude in this respect.

The President then noted that it was time for the luncheon to begin and suggested that the talks be resumed after the luncheon. The meeting broke up at 1:00 p.m.

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8895

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

SEGNI VISIT
September 30 - October 3, 1959
Washington, D. C.

PSV/MC/5

DATE: Sept. 30, 1959
The White House

SUBJECT: Aid to Underdeveloped Countries

PARTICIPANTS:

US	Italy
The President	Prime Minister Segni
Secretary of State Herter	Foreign Minister Pella
Mr. Kohler	Mr. Straneo
Col. Walters, interpreting	Ambassador Brosio

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Following the luncheon for Prime Minister Segni in the White House, the President and the Prime Minister returned to the President's office, accompanied by their aides, to continue the discussions. The President opened the session by presenting to the Prime Minister an inscribed photograph, which he described jocularly as an "egotistical" act. Mr. Segni expressed warm appreciation.

The President then said that he had suggested that the conversations be resumed to see whether there were points which should be discussed which had not been touched on in the morning session. He knew, of course, that the Prime Minister and his group would be having long conversations with the Secretary of State and others in the State Department.

Mr. Segni replied that, with the President's permission, he would like to ask Foreign Minister Pella to talk about the question of aid to underdeveloped areas. The Italians were interested in this subject and had a particular interest, in this connection, in Turkey and Iran.

Mr. Pella then referred to the brief talk which had been had with the President and the Secretary on the subject of aid in Paris, indicating that the Italians had also had discussions with

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General de Gaulle and with representatives of Benelux and of Iran and Turkey. He then sketched out some of the general considerations figuring in Italian thinking on the subject, referring particularly to the desirability of developing policies within the Common Market to enable the Six countries to increase their aid to and purchases from the underdeveloped areas.

Mr. Pella said the first question in connection with the possible organization of foreign aid was -- what countries would be the source of development aid. Obviously the US with its resources would be the leader, but others should certainly do their part. The question arose as to whether the Russians should be included. The Italians were rather inclined against such inclusion.

The President commented that his off-hand reaction was that until there was a better political climate and some development of trust, it would not seem practicable to him to include the Soviet Union.

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Mr. Pella expressed agreement with the President's statement. He then went on to say that the next question was what countries should receive assistance, and categorized them as: first, friendly countries; secondly, countries of strategic importance; and finally, uncommitted countries, notably the emergent nations in Africa. He said that the Italians considered that it would be a good idea to create regional groupings of countries which would be composed of both recipient and donor country representatives. They considered that such regional groupings would give the recipients a greater sense of equality and of participation and induce greater responsibility in the use of aid. He said the Italians would hope that the IDA could be connected with the implementation of this regional plan. In this connection he referred to a forthcoming meeting of the Common Market countries in October, when it would be possible to discuss the Italian ideas. In view of this, the Italians would like an indication of US views.

The President said that this was a thing which needed consideration in greater detail than could be had in the present discussion. All the members of various countries with whom he had contact in recent months had expressed much interest in the idea of aid to underdeveloped countries, but a number of them had a very special interest in the field. For example, de Gaulle has a special concern about aid to the French Community. Similarly the British were interested in development inside the Commonwealth. This left the US, Germany, and Italy, and some of our smaller friends as the only countries with flexibility in their approach to the problem. There was a need to get together to consider how the burdens of development aid should be divided.

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Secretary Herter commented that the Belgian position, for example, was that if the Congo could get more aid by joining international schemes than Belgium alone could provide, then they would be interested in joining. Otherwise they would not be interested.

Ambassador Brosio said he wished to clarify the President's meaning as to which countries he meant should confer on the question of the division of the burden of development aid.

The President replied he thought all the free nations should get together, including France and Britain. He had not meant to suggest that just the countries with flexibility in the matter would be the ones to confer.

Mr. Pella said that he agreed that France and Britain must be included in any discussion of the subject.

The President likewise agreed but pointed out that France and Britain might not want to work on a broad international scale or to take a role with respect, for example, to Burma or some of the Middle Eastern countries.

Mr. Pella then inquired whether, specifically, the President would encourage the Italians to explore the subject of aid along lines which had been discussed.

The President replied affirmatively but asked that Secretary Herter be kept closely informed. The Secretary then suggested that Mr. Pella's breakfast meeting with Mr. Black of IBRD tomorrow morning would be a good occasion on which to discuss the matter further.

Mr. Segni said that we should not forget the needs of certain NATO countries. Turkey, for example, had great needs and also had great resources and development possibilities. He likewise wanted to mention Iran in this connection; Iran was an important pillar of our Western defense.

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8894

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PSV/MC/6

Memorandum of Conversation

SEGNI VISIT

September 30 - October 3, 1959
Washington, D. C.

DATE: Sept. 30, 1959
The White House

SUBJECT: Alto Adige

PARTICIPANTS:

US:
The President
The Secretary of State
Mr. Kohler, Acting Asst. Secretary for European Affairs
Col. Walters, interpreting

Italy:
Prime Minister Segni
Foreign Minister Pella
Mr. Straneo
Ambassador Brosio

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Amembassy Vienna, Amb. Matthews

Mr. Segni then turned to the subject of the current dispute between Italy and Austria on the subject of the Alto Adige, which had been raised by Austrian Foreign Minister Kreisky in the UN. He said that the status of this territory had been regulated in 1946 by an agreement between Gruber and de Gasperi which had been incorporated in the peace treaty of 1947. Under this agreement the Adige enjoyed a considerable autonomy. Mr. Gruber and other Western representatives in 1948 had expressed full satisfaction with the arrangements. Under the agreement, over two hundred thousand Italian citizens who had chosen Germany during the war came back into Italy. The Italians were carrying out the provisions of the agreement by voting special laws, which they were regularly implementing. The area had three deputies and two Senators in the Italian Parliament. Recently there had been a movement started among this German-speaking population. It had now become clear that they wanted not just autonomy but separation from Italy and reunion with Austria. This was a position which Italy could not accept. The status of the area had originally been established in 1919 and really reconfirmed only in 1947. Even the Italian Communists could not accept separation of the Adige from Italy.

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Mr. Segni emphasized that the Italians had really tried to carry out the Gruber-deGasperi agreement, though there were a few steps still to be completed. He described the area as having a very mixed population, not only of German and Italian speaking elements, but also Ladinos, who are more Italian than German. The region was a part of the territory of Italy and the Italians would not give it up. It was possible that the movement had been agitated from Moscow. In any case, the people who were making the most noise were Nazis twenty years ago. If the movement were to be successful, it would lead to danger from Austria tomorrow, later maybe even from Germany, though, he noted in this latter connection, there was practically no German support for the movement today. However, if the movement were further agitated, it could create an abyss between Italy and Germany.

After this exposition the President turned to Secretary Herter and asked him whether the State Department had checked this matter. The Secretary replied that he had heard Austrian Foreign Minister Kreisky on the subject. The US took the position that this was not a matter for the UN, but a dispute between two friendly nations which we hoped would be settled amicably between them.

The President suggested that we consider speaking about the question to Kreisky and possibly even to Chancellor Adenauer. He then assured Mr. Segni that we would make efforts to pour oil on these troubled waters.

The meeting terminated at 3:00 p.m.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: The White House
September 29, 19[illegible]

SUBJECT: Call on the President by the Thai Foreign Minister

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman
Thai Ambassador, Visuthe Arthayukti
Assistant Secretary J. Graham Parsons

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Apart from very cordial amenities, the principal topic of discussion was introduced by the Thai Foreign Minister who said that the King of Thailand and the Prime Minister had desired him to express the hope that the President might find it possible to visit Bangkok should he take a trip to Asia. The President expressed his thanks for the invitation and then explained the problem he faced of visiting all those who were good enough to want a visit from him during the very brief time that he could spend out of the United States. The President sent his best wishes to Their Majesties and expressed his pleasure at the prospect of seeing them in this country next June.

In the course of asking several questions about Thailand and the neighboring peoples of Southeast Asia, the situation in Laos was touched upon lightly. Before leaving, the Thai Ambassador presented the President with a Thai silver picture frame, following which photographs were taken of the President and his two Thai visitors.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SEP 30 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GEN. A. J. GOODPASTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Memorandum of the President's Conversation with the Thai Foreign Minister, September 29

Enclosed for approval prior to distribution is a copy of the memorandum of conversation between the President and the Thai Foreign Minister. The President's remarks are sidelined in blue.

Thomas W. McElhiney
for
John A. Calhoun
Director
Executive Secretariat.

Enclosure:

Memorandum of
Conversation.

September 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 29, 1959

Others present: Dr. Kistiakowsky
General Goodpaster

The President began by saying he had heard that Dr. Glennan is putting in for some $800 million in the FY-61 budget for space activities. He thought this was much too great an increase over the current year and in fact said that he thought a program at a rather steady rate of about a half-billion dollars a year is as much as would make sense. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that he has had about the same figure in his mind, but pointed out that this amount would not allow enough funds for space "spectaculars" to compete psychologically with the Russians, while being a great deal more than could be justified on the basis of scientific activity in relation to other scientific activities.

The President recalled that he has been stressing that we should compete in one or two carefully selected fields in our space activity, and not scatter our effort across the board. He observed that other countries did not react to the Russian Sputnik the way the U. S. did (in fact, it was the U. S. hysteria that had most effect on other countries), and even the United States did not react very greatly to the Soviet "Lunik" -- the shot that hit the moon.

The President said he had understood that, through the NASA taking over ABMA, there was supposed to be a saving of money, but that it appeared this would in fact increase the NASA budget. He thought that Dr. Glennan should be talked to about this, away from his staff, who are pushing a wide range of projects, and advised not to overstress the psychological factor. The President thought we should take the "man in space project" and concentrate on it. He added he did not see much sense to the U. S. having more than one "super-booster" project. There should be only one.

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By [illegible] Date 12-10-76

Dr. Kistiakowsky said he strongly agreed on this. He pointed out that, by putting ABMA into NASA, there would be an over-all saving of money. The President reiterated that there is need for a serious talk with Dr. Glennan. He thought ABMA should be transferred to NASA and that we should pursue one big-booster project. Our concentration should be on real scientific endeavor. In the psychological field, we should concentrate on one project, plus the natural "tangents" thereto. He thought perhaps Dr. Glennan is overrating the need for psychological impact projects. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that the Defense Department states that if Dr. Glennan does not push fast enough in space activities, Defense will do so. The President said we must also talk to Dr. York, and call on him to exercise judgment. He asked that a meeting be set up, to be attended by Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Dr. York, and Secretary Gates in about ten days. The President stressed that we must think of the maintenance of a sound economy as well as the desirability of all these projects. He thought perhaps NASA sights are being set too high, including too many speculative projects.

Dr. Kistiakowsky said that if Dr. Glennan goes in with a lower budget, there will be need for the President to support him publicly, because there will be a great deal of criticism about this. Dr. Kistiakowsky himself thinks that such a limitation may be wise, however, particularly when one contrasts the $60 million being given to the Science Foundation for research purposes with the $3/4 billion proposed to go into space activity, but a much lower NASA budget may not allow us to "compete" with the USSR. The President commented that the space activity is in the development and production state, which is more expensive, and Dr. Kistiakowsky recognized that, of course, this is true.

Dr. Kistiakowsky then came to several proposals for action by the Science Advisory Committee which have taken shape in his mind over the past several months. The first is a plan to participate more generally in military research and development budgeting and programming. The Science Advisory Committee would like to form a steering committee composed of heads of each of the various "panels" -- each concerned with a particular type of military materiel. This steering committee would then look at research and development budgeting and programming from a much broader point of view. The President thought this was an extremely

fine proposal, paralleling proposals he has made for a long time. Dr. Kistiakowsky asked whether the President would be willing to meet with this group in November, and the President said he would. Dr. Kistiakowsky then said that the group would try to operate basically by influencing Dr. York and Mr. McElroy, rather than by edict.

The President, in commenting that he saw a great deal to be gained through such activity, stated that Khrushchev had told him that the Russians are getting rid of their surface naval forces. They will have submarines, some of them atomic, with engines more powerful than those of our atomic submarines. Some of their submarines will carry ballistic missiles, including certain types for use against surface shipping. Mr. Khrushchev had also said that he thinks small nuclear weapons -- for tactical purposes -- are too expensive in terms of their military value. Mr. Khrushchev added that the Russians are not building additional atomic installations, asserting that they have as much nuclear material as they need. Mr. Khrushchev had also stated that the Russians have found atomic power much too expensive in relation to the power they can derive from gas, oil and coal, of which they have plentiful supplies in the USSR. He said they have stopped work on certain atomic power plants and are thinking of closing some of the existing plants. Mr. Khrushchev said, however, that they are putting a considerable amount of effort into thermonuclear fusion experimentation for power purposes, adding that the U. S. and the USSR should be working together in this expensive field. Mr. Khrushchev also said that the USSR has all the bombs it wants and will soon have all the missiles it wants, commenting that they are getting a "lot" of them.

Dr. Kistiakowsky then brought up a second subject. He said that the Science Advisory Committee has been working chiefly in the physical sciences, concentrating largely on military activities. A number of the members feel that the life sciences need attention -- that there are "imbalances" in the scientific activity in these fields, for example within HEW, and the Department of Agriculture. His idea is to set up a panel to look into the life sciences. He cautioned the President that some "political" resistance within agencies may be encountered, since some will not welcome the intrusion of an outside group. The President said the matter is

very simple so far as he is concerned. He has a right to know about these activities, and has a right to be informed about them by objective scientific advisers. The President asked me to send notes to every Cabinet officer that might be affected, indicating how the President, using the Science Advisory group, wants to give closer attention to this field. It should be pointed out that much of the work of the Science Advisory group involves defense activities and space activities, but that it would be wasteful not to use them on an over-all basis. It should be suggested that these Cabinet officers take careful account of their own activities and then ask the Science Advisory Committee to examine them. It should be stressed that this is a service that the President needs. The President thought that I or General Persons should sign this memorandum.

Dr. Kistiakowsky next referred to the problem of conservation of natural resources. Groups outside the government have looked at this in the past but the record of their activity has not been a good one. His thought was to organize a study of what the federal government is doing in the field of research on conservation, and to identify any gaps in such research and any overcommitment. The President commented how hard it is to induce people to build for the future, which is the basic thought of conservation. Everyone wants to attain maximum yields now. He thought therewere good people in these fields in Agriculture and Interior.

He suggested Dr. Kistiakowsky get them together and have the Scientific committee look at their work. Dr. Kistiakowsky said he felt the Science Advisory Committee has not only proved its worth over a wide field but will continue to do so. Over the long term as Dr. York functions more strongly in Defense, the committee will be able to tone down its heavily military concentration.

The President asked Dr. Kistiakowsky to consider whether the office is as well established, supported and recognized as it should be. Should there be legislation, for example, to give it a better, sturdier life. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that the Congress, in an indirect manner, has established the existence of his office by providing that the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology should be a member of the "Radiation Council." The President thought that perhaps like the Council of Economic Advisers the Science Advisory Council should be set up in the Executive Office

and required to make a short report to the President each year.

In closing, the President commented on changes that have occurred since 1930 when he worked on the Industrial Mobilization Plan, which turned out to have great value in World War II, sent it over to President Hoover and was told that he had no time to read it.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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In closing, the President commented on changes that have occurred since 1930 when he worked on the Industrial Mobilization Plan, which turned out to have great value in World War II, sent it over to President Hoover and was told that he had no time to read it.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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September 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 28, 1959

Others present: General Twining, General Goodpaster

In response to a question by General Twining as to how the Camp David discussions with Khrushchev had gone, the President said that the central point of the discussions had been Berlin and Germany. We are of course at a disadvantage in Berlin because of the physical situation -- the existence of the city 110 miles behind the communist frontier.

The President said that Khrushchev had spoken to him several times about military matters. First, he said they had stopped construction on all surface vessels except mine sweepers (destroyers are perhaps also excepted, as protecting vessels to mine sweepers.) Khrushchev told him that Russians were building some nuclear submarines, the engines of which they believed to be more powerful than ours. Some of these are "rocket submarines," and include a type which would attack surface ships with rockets (which could be easily done inasmuch as the Russians will have little or no surface shipping of their own).

Khrushchev gave great emphasis to the tremendous costs of defense, returning to this subject time after time. He repeatedly emphasized the importance of disarmament.

Throughout the discussions the President maintained his insistence that Khrushchev must remove any threat to the West over Berlin -- any hint of duress. He said that Khrushchev stated repeatedly that he had not intended his statement to be an ultimatum or to constitute duress. The President commented that some reporters are trying to read into his response to his last question at his press conference a weakening on West Berlin. No such connotation

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was intended and he is having Mr. Hagerty clear the matter up. With all this behind him, the President said he is sincerely hoping he will be able to take a week's vacation out in the desert somewhere to get rid of his cold.

General Twining said he had only a few things to report. First, with regard to Laos. The SEATO meetings have gone quite well. All the participating countries have expressed willingness to put in a force contribution if such should become necessary. The organization is also coming along, and a specific proposal will be before the President shortly for his consideration.

Also, progress is being made in training, despite some resistance by the French. General Heintges is pressing very hard for a quick improvement in training there.

General Twining said that the question had been raised in the Planning Board as to whether a sanitized version of the NSC basic policy paper should be put out. He said the Chiefs were very much opposed to declassifying it, since it reveals too much of our security thinking. The President commented briefly on this matter and asked me to tell Secretary Herter that if State wishes to put out a "policy book" this would be all right, but NSC is not to be mentioned. General Twining said that the JCS are making headway in their plans for the strategic stockpile. They hoped to have some kind of a report on this shortly.

The President commented that this government must be realistic regarding disarmament. We should go carefully into each element of our military force and see what can be cut down. For many of the forces, we should go back to the particular basic reason for which they were constituted, and see if it still holds good. He thought it was extremely important to find some offsets to the added expenditures arising from missiles and other new weapons. He commented that he thought Mr. McElroy's new assignment of space responsibilities to the Services was satisfactory and was likely to bring about savings, but stressed that it will take intensive effort to prevent duplication and retrogression.

He said he anticipated that General Lemnitzer will do a fine job in the JCS, and General Twining said he strongly agreed -- General Lemnitzer is already doing a fine job.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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September 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 25, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Ambassador Lodge, Ambassador Thompson, Mr. Merchant, General Goodpaster

The President welcomed Ambassador Lodge back after his trip. He said he had read his reports with the greatest of interest. It seemed that the trip was going better all the while. Mr. Lodge confirmed that this was true, after hitting bottom at Los Angeles. Leading to that were several incidents, first the disrespectful and immature performance at the Press Club in Washington, followed by heckling by a few drunks at the Economic Club session in New York, and what was really a vulgar, even obscene show on the set in Hollywood. The publicity people at the studio wanted pictures for promotional purposes of the dancers with Khrushchev and quite obviously he was offended at this treatment of the Premier of Russia.

Although Lodge had said he would arrange for a trip to Disneyland, while on the plane, the Chief of Police of Los Angeles said he would not accept responsibility after there was a tomato-throwing incident coming in from the airport. Gromyko presented his "demarche" to Lodge at 2 AM and this was the low point of the trip. The turning point came on the platform at Santa Barbara. Although the security people objected, Ambassador Lodge took responsibility for leaving the train with Khrushchev and the crowds gave him a very cordial reception. San Francisco was wonderful in every respect, capitalizing on the poor performance at Los Angeles. The public were fine and the President's appeal had wide impact. Then there was a splendid day in Iowa. Mr. Garst is a phenomenon in himself. Again there was an excellent performance in Pittsburgh by Governor Lawrence who strongly supported what the President is doing.

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Ambassador Lodge said that from his week of travel he had the clear conviction the Khrushchev is a remarkable, although very difficult, man. He then gave a personality sketch of Mr. Khrushchev. Mr. Lodge spoke from notes which he will furnish as the basis for his oral report to the President. He said that Mr. Khrushchev has an open mind on some things, although not on the Communist "religion." He is a very good and attentive listener. While he says that he saw nothing he did not know about on the trip, it is obvious that it has had an impact on him. First, he better understands the independent, separate nature of our local government. Second, he is deeply impressed by much that he has seen -- the condition and attitudes of our people, our roads, automobiles, factories, etc. He was struck by the vitality of our people. He probably does not now really think that the Soviets are likely to surpass us, at least anytime soon.

With regard to policy questions, it is clear that he wants peace and thinks that Russia needs peace in order to do what he wants the nation to do. He thinks his disarmament scheme has serious merit. He is ready to ease up on jamming of Voice of America broadcasts, but will not allow appeals to rebel against the government to be made to the Russian people. He is very correct and conventional regarding China, but says no more than he absolutely has to say on this subject. He seems ready to agree on an exchange of books. He also is agreeable to an information questionnaire on national needs for internal security forces. He seems to be ready to settle the lend-lease accounts. He is boastful of having penetrated the CIA. He says he has cut down the number of Soviet Secret Police by 75%. He wants to trade jet planes with us, and leave his TU-114 with us. (Mr. Merchant said it is having mechanical difficulties.) He is keenly interested in having a treaty of peace and friendship with the United States. He is interested in expanding trade and removing restrictions upon trade. He may gradually remove some of the restrictions on travel within the Soviet Union, but should be allowed to do this by himself, in his own time, without being pressed.

Ambassador Lodge said he hopes that the atmosphere when Khrushchev leaves will be one of "let's keep on talking." It is important to decide whether the President is going to Russia or not. Ambassador

Thompson suggested that this should not be put on the basis of making them pay some price to get the President to come. The President said he would of course not do this, but would simply leave the timing uncertain. The minimum in his mind is that Khrushchev must make some proposal by which the world could understand that we are not to have a catastrophe over Berlin.

Ambassador Lodge suggested that some time the President should thank the Air Force, the railroads, the police and others who had a hand in the arrangements for Mr. Khrushchev for the splendid work they did. At the same time he thought we should make a study of our system of handling the visits of Chiefs of State. This was too casual and decentralized. Mayors are much too independent to leave to work matters out on their own. In fact, we should not rely heavily on local politicians.

The President recalled that no one had thought of taking Khrushchev around on this kind of a trip when the proposal was made. This was something he asked for. There is an obvious risk since he is the embodiment of evil in the eyes of many people.

Mr. Lodge said that some of the worst difficulty came from the turmoil created by newsmen. They were all right at fixed installations where they were kept under careful control, but where there was movement in the open the situation was terrible.

The President thought that if in his talks with Khrushchev they could get two or three significant things lined up, he could then take Khrushchev up to his farm, giving no advance notice. He might even drop in with him at the Navy football game, although this seemed unlikely.

Ambassador Thompson observed that Khrushchev did not consult Gromyko in preparing his speeches. Rather he called on his son-in-law and members of his personal staff; his daughters also apparently had a hand in them. Ambassador Thompson said that Menshikov was constantly feeding poison to Khrushchev throughout the trip. Mr. Lodge confirmed this, saying that whenever there was something that could be criticized, Menshikov would do this.

He also tried to keep Lodge away from Khrushchev but failed in this. The President agreed with this judgment, indicating that he considers Menshikov evil and stupid.

The President said he is trying to get a central idea on which to base the discussions. He thought he might say that Khrushchev has now had a good introduction to our country, and that the big thing that he wants to know is whether Khrushchev truly wants to promote the conditions that will bring true peace and make it last, and not just spar for advantage in the discussions. If the former is true, while we may have fluctuations in our relations and occasional difficulties, we can go back to this principle and make progress. Under this concept, Berlin is just something that they want, an advantage they are trying to gain. The President said he would try to set some such pattern as this in the discussions this evening.

The President said he is considering going to church at 8:30 AM in Gettysburg. He could be back at Camp David at 10:00. Mr. Herter said that in the meantime Mr. Dillon could talk about trade questions with the Soviets. Ambassador Lodge felt that Khrushchev would probably not want to go to church. He was offered the opportunity to do so on the trip, but said it would be misunderstood.

In commenting about Germany, the President noted that we have a treaty with West Germany, and cannot of course keep him from having one with East Germany. Mr. Herter said the real point is that he cannot, by concluding a treaty, terminate our rights. Ambassador Thompson suggested asking Khrushchev what he thinks the consequences of such a peace treaty would be. Mr. Merchant thought this would be a good way of bringing out that he cannot sign away our rights. The President commented that if Khrushchev could agree to let the German question rest for three years while we go ahead with actions in other fields, we may find that it becomes easier to solve. Mr. Herter added that they must not push us on reducing troops or curtailing our freedoms there in the meantime. The President asked whether there would be any point in his taking this matter up with Khrushchev alone. Mr. Herter thought this was a promising thing to do. Ambassador Lodge commented, however, that Gromyko had proved to be a good influence on Khrushchev during the trip. He returned again to the subject of Menshikov,

indicating that Menshikov had arranged the dinner last night directly with Mr. Kidder of the Journal of Commerce and that the dinner had been a gross mistake, both because Mr. Khrushchev was so tired and needed the rest and also because it became the occasion for a couple of very unskilled and rather stupid people to try to "bait" and heckle Mr. Khrushchev.

The President said he might start off by saying that he realized that there had been some unpleasant incidents on Mr. Khrushchev's trip and that he is sorry for them. At the dinner last night, people were picked to attend who had no more sense than to try to needle him. Mr. Lodge said that the trouble arose in several places where the group tried to treat Mr. Khrushchev like a visiting lecturer rather than the head of a powerful nation. He said that it is possible to reason with Khrushchev, providing one approaches him correctly. The President suggested that someone tell Gromyko that he feels we should not make Berlin the one thing that governs and controls our entire relationship. Ambassador Thompson said that he believes Khrushchev really does want us to accept the status quo as the prive of having peace. He thought, therefore, that a good approach would be to say that the settlement of the cold war does not remove the issue of Eastern Europe. The split of Germany is dangerous. Regarding Eastern Europe, we have no thought of the use of force, but we do hope that the governments there will become more responsive to the will of their people. The President recalled that in 1952 he had said we would use all peaceable means toward their liberation, and that he had confirmed that Foster Dulles agreed with this (after some initial public confusion). The President asked whether he could call on someone on the subject of disarmament to expound what we think about the matter generally and about Khrushchev's proposal. Mr. Herter initially misunderstood and told the President what is being prepared on the longer range basis. The President asked who would be ready to talk on this tomorrow -- who knows the details of Khrushchev's plan. Mr. Herter commented on some elements of the plan -- for example, that no control machinery is provided for its early stage. However, Mr. Herter did see an element of genuineness in Khrushchev's proposal. He hoped the "Committee of Ten" of the United Nations could go into it very thoroughly and in detail.

Mr. Herter said there is good prospect of some agreement on exchanges and contacts, and on the peaceful application of atomic energy. The President said he is rather dubious as to whether anything can be done regarding outer space agreements. The President told the group that the networks have indicated they would give him a half hour at 10:30 on Sunday night if he found it necessary, and that he could let them know as late as 7 P. M. on Sunday. Mr. Herter thought it might be as well or perhaps better simply to issue a statement by the President if one were needed. He thought it is better not to have the notion of a "reply" speech hanging over Khrushchev's head. The President said, however, that our people are worried, and he is anxious that they should not have a wrong impression concerning the talks. Mr. Lodge also thought it would not look good to say that we are holding time in reserve. The President emphasized that he has no thought of letting this be known publicly.

Secretary Herter strongly recommended holding a press conference next Tuesday to sum up and comment on the visit. Mr. Lodge said he hoped the President could there express appreciation to the people who helped on the trip. The President asked that the State Department prepare a three-minute statement he could read to open the press conference which he might decide to hold on Monday.

As the meeting broke up, Ambassador Thompson said he hoped the President might find an opportunity to express awareness that Khrushchev is trying to raise the living conditions of his people.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 24, 1959

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Dillon, Murphy, Merchant; Mr. Davis, Mr. Hagerty, General Goodpaster

The group came in to discuss with the President matters expected to come up during his meeting with Mr. Khrushchev. The President commented that it will be very difficult to adhere to an agenda. He added that some say that Khrushchev is a master debater. In fact, he seems to be a skillful evader of tough questions.

Mr. Herter thought that the first evening at Camp David might be devoted to having Khrushchev talk about some of our misconceptions regarding communism. Perhaps he could "talk himself out" to a certain extent in this way. The first substantive questions would be Berlin and Germany, to be taken up the following day. Mr. Herter thought that the U. S. should take the offensive on these questions, bringing out that Khrushchev started the crisis, for which there was no need, and carried it forward by threats and pressure. He anticipated the Russians will stress the need for a peace treaty with the separate Germanies, and claim that their conclusion of a peace treaty will void our rights. Our first aim is to maintain our rights until reunification has been achieved. We expect to liquidate our rights in time, but not by their fiat.

The President said he wanted to find some standpoint from which to approach the whole discussion that would put Khrushchev "in a box." He could do this by asking Khrushchev how we might compete with respect to the values that people cherish other than the mere increase in industrial production. Suppose, for example, we call on them to accept the principle of peaceful resolution of differences. In Berlin they are operating with veiled threats of "or else." He did not think there was any point in wasting time listening to Khrushchev respond on the subject of freedom. Mr. Murphy suggested probing

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Khrushchev as to why he had adopted the ultimatum method of dealing with the German problem at this particular time. Mr. Herter thought that a moratorium could be a period of transition to a new status for the city of Berlin, but noted that the Germans would not agree until after their election late in 1960. Mr. Dillon said he had noted in the report of Gaitskell's talk with Khrushchev that the latter might agree to such a moratorium without implication that our rights would lapse at its end. The President thought the key point is that Khrushchev precipitated a crisis when he should have called for negotiations.

Mr. Herter next raised the question of the President's return trip to Russia. The President said that if the American people feel this meeting has been completely futile, and that Khrushchev recognized only his own arbitrary viewpoint, he did not see how he could go. Mr. Herter thought that the current meetings are more likely than not to end somewhat inconclusively. Mr. Dillon added that Khrushchev may save out some "give" for the President's return trip. Mr. Herter did not think the President should condition his return trip on Soviet agreement to a moratorium over Berlin, but did think that a summit meeting should be conditioned on that.

The President asked what State's evaluation was of Khrushchev's disarmament speech. Mr. Herter said it has obviously had substantial impact around the world. The small nations fear that the big powers might start a war, drawing them in. They were also attracted by his suggestion to use the funds freed from armaments for economic development around the world. He recalled that the President had put forward this suggestion six weeks ago. Mr. Khrushchev called for a step by step approach, extending controls as disarmament is extended.

Mr. Dillon suggested that the President consider making a speech on disarmament in the United Nations within the next few weeks. The President thought this might be a pretty good idea, providing him an opportunity to set out our plan.

The President thought that really the most promising line suggested so far is to try to get Khrushchev committed to negotiation as a

principle in the conduct of our relations. If he does this, we should be ready to tell him what we are prepared to do. Secretary Herter brought out that Khrushchev had omitted any consideration of any central or U N military force once national forces were reduced. The President said he has been trying to think of concrete examples for a possible step by step approach. We might for example abolish naval units having more than a certain operating range. Mr. Herter said that the Soviets had offered to reduce their conventional forces initially, cutting down to 1.7 million, but offer no way to verify these reductions. One idea his people have been examining is for the United Nations Disarmament Commission to send out a questionnaire for information to every nation asking what forces they require for their own internal security and what armament. Mr. Murphy commented that the existing forces are testimony to our lack of confidence in Soviet behavior, that we increased our forces greatly as the cold war became more severe. The President asked me to find out what was the strength of our armed forces at the end of December 1949. (I did so. The total was approximately 1.5 million.)

Regarding the exchange of atomic reactor information, the President said he viewed the project favorably so long as the whole thing was done through the IAEA.

The President next asked how the Chinese problem could be taken into consideration. If we are talking about disarmament and such subjects, he wondered how we could negotiate on controls in light of our rigid policy against any recognition of Red China. Mr. Herter said we do not wish to change our stand on Red China. They will not renounce the use of force in Taiwan nor will they release our prisoners. The President said he realized this but wondered how we can talk about general disarmament with them. Mr. Merchant said we have the same problem regarding the Federal Republic of Germany. It is realized, however, that such countries must come under the purview of a disarmament agreement even though they are not UN members. The President repeated that he wished we had a really fine first step in disarmament to offer -- one not involving our allies. Mr. Herter said that each type of weapon is so interwoven with others that it is hard to visualize what the President is seeking. Nuclear weapons now are so intimately mixed in with others that they could no longer be banned as a class.

The President said that there were reasons not to single out the nuclear weapon back in 1948, when we had a monopoly, but times have changed and if we could now really eliminate all atomic weapons we would not be too badly off. However, we can not do this without the most extreme and comprehensive inspection system. There is one possibility, however. Bombers and large missiles are discoverable because they are of substantial size.

The President thought Mr. Herter should talk to our Defense people. Where we once said our great strength advantage is nuclear, this is no longer true. If we could put down the sequence of steps we favor, some pattern might emerge. Mr. Murphy thought we could dust off the main lines of our 1957 proposals.

The President next noted that the Russians seemed to want a non-aggression pact. Mr. Herter referred to this as a political treaty. The President thought it was undesirable since it would cover the same ground as our U N commitment and thus detract from it. Also, it would imply some kind of special relationship between the United States and the USSR, and thus alarm our allies. The President noted the point concerning requests that the Russians cease to detain children and other relatives of people now in this country. He also thought we should press to obtain the additional space needed for our Embassy, and should be as tough on the Russians in this country as they are on us.

Regarding trade questions, the President asked whether it was agreed that we have no objection to selling any strategic goods for gold or other hard currency. The group indicated that we do not. Mr. Dillon said he would prepare an additional paragraph regarding trade for consideration for the communique.

Reverting to the question of his visit to Russia, the President said he would be agreeable if Mr. Khrushchev would make a statement that there would be no unilateral interference with our status in Berlin. This would then give us an opportunity to pursue other questions without a pistol at our head, in peaceful negotiation. He could then say he would go to Russia. It was thought the statement

should take the form that there would be no unilateral action attempting to prejudice our rights.

The President thought it might be desirable for him to go on TV for fifteen minutes or so just following Mr. Khrushchev's departure on Sunday, either to follow up on anything promising that came up in the talks or to correct any fallacious impression given by Mr. Khrushchev. Mr. Hagerty was confident we could get as much time as we might wish.

The President asked the State Department people to give some thought to the general line we want to follow in the discussions -- for example, do both nations really commit themselves to peaceful coexistence in the sense he had discussed.

The President mentioned that he was seeing Ambassador Lodge the following day, and indicated he would like to have Mr. Lodge at Camp David, in order not to waste the experience he had gained through his trip with Khrushchev.

Finally, the President discussed arrangements for Camp David, and attendance at the luncheon and dinner that he is planning.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

September 25, 1959

Dear General Goodpaster:

At Mr. Lodge's request I have enclosed a copy of the paper from which Mr. Lodge reported to him on Mr. Khrushchev's trip this morning.

Copies are being sent to the Vice President and the Secretary of State also.

Sincerely,

Richard F Pedersen

Richard F. Pedersen
Senior Adviser,
Political and Security Affairs

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BJ

SEP 24 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Executive Branch management improvement -- the impact of automatic data processing (ADP)

We have recently completed a study of the management implications of the increasing use by Government agencies of automatic data processing equipment. It is evident, from the data we have gathered, that there is a need for central management guidance to the agencies. Such guidance should deal with the nature of advance planning, testing, and cost estimating preceding the making of decisions as to the suitability and need for introducing this type of equipment into operations. In addition greater central leadership needs to be given to a rather wide range of survey, development, and experimental activities so that the Government will get full benefit from them.

We have reason to think that we are already spending between one and two hundred millions of dollars a year on the rental and purchase of equipment used for business management and scientific and engineering purposes alone. If the cost of equipment used for intelligence purposes, and the costs of research and development work on ADP equipment for all purposes were included, the figure would probably exceed a billion dollars a year.

It is my plan to have the Bureau exercise greater leadership in this important area of management improvement. I have the following steps in mind for the immediate future:

(1) Issuance of a Budget Bureau initial statement of governmentwide policy on the scope of the ADP program and a call for the submission by executive agencies of the first in a series of annual reports on the utilization of ADP equipment and personnel.

(2) Strengthen the Bureau's procedures for the review of ADP costs when they are important components of total agency budgets.

(3) On a selective basis and as funds and other work priorities permit, (a) accelerate certain specific governmentwide projects which are already under way (e.g., development of guidelines for feasibility studies preceding the acquisition of ADP equipment) and (b) starting new governmentwide or interagency studies (e.g., area or regional sharing of ADP equipment on an interagency basis).

Maurice H. Stans
Director

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SEP 24 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

As I leave on my vacation, the following is the situation with respect to the 1961 Budget of the major agencies.

1. Final budget agreements have been reached with the following agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Post Office Department
Department of State
Treasury Department
U. S. Information Agency
Veterans Administration
General Services Administration

Of these, you have already approved all but the last one.

2. Budget issues have been narrowed to a few issues, which are not anticipated to cause serious disagreement or delay, in the case of the following agencies:

Department of Commerce
Department of Defense--Civil - Corps of Engineers
Department of the Interior
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
  Defense production expansion
  Stockpiling
Atomic Energy Commission
Federal Aviation Agency
National Science Foundation
Housing and Home Finance Agency

3. The following agencies have significant problems which are being carefully reviewed in the course of regular budget hearings and data will be collected for discussion in the usual course of events in November:

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Department of Defense--Military
Mutual Security

With the progress already made, I estimate that in the decision-making phase of our job we are 30 days ahead of the normal budget position.

Maurice H. Stans

Director

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September 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 21, 1959

Others present: Dr. Glennan
General Persons
General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan first reported to the President that the group the President had asked to consider the proposal for cooperation with the Russians in a joint space project had done so and come to a generally negative conclusion, feeling that the present is not a psychologically good time for such an activity in view of the propaganda effects of the Russian moon shot. He added that this item would be included on a list the State Department is working up of possibilities for cooperation with the Russians in joint scientific projects.

Dr. Glennan then said that he wanted to talk about his agency generally, and its objectives and forward program, and to make particular reference to the problem of the ABMA. The President interjected that he understood Mr. McElroy to feel that the new arrangement in Defense regarding responsibilities for various space systems makes possible a turning-over of ABMA to NASA. Dr. Glennan said that this has been one of the possibilities under consideration.

He then spoke of our general position in the field of space activity. Scientifically, we are on a par with the Russians or somewhat ahead of them. The Soviets seem to be able to get more world "impact" in propaganda terms from their shots, and have more powerful boosters than we do. He said he is concerned with regard to our place in the race in space. Like other members of the Administration, he is very appreciative of the need to maintain the strength of our national economy, and to keep expenditures down. Also, he has given thought to the need to keep space expenditures in a reasonable relationship to scientific activity generally. His goal has been to develop a program that seems good internally and externally. In

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By J.N. Date 11-17-76

this, the big questions are first, time; and second, greater propulsive power for our boosters. In this regard VEGA is coming along well, and CENTAUR, a second generation space vehicle with a hydrogen-oxygen engine, is also under study.

Dr. Glennan said it was his decision not to press for an early shot toward Mars of Venus but to concentrate on moon activities. This means we are aiming to do little more than the Soviets have already done.

They too are going after even larger boosters, so there is no assurance we will pass them.

The next step beyond present boosters is the SATURN, and then the NOVA, a NASA 1.5 million pound single chamber engine being built at Rocketdyne.

This leads up to a consideration of ABMA. About three or four weeks ago Dr. York asked if NASA would be interested in taking over ABMA. Dr. Glennan told him he would be ready to have another look at this question but on the basis that the initiative is being taken by Defense (recalling the very bad experience with the Army of last year). Dr. York told him that he does not feel Defense can support a one-half billion dollar project, which is what SATURN will amount to. Dr. Glennan said that, if NASA were to take over ABMA, they may want to discontinue SATURN. He added to Dr. York that the only way he would consider the take-over would be for Defense to propose it and to deliver the Army and Von Braun in support of the transfer. Also, Defense must drop the SATURN project before he would take over ABMA. Dr. Glennan said he wanted to make clear what was involved in this -- if we drop the SATURN and wait for the NOVA, a two-or three-year delay will be incurred. He added that General Lemnitzer and the Army staff (although not Secretary Brucker) recognized that the Army must divest itself of this burden, and have three possibilities in mind -- first a combined force in DOD; second, transfer to the Air Force; third, transfer to NASA. He said that ABMA is currently too big for NASA. They would need only 3000 of the 5000 personnel. NASA would make ABMA the "space systems center" for the nation.

Dr. Glennan said it looks as though the NASA budget will need to be of the order of $780 million next year. He said he did not see how he could possibly go below $700,000,000.

The President asked what the military use is for a large booster such as SATURN. He did not think it had value as an intercontinental missile. Dr. Glennan agreed with this, indicating its value was only for space flight. The President said he felt we must define what is the competitive position that world opinion compels us to achieve. Dr. Glennan said that more and more he is moving into an acceptance that there is a need for competition. The adverse impact of Soviet achievements is too great to neglect.

At this point the President called for and read a letter he had written to Dr. Radvin on the subject of federal expenditures for research. He then went on to say that each responsible agency head must consider the whole range of factors entering into our general budgetary decision. If we must compete, we must focus the competition on some one or two key items where we have the best chance to do something that has great impact. We must also look for bi-product contributions to our defense establishment. On these two points he thought Dr. Glennan should design a program and a budget and hold tightly to it.

Dr. Glennan thought that the transfer of ABMA would shrink down some of the competition and duplication now evident in the space field. General Persons said he thought it would not be good to put Von Braun and the ABMA in the Air Force. Von Braun, supported by their propaganda machine, would be a very expensive proposition. The President said he thought the new system of assigning specific space projects to the separate services exclusively should cut down the amount of duplication in the Defense Department. Dr. Glennan commented that the major purpose of a big vehicle is to put a man in space. After consideration, the President said he would not wish to put ABMA into the Air Force. Dr. Glennan said he would talk to Director Stans regarding his budget, and to Gordon Gray and George Allen as to the extent to which we can ignore the factor of international propaganda.

The President said he is not greatly concerned regarding shots at the moon. The man in space project is something different, however. He commented that no one could have said what the future of aircraft could be from the flight of the Wright Brothers airplane. He said he wants some achievements that will encourage and hearten our people. At the same time we should seek to discover scientific principles that will be of use to our military forces.

Dr. Glennan said he would come back with Secretary Gates to report what the two of them think to be sensible regarding ABMA. The President said he had hoped that just once the military departments will take the initiative in divesting themselves of something. The President said he thought our program should first be to straighten out organizational relations and then to put a program and budget before the Congress that seems to make sense to us, stating what the objectives and the scale of efforts should be. He suggested that Dr. Glennan put a couple of "planners" to work on this. General Persons recommended that this be done on an intramural basis, i.e., without bringing in an outside group.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

I am informed that Mr. Wendell D. Larson, presently Associate Chief, Office of Carrier Accounts and Statistics, at the Civil Aeronautics Board, is hopeful of being appointed to one of the three vacancies on the Board at the present time. Mr. Larson is a Republican and I understand is being endorsed by Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah and others of the Utah Congressional Delegation.

I've known Mr. Larson for many years. My contacts with him have not been of a business nature but I'm impressed that he is a man of fine character and integrity. A glance at his personal resume indicates that he has had wide experience of the type that would seem to qualify him for a position on the Civil Aeronautics Board. No doubt members of your staff can give you an accurate appraisal of his professional qualification.

From my acquaintance with Mr. Larson, he would seem to be the type of honest, free enterprising citizen whose philosophy would agree with you and that of your Administration and would do a creditable job if you see fit to select him for such an appointment.

Respectfully yours,

The President
The White House

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Staff Notes-September 1959 (2)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. 76-49	Briefing paper for meeting, DDE, with Prime Minister of Lebanon 12/20/77-bc	9/20/59	A
2. 76-49	Memorandum, Dillon to DDE 12/20/77-bc	9/19/59	A
3.	Memorandum for Record by Goodpaster (1 pg) Opened Re-Rev Rf, 4/20/84	9/16/59	C
4. 76-49, #245	Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re AMBA, missiles, budget, 9/16/59 12/7/76-DJH	9/18/59	A
5. 76-49 76-40	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon and others re US-USSR relations (1 pg) (portions exempted-State, 6/10/76) portions exempted NK 80-192 #1	9/14/59	A
6. 78-86-#2	Memorandum re NATO and North Africa 4/14/78-bc	undated	A
7. 76-50	Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Murphy, McElroy, Parsons, Twining, Allen Dulles, Gordon Gray, Goodpaster re Laos (2 pgs) (exempted NSC-3/13/77) portions exempted, NK 79-310 #3	9/11/59	A
8.	Minutes of Cabinet Meeting (5 pgs) 12/22/80, bc	9/11/59	A
9. 76-49 76-40	Memo of Conf., DDE, Rogert, Dillon, Goodpaster re Khrushchev, constitutional amendments 6/28/76-DJH	9/11/59	A
10. 76-40	Memo of Conf., DDE, George V. Allen, Major Eisenhower re Khrushchev, Moscow Exhibit 5/4/76-DJH	9/10/59	A
11. 76-49, #249	Memo of Conf., DDE, Glennan, Dryden, Persons, Goodpaster re US-USSR and space (2 pgs) 1/29/80, bc	9/11/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 44
Folder: Staff Notes-September 1959 (2)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~12. 13. Letter, McElroy to DDE plus attached summary re missiles~~ 76-49, #230 76-49		~~9/9/59~~	~~A~~
~~14. Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster, 9/8/59, re Mexico, Laos, Khrushchev visit, defense exercise, personnel appointments~~ 76-40 6/28/76-OJ#		~~9/11/59~~	~~A~~
~~15. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/2/77-Gm		~~9/8/59~~	~~A~~
16. Memorandum, Merchant to Herter re visit of Italian Prime Minister Segni with DDE (1 pg)		9/2/59	A
17. Briefing paper re talks with Spaak and Luns (1 pg)		9/1/59	A

FILE LOCATION

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Lebanon

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THE PRESIDENT'S CONVERSATION
WITH PRIME MINISTER KARAME

SUGGESTED VOLUNTARY REMARKS

1. Welcome. We are pleased that Prime Minister Karame has been able to take time from his responsibilities at the United Nations to visit Washington during this his first visit to the United States.

2. United States and Lebanon. As traditional friends of Lebanon, we greatly admire the way the Prime Minister and his government have led Lebanon from the dark days of last summer and fall to a new happier era of stability and progress. Knowing the ingenuity and industry of the Lebanese people, we are confident that such leadership will enjoy continued success.

3. Arab World. It is gratifying to note the general reduction of tensions over the past year throughout the Near East. We seem to detect among our Arab friends increased awareness that Communist purposes are different from those of Arab nationalism. We remain convinced as stated by you at the General Assembly in August a year ago that the Arab people should and must be masters of their own destiny.

4. World Peace. As you hope the Prime Minister has already observed, even though American military might is equal to any aggressive threat, there is no place on earth where there exists a greater yearning for peace. Full-scale war with modern weapons would result in unspeakable horror for all mankind. That is why this country is leaving no stone unturned in probing for a sure path to just and durable peace.

SUGGESTED CONTINGENCY RESPONSES

5. Economic or Military Assistance. (Karame may urge extended United States aid in these fields). Unfortunately because of Congressional reductions in appropriations, it is not possible to be encouraging regarding foreign aid prospects. Officials of the Department of State will be happy to talk further with the Prime Minister and his colleagues concerning the few possibilities which do exist, particularly along Development Loan Fund and Technical Assistance lines. In the meantime, we are gratified that on

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By ____ NLE Date 12/21/77

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SEP 19 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: United States' Views on Offer of Submarine Bases and Training Camps Made in Haitian President Duvalier's July 13 Letter

In his letter to you of July 13, President Duvalier of Haiti offered the United States submarine bases and training camps in Haiti. This letter was delivered to you by Haitian Ambassador Ernest Bonhomme on August 4. You will recall that in replying to President Duvalier on that date, you stated that his letter would be studied thoroughly and a fuller reply made at a somewhat later date.

This study has now been completed in consultation with the Department of Defense, which considers that there is no present or anticipated requirement for a permanent military installation in Haiti, although it would be useful to have access to sites suitable for intermittent amphibious training. If you approve, an instruction will be sent to our Charge at Port-au-Prince requesting him to convey this view to the Haitian Government.

/S/ DOUGLAS DILLON

Acting Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 736-49 #244
By JC NLE Date 12/21/77

September 16, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Mr. McElroy said he had come to the conclusion that he must soon get Mrs. McElroy away from the Washington environment. She is troubled with hardening of the arteries and there is a history of resulting strokes in her family, and also affecting her. He thought he must put his resignation in toward the end of the year, after the Budget is in.

He thought that Tom Gates could successfully take over and handle the department. He is an honorable man, who will take a position on questions, will speak his mind, and will do the work of mastering the issues and problems needing decision. He has Mr. Finucane as a possibility for the Deputy post. Finucane has Army background, but was never "taken over" by the service.

The President said he is of course deeply disappointed to lose the strength and support of Mr. McElroy. He had hoped he could somehow see his way to finish out the Administration. He felt he must accept this, however, on the basis of Mrs. McElroy's situation.

The President asked that Mr. McElroy throw more and more of the burden on to Mr. Gates so that both could see how well he could handle it.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 16, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy first discussed with the President a draft memorandum on space and satellite activities that General Randall had sent to me. After discussion, the President indicated his approval of the memo, on the basis of assurances given to him by Mr. McElroy. Mr. McElroy said that Defense is negotiating to turn AMBA over to some agency other than the Army -- probably NASA -- since it is getting so expensive to support. The President said that the assignments called for in the draft memorandum must be "mutually exclusive," i.e., when one service has the assignment the others will not duplicate its project. The President asked if all solid propellant work is being assigned to one service. Mr. McElroy said that the advanced research is being done in ARPA, with applications in each of the services. The President asked how Mr. McElroy now feels about the Minuteman project. Mr. McElroy said that Defense feels very good about it, expecting to have operational missiles delivered in FY-63. He commented that our scientists are now expecting that both we and the Russians will achieve increased accuracy. As a result, we must give more consideration to dispersion and mobility, perhaps putting the Minuteman on railroad firing platforms. The President thought there would be great savings if we can get out of the hardening of missile sites. Mr. McElroy said Defense is going some distance in that direction already, cutting down its hardening to twenty-five pounds to the square inch overpressure rather than one-hundred pounds. The President added that the Titan may be becoming unnecessary. Mr. McElroy said it provides a better booster for missiles of very long range. If our scientists do not see a way of attaining extremely large thrust with solid fuels, there will remain a need for high-grade liquid rockets -- undoubtedly using storable propellants.

The President then turned to our financial situation. He said it is getting quite serious, and some would in fact call it desperate. Within

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MR 76-49 Document # 245
By [illegible] Date 12-14-76

a few days we will be paying 5% for six-months' short-term bills. This situation could be eased by printing additional money, but this would make further inflation inevitable. It was a terrible blow to the nation's welfare that the Congress did not pass the interest legislation proposed. The bankers, some of whom initially opposed the legislation, are now seeing the significance of the situation, are terribly worried, and will be put to work on the Congress at once. He did not rule out the possibility of calling a special session once this additional process had been advanced. Under present trends in FY-60, we are running at an annual rate $1.9 billion over our estimates, with but a one-half billion dollar increase in our income. An announcement at this time that we expect a deficit this year would really "blow the top" off the money market.

The President thought Mr. McElroy should go to work on the target of reducing military and civilian personnel in the armed forces. He said Mr. McElroy will have to be emphatic in holding the line, and that he will support him.

Mr. McElroy said that major actions are already being taken in the Pentagon along these lines. The Air Force has recommended reducing its own strength by 20,000 military per sonnel and 7000 civilian personnel. The F-108 project is expected to be cancelled within thirty days. Mr. McElroy said Defense is cutting down on its total outlays, and also on what is being spent overseas.

The President commented in this connection that he is holding $50 million out of the medical research appropriations from the Public Health appropriation. Mr. McElroy said that he feels Defense has gotten hold of its expenditure rate and is now keeping books on this for the first time. He credited Mr. McNeil with this work, and said that Mr. McNeil had deeply appreciated the nice letter the President sent him accepting his resignation. The President recalled that Mr. McNeil had resisted this type of financial control for several years.

The President said he wanted someone to advise Governor Brucker that, with regard to the new construction starts, we should take our time over preparatory work, and not jump into their initiation. He asked me to be in touch with General Bragdon to get a list of the 67 new starts with the object of working on this right in the White House.

The President said he thought that in General Lemnitzer Mr. McElroy had a very excellent man who would do everything possible to carry out Mr. McElroy's desires. Mr. McElroy said that General Twining continues to wish to withdraw in about mid-year 1960. He said he had asked General Twining if he thought General Lemnitzer would be ready to take on his assignment, and General Twining enthusiastically said he would.

Mr. McElroy then discussed briefly his own personal situation, which requires that a change be made before too long.

Reverting to the subject of the budget, Mr. McElroy said that the Defense Department had taken some medicine and must take a good deal more. The regrettable thing is that many of the actions now being taken could have been taken a year ago with no or little damage. He thought by hard work we could hold to the present rate of spending but felt that to go below it would be "murder." Because of the gradual increase in unit costs as well as the reduction in credits from MSP, a level budget really is a requirement to cut back. The President said every time he receives a survey of the financial picture it presents the situation in blacker colors. The defeat on the long-term interest rates really hurts us in attempting to put our national debt on a longer term basis. He repeated the sentiment on this is now turning and that bankers are getting worried. Mr. McElroy said that while it is a rough thing to state, we may in fact need a little "shake out" in some of the present industrial excitement to slow things down. The President said that commercial banks are now dumping their government bonds in order to get money for term lending at high rates. He could not imagine anything more contrary to the nation's interest.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL GOODPASTER

SUBJECT: Coordination of Satellite and Space Vehicle Operations

Because of the shortness of time available to me for these comments, they will be limited to some of the more technical aspects of the proposal re "Coordination of Satellite and Space Vehicle Operations."

Although presently the satellite and space vehicle RDTE programs are under an over-all management of ARPA, in detail it is the Services which manage the individual projects with funds allocated by ARPA. All three Services are thus presently "in space" with ill-defined lines of demarcation and much duplication. Presently the Services expect that various projects, when they are through the RDTE stages and have become operational, will be assigned to them for complete management. All of this leads to strong competition among the Services to stake out the largest possible claims "in space" which can be done on ARPA budget as things stand.

The proposal should improve the situation substantially because: (a) Clear-cut assignments of authority to the three Services along reasonably functional lines will be made. (b) In view of the above, the duplication of projects should be greatly reduced. (c) Since the projects will be carried out on Service rather than ARPA budgets, a more effective restraint against indefinite multiplication and elaboration of projects will be established.

I am not touching in this memo on the basic problem referred to by the President as to whether the proposal tends toward separation rather than unification of the Services.

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G. B. Kistiakowsky

This now looks OK to me after conversation with McElroy.

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For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

September 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 14, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Secretary Dillon, Secretary Murphy, Secretary Merchant, Ambassador Thompson, Mr. Kohler, Secretary Anderson (first few minutes only), General Persons, Mr. Hagerty, General Goodpaster

Secretary Anderson said he had wanted to express his concern regarding any tendency to think of a joint effort with the Russians through SUNFED to aid the underdeveloped countries. The President said he had no thought of expanding the use of SUNFED, where a great many countries would be making decisions on this matter when they were supplying little or none of the resources. Mr. Anderson went on to say that he is fearful of any joint development effort with the Soviets because they use a managed currency and would be putting in money of inferior quality while we were putting in hard dollars. The President said he had simply thought of inviting the Russians to contribute resources in support of projects that had been set up and cleared by the World Bank. Mr. Anderson said that the Russians are not being invited into the IDA.

The President said that the suggestion he has been putting forth presupposes a complete change in the international atmosphere, in which the Russians would want to act cooperatively and constructively rather than in "cold war" measures. Mr. Anderson said another problem is that they would be enabled to send Soviet agents out all around the world. He said he is strongly desirous not to get into a mutual effort with the Soviets.

The President said what he has been trying to do is to hold out before the Russians the possibility of their functioning on the same basis as any other country.

Mr. Anderson said that the recent discussion over these possibilities has resulted in some of the other countries shying away from the IDA

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
Treasury ltr 5/10/76; State ltr with Attorney 6/10/76
By D Wilson Date 6/25/76

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 80-192 #1
By DJH Date 7/15/81

proposal and tending to favor SUNFED. The President repeated that he is not thinking of SUNFED in this connection. Mr. Anderson recalled that de Gaulle, some time ago, had said he would favor inviting the Soviets in to a joint operation. The President said de Gaulle had told him that France has a special task. As a result, they do not have the resources to take on projects outside the community, and did not want to let anyone else initiate efforts within the community, always excepting the United States. De Gaulle stressed that his effort is to try to defeat the unilateral penetration in Africa by the Soviets. At this point Mr. Anderson left the meeting.

The President said that everything about Mr. Khrushchev's visit has been marked by poor behavior -- the matter of dress, the schedule and itinerary, and now the "Lunik" shot for propaganda purposes. He commented that he does not see much hysteria building up over the Lunik shot.

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Mr. Herter said that the first discussion meeting was planned for 3:30 the following day, and asked the President how much he wished to cover in that meeting. The President said he was trying, through Mr. Khrushchev's visit, to make one big effort to see if the Soviets will loosen up and adopt a cooperative approach to world problems. We had to anticipate that whatever was brought up for discussion in the first meeting would be used by the Russians to make public speeches for propaganda purposes. Mr. Herter thought that in general it should be possible to leave detailed substantive discussions for Camp David, perhaps using the initial meeting to arrange a schedule of later meetings. The President said he would leave to State to work out details such as this. He was more interested in the question, what should he throw at Mr. Khrushchev in the first meeting. If State has one or two key questions, he could hit those at the first meeting.

The President then went on to say that if there is no progress evident as a result of Mr. Khrushchev's visit here, he did not intend to return the visit. Ambassador Thompson commented that, by sending our major national figures to Russia, we are, in effect, going over the heads of the Russian government. The impact on the Russian people is very great. If the President visits Russia, the effect will be profound and long lasting. The President commented

that he has made no public conditions about going to Russia, and therefore retains complete flexibility.

The President said he intended to tell Khrushchev quite directly that his position on Berlin is unacceptable, and that some progress must be found if negotiations are to be continued.

Mr. Herter recalled that the President had thought of impressing upon Mr. Khrushchev the possibility of his gaining a respected place in history through wise and constructive use of the power he now holds. The President said he would do this, having present no one but Mr. Khrushchev and his interpreter. Mr. Murphy thought it would be best to have two interpreters present so that the United States would have a valid record, and Ambassador Thompson agreed.

Mr. Kohler then referred to the "briefing book" furnished the President which listed topics Mr. Khrushchev is expected to raise during the meeting. Mr. Herter suggested that the President could stress the concept of opening up to visits by citizens of the other country. Ambassador Thompson suggested that we press them to send more correspondents; he thought it was unlikely that the Soviets would open additional areas for foreign travel. Mr. Murphy commented that a great deal of completely false official information is being sent back to the iron curtain countries. [redacted] He thought Mr. Khrushchev might be told in a discreet way that he is receiving very bad reports. The President agreed that this would be a worthwhile topic to stress, bringing out that we want more wide open travel in both countries -- that we favor the free penetration of ideas.

It was suggested that Khrushchev would be likely to challenge our foreign bases. The President asked that a list of such bases and the dates they were built be put together, relating these dates to international developments such as the take-over of Czechoslovakia, the Berlin airlift, etc.

The President asked what our stand should be regarding trade. He thought we should take the position that we will trade if they will tell us what they have to sell. Mr. Herter said that all the evidence is

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (C)
NJC letter 4/16/81
NLE Date 7/13/81

that they really want medium- and long-term credits to finance the building up of our heavy industry. The President said that, so far as he knew, we would be ready to sell for gold. Mr. Dillon said he thought we would be willing to sell them steel pipe, copper wire etc. The real problem is that what they have are the things we are now buying elsewhere. A shift would disrupt existing trade relations. The President said that if we take strategic items off the list, i.e., weapons and the things that go into making weapons, he saw no reason why we should not export other commodities. Mr. Dillon suggested that we take up trade toward the end of the Camp David discussions, since our position probably will not be wholly satisfactory to the Soviets. It is clear that they want credits more than anything else. The President asked the State Department to propose a time for this discussion, and for Mr. Dillon to be present at that time. He thought this could take place on Sunday. He is planning to go to early church on Sunday -- at 9 AM. Advisors on both sides could be brought up to discuss trade. Mr. Herter asked if the President was planning to have a press conference during the week, and the President said he was thinking of having one on Thursday. Mr. Hagerty commented that Khrushchev would be answering questions at the Press Club on Wednesday. They are not supposed to be screened by the Russians; Mr. Lawrence says he will cancel the question and answer period if the Russians insist on screening them.

The President said he planned to read his welcoming remarks and toasts in order to underline that the visit is official in character. Regarding the anticipated exchange of gifts, the President said he would prefer to give something now, "paying off" now for the gifts he receives. This would leave open the question of whether he will later go to Russia; if he does, he realizes he may have to "pay off" again. He thought the State Department should send Mr. Khrushchev's gift to a museum or to Abilene in order to emphasize its official character. Mr. Kohler commented that the Russians, being Orientals in outlook to a considerable degree, place a great deal of stress on exchange of gifts. I commented that I understood the Steuben people had a bowl available that could be made ready as a gift for Mr. Khrushchev. The President thought this should be done. He would give this for himself and Mrs. Eisenhower. He anticipated that Mrs. Eisenhower would also give Mrs. Khrushchev a silver framed picture.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: Monday, September 14, 1959 - 8:34 a.m. to 8:56 a.m.
The President, Director Maurice H. Stans, Deputy Director Elmer Staats, General Persons, and Mr. Merriam

Director Stans first proposed to the President that the Budget Director be directed to request each agency during fiscal 1960 to reduce employment two percent below the level that could reasonably be financed from this year's appropriations. The President approved the proposed letter with several modifications which were noted on the original.

Director Stans then informed the President that this year they were trying to settle a number of agencies' budget figures for fiscal 1961 earlier than usual so that more time might be devoted to the most difficult problems. He gave to the President a list of those agencies on which agreement had been reached with the agency, and the President approved these figures. Mr. Stans mentioned that his major problems were going to be with Defense, Mutual Security, the Space Agency and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The President specifically asked Director Stans to take a good long look at what HEW is doing.

Mr. Stans went over with the President a list of projects to which he hoped to devote attention during the remaining months of this administration. The President approved all of the projects, but specifically emphasized the importance of a review of agricultural price support programs, intelligence costs, communications systems, stockpiling of atomic weapons, financing the Rural Electrification Administration, and improvement of tax collection methods.

The President then turned the conversation to general subjects, and indicated his desire to submit three Constitutional amendments to the States. One would give the President the item veto, the second would authorize a four-year term for Members of the House of

Representatives, and the third would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to turn down a Presidential appointee to the Executive Department. He indicated that he was thinking of presenting these ideas to the Governors' Conference at their meeting in Montana next summer.

Robert E. Merriam

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN:
FROM: Jack Z. Anderson

10:47 am to 10:59 am September 14th, I accompanied Congressman Phil Landrum of Georgia and Congressman Bob Griffin of Michigan in to see the President. I presented them to him as "Landrum-Griffin team" who helped steer the Labor Bill through the House and Senate. The President said that he was especially pleased to see them and stated that he had saved a pen used in signing the Labor Bill for each of them. There was some brief discussion about the so-called "Grey" areas in the bill that would probably need tightening up later. Both the Congressmen agreed that the bill was not letter-perfect, did not meet all of the President's desires but that it was the best that could be had under these circumstances. Pictures were taken by the press and a brief discussion of the political situation in Georgia followed.

Congressman Landrum indicated to the President that there was one county in his district which had gone Democratic only once -- 1936. He said the President carried it by 16 votes in 1952 and by 1100 in 1956. He further stated that the President had a lot of friends in Georgia. The President stated that he knew he had two real friends with him -- meaning Landrum and Griffin. It was a most pleasant meeting.

J.Z.A.

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MEMORANDUM

Relationship of NATO Area to North Africa

1. The Algerian departments of France are within the North Atlantic Treaty area and hence are covered by the Treaty provisions. Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty provides:

> "For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, or the Algerian departments of France, ---"

Since the Treaty was signed in 1949, the French have reorganized the three "Algerian departments" into fifteen departments covering a slightly larger area. In so doing, they moved the border of the "Algerian departments of France" southward to a maximum of 100 kilometers in some places. While it could be argued that "the Algerian departments of France" as used in Article 6 should be limited to such departments as they existed when the Treaty entered into effect, in view of the minimal extent of the border adjustment and of our relations with France, the adjustment can be considered as de minimis, requiring no change in the Treaty.

2. Neither

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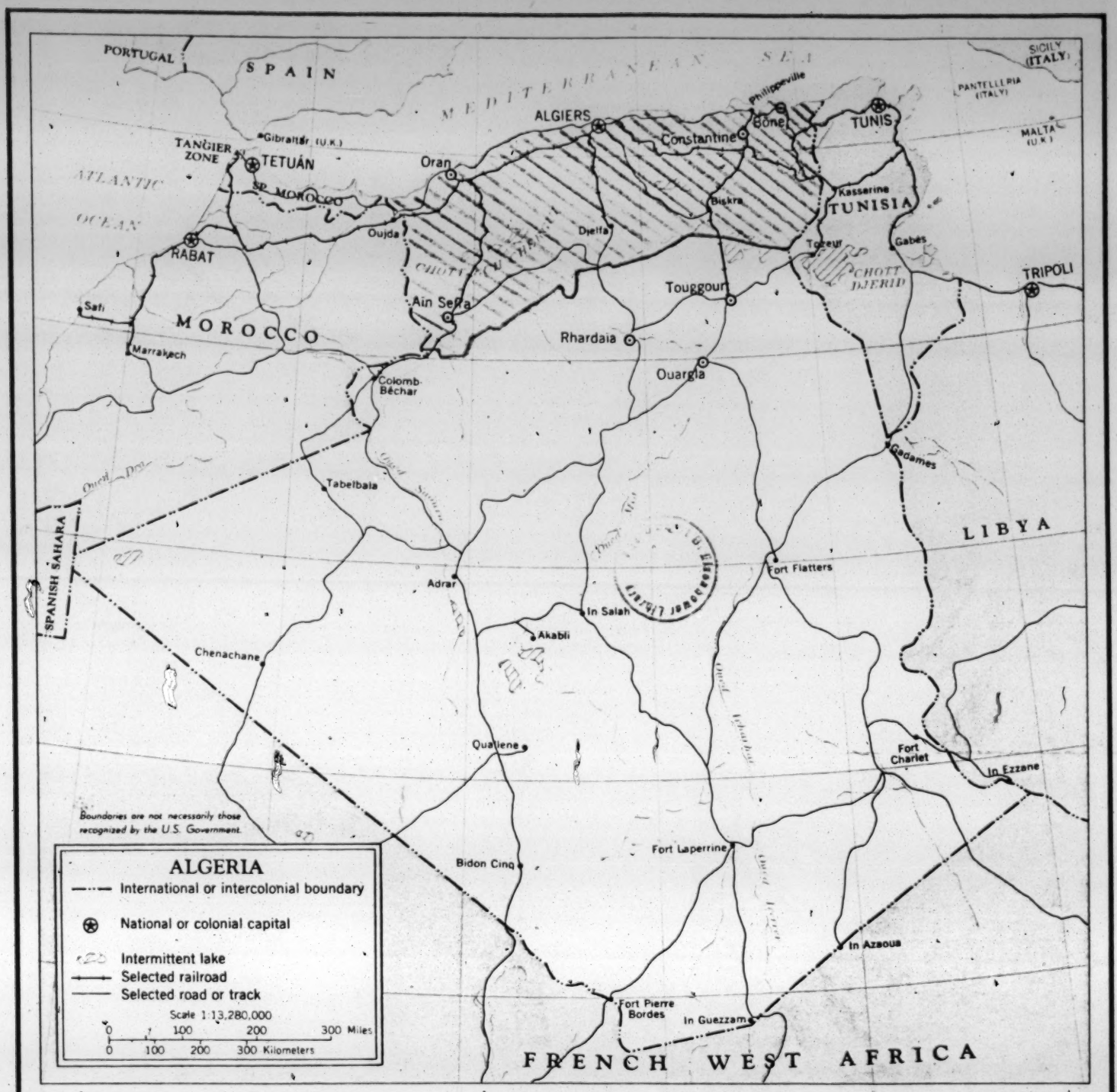
By bc NLE Date 4/14/78

2. Neither the African members of the French Community nor the former Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia are now covered or have been covered by the North Atlantic Treaty.

3. Although the Algerian departments of France are covered by the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty, neither they nor any of the other French or former French areas in North Africa are within Allied Command Europe. The basic document, SACEUR's Terms of Reference (MC 53, July 7, 1955), provides in Article 8:

> "The control and defense of French North Africa, an area which is not within Allied Command Europe, is the direct responsibility of France, who will grant SACEUR all facilities in this area necessary for the conduct of his operations. SACEUR shall have authority to conduct such combat operations in this area as he deems necessary for the defense of the area of Allied Command Europe."

4. The Commander of the Western Mediterranean Area (MEDOC), A French Naval Officer, has his headquarters in Algiers.



Shaded area indicates portions of Algeria covered by North Atlantic Treaty provisions (15 Departments)

Base 13846 12-55

~~TOP SECRET~~

September 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 11, 1959

Others present: Secretaries Dillon, Murphy, McElroy, Mr. Parsons, General Twining, Mr. Allen Dulles, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon said the group had come in to talk with the President about Laos. Under NSC policy it is clear we would intervene with our own forces to defend the country if necessary. Defense has wanted reassurance on this matter, however. Mr. McElroy added that the concept should be clear as to whether our approach is to train Laotian forces or to be ready to back up the situation with our own troops in case the Laotians fail to hold.

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The President said that whatever is done must be done under the aegis of SEATO. He thought we should not do anything completely by ourselves. If we get into this situation, then there is really no reason to have collective security pacts.

Mr. Dillon commented that the other free world nations involved have been slow to recognize the dangers and to recognize their own responsibilities. Some do not think the situation is as critical as we believe it to be. The President said we should have consultations with our allies at once as to what each is prepared to do. Mr. Dillon added that the French and British are skeptical as to whether an invasion has occurred or will occur. They do not want to go in to the country unless the U N has failed.

The President thought that planning should go forward, including planning on command arrangements. Mr. Dillon said that the SEATO authorities are pushing ahead on a SEATO plan. In addition, we have a CINCPAC contingency plan available.

Mr. McElroy said that the concern in Defense is that the Laotian defense might collapse suddenly.. The training of their forces is very sketchy. We are limited to training them in logistics. Mr.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3(a)(3)(4)(5)
NSC 9/5/83, State 11/26/79
NLE DATE 12/28/83

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 79-310 #3
BY DJH DATE 11/30/83

Dillon recalled that the Geneva accords limit our activities in the country. Mr. McElroy said that if there is quick deterioration it does not seem realistic to rely on SEATO action. The situation could only be stabilized by us, although we would probably be under some kind of SEATO auspices. Mr. Dillon said he understood it would take three days for U. S. forces to be introduced into the country, and that the Thais would be able to move in more quickly.

The President said we should strive in our preparatory measures to get the SEATO plan ready. Command arrangements should be worked out. Although the United States would have the major combat strength we should try to have the commander on the spot provided from another country. .....

..... The President said we should insist that everyone be prepared to do their part, and that ours not be the first forces to intervene.

..... Mr. McElroy said he had no desire to see U. S. forces in the area. Mr. Allen Dulles reported that the French military in Laos are taking the stand that there have been no organized incursions by Vietminh forces. The President concluded the meeting by saying that the titular head of any intervening forces should not be American.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 12065, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/16/80

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

September 11, 1959
9:00 a.m. -- 10:40 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Mr. Douglas Dillon
for Sec. Herter
Mr. Fred Scribner
for Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Flemming

Gov. Hoegh
Director Stans, BoB
Mr. Ralph Reid

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. John A. McCone, AEC
Mr. George Allen, USIA
Mr. J. Roy Price, OCDM (part time)
Mr. Russell H. Hughes (part time)
Mr. Emil W. Reutzel (part time)

Mr. Wm. McC. Martin, FRS
Mr. Bradford Morse, VA (part time)
Mr. Norman Mason, HHFA
Dr. Hugh Dryden, NASA (part time)

Gen. Persons
Major Eisenhower
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Harr
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Robert Gray
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Minnich

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Public Works - The President noted that it had not been possible to win all the way on the "pork barrel bill". He said that he was having Messrs. Stans, Seaton and Brucker review the possibility of spacing some of these things out a bit.

President's European Trip - Noting that he had said most of what he wanted to say in his broadcast the preceding evening, the President invited questions from the Cabinet. First, however, he emphasized the great impression made by the crowds who turned out, particularly in the rural Scottish area where "organization" was an impossibility.

Dr. Flemming inquired about the Algeria problem, and the President responded in terms of high praise for De Gaulle and the latter's willingness to allow the Algerians to establish whatever sort of government they like once pacification is achieved. The President hoped De Gaulle's forthcoming statement of specifics would be something the United States

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can support heartily.

The President then noted the extensive economic activity in France, particularly the construction of apartment buildings. He stated that the trip as a whole had been mainly one of reaffirmation, also that there had not been time to discuss certain questions which would have to be handled by correspondence.

The President commented especially on Mr. Macmillan's desire for a Summit meeting even though the United States is maintaining its position of requiring some visible progress before agreeing to go to the Summit.

Khrushchev and Lopez Mateos Visits - The President requested the Cabinet to insure that their Department personnel were excused to observe Mr. Khrushchev's arrival. This was not to say that personnel should be exhorted to behave in any particular manner, but they should be released for the parade.

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Regarding the Lopez Mateos visit in October, the President spoke enthusiastically of the latter's highly cooperative spirit and the importance of giving him a grand welcome.

Stockpiling - Gov. Hoegh went over the Cabinet paper, pointing out the history of stockpiling and outlining the current situation as regards excesses. He explained that the excess resulted from the reduced goals as a result of the three-year concept, the change in strategical concepts, the expansion of some sources of supply, and obsolescence of some materials; of a slightly different nature were the excesses resulting from operations under P.L. 480. He presented several charts giving the quantative status of selected materials. He pointed out that at present there are over $7 billion worth of materials in the stockpile, of which $3.76 billion were for filling established objectives; the remainder is excess. Under the proposed plan, $4.22 billion worth would constitute objectives, leaving an excess of $2.95 billion.

Gov. Hoegh repeatedly emphasized that disposal of excesses would be undertaken only if the market conditions for the item were satisfactory and if disposal would not adversely affect our foreign relations. He made clear that it is proposed at this time to sell only natural rubber. There will be further interagency discussions prior to any disposal of aluminum. As regards other minerals, the market is not in satisfactory condition at this time.

Gov. Hoegh also stressed the importance of pressing again next year the general legislation which would eliminate the requirement for a six-month waiting period prior to any disposal.

Gov. Hoegh then went over the specific recommendations in the Cabinet Paper. Following this, Sec. Benson inquired whether the three-year requirement was based on estimates of need in an all out war. Gov. Hoegh said the basis was that of a three-year period of emergency, not necessarily related to the duration of any potential war. The President

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added a word about his own concern with having resources at hand for accomplishing recovery in the event of nuclear attack.

Mr. Stans highly recommended approval since the paper contained all the needed safeguards.

Mr. McElroy suggested that the paper be amended to eliminate the requirement that all the agencies approve each disposal action -- something that would be pretty cumbersome. The President said that concurrence rather than approval would be satisfactory but that specific agreement seemed to be needed. Mr. Flemming concurred with the President's view.

Dr. Flemming inquired whether Sec. Mitchell should be consulted because of the relationship of any strike. Sec. Mitchell indicated that satisfactory arrangements for this were already established.

The paper was approved.

Emergency Fiscal - Monetary Policy - (CP-59-100) - Speaking from the Cabinet paper, Mr. Martin said that the Committee appointed by the President in 1957 had been concerned primarily with problems of solvency, indemnification, and money and credit machinery; after the 1958 exercise they took up also the problem of agency responsibility. The tentative conclusions reached by the Committee were used during the 1959 exercise and they will be in final form after evaluation of this year's exercise is completed.

Mr. Martin reviewed the recommendations for indemnification, noting that some differences of opinion still exist as to the extent to which indemnification should and could be accomplished. Regarding agency responsibility, he stated that all agree that all of the agencies involved have a responsibility for working out the problem under the Chairmanship of Gov. Hoegh. They are also agreed that in a post-attack emergency, the responsibility must be concentrated in the Secretary of Treasury alone; there is, however, some problem left as to the extent to which pre-attack responsibilities and actions overlap the post-attack situation. He noted in passing the suspicion of many local bankers who fear this plan is a subtle attack on the responsibilities of the Federal Reserve.

The President commented that all of these things must be decided on the basis of what can only be estimates of the seriousness of destruction accomplished. Recalling his long standing concern with these things, he went on to set forth his feeling that if so serious an attack occurs as to require imposition of martial law, then it would become a problem of sharing what resources are left without room for much concern about losses. He agreed however that in untouched areas it would be desirable to operate as far as possible under basically normal procedures since the objective is to re-establish the American way of doing things. But in the case of vast distruction in large cities, there might be no reason or possibility for attention to past debts -- even the evidence of them might be destroyed. Mr. Martin concurred in these views, commenting that

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what the paper envisioned was in terms of degrees. He added that there was a need in planning these things to give the maximum degree of re-assurances to people to prevent the occurrence of actions disadvantageous to the nation.

The President added that he thought it would be a mistake to regiment everyone and everything completely in untouched areas -- the ideal thing would be to increase the strength of these remaining areas for the greatest benefit of the rest of the country and to do this by getting the people there to work their full speed and full capacity.

In conjunction with Chairman Martin's reply to Sec. Mitchell that no distinction had been made between business debts and personal debts, the President called attention to the terrible result of war and how some people, because of the luck of the draw, are put in uniform and may eventually be killed. In view of this he thought it was ridiculous to worry about money losses. The government would have to be very hardboiled about such things and do whatever would bring the country out of chaos as quickly as possible and without regard to whether anyone went broke, be it farmer or U. S. Steel. It should suffice to be alive.

Sec. McElroy suggested that attention be given to the resources that would be available from overseas investments of Americans. Chairman Martin stated that the Committee had given attention only to domestic aspects and that the overseas investment possibilities might be better considered by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

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The President referred briefly to current rediscount rates, and Chairman Martin responded in terms of the elusiveness of appropriate statistics.

Budget Report - Mr. Stans noted happily that the 2% reduction in personnel attempted last fall had now resulted in a situation where employment is 2.2% less than envisioned in appropriations. He commended Agency heads. Further, there had been a slight (518) decrease in the total number of people actually employed. The Defense Department reduction of about 20,000 people had been eaten up largely by necessary increases in the Post Office Department (11,000), and the Aviation Agency (7,600).

Mr. Stans pointed out that the present level of employment is lower than that of 1953 despite the fact that the Post Office Department alone had been forced by population and volume increases to raise its personnel level by nearly 50,000.

Regarding expenditures, Mr. Stans made a quick comparison of Fiscal '59 and its $12 billion deficit with Fiscal '58. The major increases were those of Agriculture ($2.2 billion), the Armed Services ($2.5 billion), and Treasury ($1.4 billion).

Looking to Fiscal 1960, with some Congressional action still unsettled, Mr. Stans could see a total of $2 billion worth of unfavorable developments --

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some of them increased expenditures, some inaction on postal rates and user taxes. He foresaw an expenditure total of about $79 billion whereas receipts probably will be in the neighborhood of $78.5 billion.

Mr. Stans called attention to Democratic claims of having reduced the President's budget by $1.8 billion. This was extremely misleading because about half of this consisted of postponements that must be soon fulfilled, and the other half involved NOA. Actually, there would be no net change as a result of Congressional action insofar as FY 60 expenditures are concerned.

Mr. Stans then looked at a list of Congressional actions and failures to act on which he put a price tag of $3.4 billion over the next several years beyond what the President had recommended.

Reverting to personnel, Sec. Benson urged that another 2% reduction by all the agencies be undertaken again this year, for more could be achieved when the entire government is moving together than when an agency tries to reduce on its own initiative. The President added his opinion that there is still room for reduction, especially of those who are inefficient but who manage to survive by virtue of "built-in featherbedding" and personnel regulations. He noted also the expensiveness of trying to respond immediately to every Congressional request for information.

Mr. Rogers felt that the Administration record was even better than it looked since workloads have increased in most instances whereas personnel is somewhat reduced. The President questioned whether that provided much justification for satisfaction since the 1953 basis was not necessarily the proper norm. However, if the Administration could continue to hold down employment, then there might well be justified satisfaction.

Periodicals - Mr. Stans called attention to a new Budget review of periodicals published by the agencies, and he enlisted Cabinet support in the project. Mr. McElroy welcomed the review and hoped that Budget could get rid not only of some periodicals but also some of the innumerable periodic reports that Defense has to make.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

September 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 10, 1959, following NSC

Others present: The Attorney General
Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

The President asked the Attorney General to come into his office briefly. Secretary Dillon was also there for a discussion which followed the departure of the Attorney General.

The President asked the Attorney General to prepare for him a memorandum on possible constitutional amendments to be obtained through the process of State action, rather than originating in the Congress. What he has in mind is a provision that any appointment by the President to a post in the Executive Department should be rejected only by a two thirds vote of the Senate. The second proposal is the item veto. The third is a proposal whereby the members of the lower house would have a four-year term of office, being elected at the same time as the President. The Attorney General said he would start work at once on such a memorandum. He then left the President's office.

Mr. Dillon said he wanted to ask the President's reconsideration of his decision against inviting Khrushchev to Camp David. The elimination of this visit, he thought, would cause a major upheaval in the planning for the visit. The President said "Suppose it does," pointing out that the Russians have rejected everything the President recommended.

Mr. Dillon said that the Russians think that a visit to Camp David has been mutually agreed upon. They would now say that we are changing the concept of the visit. Those who know the Russians best in the Department take the most serious view of this.

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By D. Wilson Date 6/24/76

The President said that inasmuch as this matter has been taken up with the Russians already, he would be agreeable to inviting them up there. There could be no more than four principals plus an interpreter, since that is all that could be accommodated. He thought that Khrushchev and Menshikov should be with him and Mr. Herter in Aspen. He said they should be told that only ten people can be fed in his dining room. They should also be told that, with regard to security, their men can go nowhere except in the company of one of our men.

The President said he had used Camp David as an example of the kind of place he might take Khrushchev. He did not see how he could do much about the matter in view of the way it has apparently been discussed with the Russians.

The President asked me to see that everything possible is done to control the security arrangements.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

September 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 10, 1959

Others present: Chairman McCone
General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone spoke briefly to the President concerning the replacement for Mr. Vance as an AEC Commissioner. He pointed out that the President could give the new man an interim appointment, and commented that it would be hard to get from the Congress a commitment now that the man would be continued for another five years beginning in June 1960. He said he would recommend a scientist for the period until next June, probably having in mind not to nominate the same man to serve beyond that point. The principal duty of the scientist would be to straighten out all of the confusion about fall-out and contamination. The kind of man he has in mind is George Beadle of Cal Tech. He has not raised the matter with him, nor has he checked him out with regard to various kinds of clearances.

The President said he thought the Administration could affort to waive the question of political affiliation for such an interim appointment.

Mr. McCone then said that he expects to see Mr. Yemel'yanov, the head of the Soviet atomic energy agency, during Mr. Khrushchev's visit here. He hopes to take him around and show him some of our atomic activity. At the same time he hopes to learn something as to any Soviet nuclear aircraft development, about which he is quite skeptical.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

CONFIDENTIAL

September 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 10, 1959 - 10:40 AM

Others present: George V. Allen
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Allen mentioned the buildup of questioning of the Khrushchev visit. From his own viewpoint, he hopes that the President will not be discouraged by the activities of such individuals as Manion, Bridges, Meany and Cushing. He said that those who oppose the exchange of Khrushchev visits are the same as those who opposed the exchange of exhibitions. He expressed his own discouragement over people who lack confidence in our ultimate success in debate with the Russians. The more we bring the Russian viewpoint into the open, the better off we are.

The President said that he pays little attention to the criticisms once he has made up his mind what is the right thing to do. He admitted calling Cardinal Spellman because of his admiration for the Cardinal. Cardinal Spellman is required to emphasize his distrust for Khrushchev as a murderer, but he at least sees what we are trying to do.

* * *

Mr. Allen then mentioned the short film which USIA people had taken of the Vice President's trip to Moscow. He recommended that the President see this film before making his own trip.

Mr. Allen then mentioned that Mr. Harold McClellan, General Manager of the Moscow Exhibition, was greatly elated by the President's letter of congratulations. He himself had been casting about for an award to be given to Mr. McClellan, but concluded that the only thing to do was for the President to see him and have a picture taken. The President said he had already planned to do this.

* * *

The President then asked how many people had seen the Moscow Exhibition. Mr. Allen said 160,000 had seen it the last day, and the

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total had run to 3,000,000. The Communists were attacking the exhibition in the newspapers all the time. As an example, they attached the idea of the $14,000 house. They claimed that despite the small $2,000 down-payment, the total would take 40 years to amortize at 5% interest, which would really make the house cost $39,000. Mr. Allen pointed out, however, that the Russians are now taking up the idea of installment buying.

* * *

Mr. Allen referred to a note which had been written to him by Secretary Benson. The note recommended that the President open the U.S. portion of the agricultural exhibition in New Delhi on December 11th. Mr. Allen added his own recommendation that the President consider this project. The President said that he is not sure he is going to the USSR, but if he does, he would like to go to India for four days, Pakistan for two days, and have lunch with the Shah. He feels that the agriculture fair may afford a good excuse. Because of the weather situation, however, this would require that the President make two separate trips, one to the USSR as early as possible, perhaps the middle of October, and the other to Indian, Pakistan and Iran in December. He feels that such an arrangement would be possible, even though December is a programming and budgetary month. The pattern of his views are known and many of the major decisions could be made before departure. The Secretary of State could make decisions of a routine nature on this matter in the President's absence. Mr. Allen recommended that the trip be made this year rather than at the end of the President's Administration, and the President assured him that he wants to go if humanly possible.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

Saulnier interview 9/9/59

September 9, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I. General Economic Outlook. So far, economic developments in 1959 have exceeded expectations. GNP in the second quarter was $478 billion. In January we guessed $484 for the fourth quarter, but present estimates put it at $496, though this could be reduced some if the steel strike were to continue throughout September, and certainly if it were to continue well into October.

Also, it looks as if 1960 will show a considerable growth over 1959. Recent estimates suggest a GNP of $510 billions for 1960 as a whole, which would put the fourth quarter 1960 figure at $520.

This 1960 estimate assumes a 1-1/2 percent price increase between 1959 and 1960, but even if we remove this price factor, our GNP estimate suggests a growth in physical output of between 3-1/2 and 4 percent in 1960.

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II. Major Factors Affecting the Economic Outlook. Apart from the steel strike (to be dealt with below) the major factors affecting the economic outlook are the following:

(1) Credit and Capital Markets

Clearly, the major blemish on the economic picture is the rather disturbed condition of the money and capital markets. Both short and long term interest rates and bond yields are now above the highest levels reached in the 1957 money "tightness."

This can hardly be attributed to a restrictive monetary policy, which is the common explanation. Actually, in the past year the Fed has allowed the money supply to increase by 3.5 to 4.0 percent. A more important basis of the high level of borrowing costs is the continuing skepticism of long-term investors regarding the value of money, and the continuing high demand for funds.

The chances of getting money costs down appreciably are, unfortunately, not very good. Reduced Treasury demands for funds should help, and private demands for funds are not

expected to increase rapidly, but rates will probably remain at a high level through 1960. This will inevitably have a generally restrictive effect on the expansion of business, which is by no means an altogether unfavorable result, but it could hold our economy unduly far below its real growth potential. And high interest rates will also raise the costs of servicing the Federal debt with adverse budgetary effects, especially if short-term rates continue at present levels.

We must be prepared for increasingly vigorous complaints that high money costs are (a) retarding economic growth; (b) "busting" the budget; (c) hurting small business; (d) depriving the prospective home owner of funds to buy a home; and (e) causing inflation by raising costs of production and the costs of living.

(2) Business Investment Expenditures

One would expect high borrowing costs to have their most significant economic effect in tending to retard business investment. As yet, there are no signs of this. Expenditures on plant and equipment have been rising fairly sharply (from an annual rate of $30 billion in 4Q 1958 to an estimated $35.3 billion in 4Q 1959) and are expected to continue to rise in 1960. A new survey of capital appropriations of business concerns (National Industrial Conference Board and Newsweek) will be out soon, showing that these were as high in the second quarter as in the first. And new orders for machinery continue very high.

Also, corporations are in good financial condition (holding large amounts of Government securities) and can afford considerable further expansion without large-scale borrowing. Still, no one expects an investment boom of the 1955-56 dimensions.

(3) Residential Construction

High money costs can be expected to cause trouble in this area. The evidence is already present. Construction financing is now more difficult to arrange and FHA loans are selling at deep discounts (4 to 6 points below par on 5-1/4% loans, for a yield of about 5.75).

Even if Congress gives FHA its needed loan insurance authorization, some decline in starts may be expected. Our

present guess is that starts may drop to 1,100,000 in 1960 from the 1,395,000 level in 1959. We can offset this to some extent by raising the FHA rate from 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 or 5-3/4.

(4) Highway Construction.

The stimulus that the economy has received from the Federal Aid Highway Program will be reduced somewhat in the calendar year 1960. Three circumstances account for this:

(a) Under the Highway Bill that now seems likely to be passed, Federal grants for the Interstate Highway Program will drop from $2 billions in Fiscal 1960 to $1.7 billions in Fiscal 1961. This drop will begin in the last half of Fiscal 1960 and will continue through most of Fiscal 1961. State expenditures will decline proportionately but probably somewhat sooner; indeed, some States have already announced no further letting of contracts until more funds become available.

Ike Wright D. Eisenhower Library

We can expect these somewhat depressing effects to make themselves felt this winter and next spring. Although their dollar amount is not very great -- less than $500 million on an annual rate basis -- abrupt changes in such far-reaching programs are certain to have widespread upsetting effects on the economy.

(b) Also, Federal expenditures under the "secondary" road program were temporarily increased by $200 million in Fiscal 1959 and 1960, with most of this impact in calendar 1959. By the middle of calendar 1960 we will drop back to the lower level of Federal grants, with some deflationary impact on the economy.

(c) Finally, these anti-recession grants to the States for secondary roads were made partly "repayable" out of future grants. The "repayment" of these grants, beginning in the second half of calendar 1960, will have a further deflationary economic impact.

All in all, the economy will receive distinctly less stimulus from the highway programs in calendar 1960 than it received in 1959.

There is reason to resist this moderately depressing impact, but there is reason to study the economic effects of this program

more fully than we have.. There is also reason to look carefully into the causes of the sharp increase in road construction costs.

(5) Consumer Expenditures

The item of most interest here is automobiles. Retail sales of cars have been going remarkably well, though still substantially below 1955. Present expectations are that domestic sales will total 6-1/2 million (including 500,000 or more imports) in 1959, and go a bit higher, possibly to 7,000,000, in 1960. This would make 1960 a very good year for the car manufacturing industries.

We must be sure, however, that we do not get into a consumer credit splurge like 1955. So far, there are no real signs of this, though credit use is rising fast.

(6) Exports and the Balance of Payments

There has been a significant improvement recently in the export-import relationship. Exports have been rising somewhat and imports have been declining a bit. Present guesses are that the deficit in the balance of payments as a whole will be between $4 billion and $4-1/2 billion in calendar 1959. At the Council, we incline to the view that the deficit will be reduced substantially in 1960, possibly falling to something between $3 and $3-1/2 billions. Other agencies -- notably Treasury and Commerce -- appear to take a less sanguine view.

We believe it would be a grave mistake to undertake any extensive reversal of our liberal trade and mutual security policies in the hope of correcting this imbalance. Clearly, the constructive approach is to (a) encourage our trading partners to remove restrictions against U. S. imports; (b) urge them to carry more of the burden of foreign aid and investment; and (c) do everything we can to promote a larger export trade. Perhaps we can do something constructive by way of avoiding unnecessary expenditures of dollars in foreign markets, but this is full of danger for our liberal trade policy and must be done only very cautiously.

III. The Steel Strike and Related Industrial Relations Problems. The economic outlook could hardly be reversed by a prolongation of the steel strike, but it could be upset significantly. Clearly, the length of the strike.(58 days today -- compared with 54 days in 1952 and 36 days in 1956) will affect conditions between now and

the end of the year, but its long-run effect will depend on the kind of settlement that is reached. At present, the two parties seem to be pretty firmly dug into their announced positions, with the stoppage having had remarkably little impact as yet on industry and trade generally. The real hard impact will probably begin to come in the last week of this month.

In the meantime, settlements are being made in other industries that look inflationary. The average (median) of the wage increases negotiated in the first six months of 1959 has called for 8.6 cents per hour. Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers (adjusted for changes in overtime and for interindustry shifts in employment) have gone up about 4%, only a little below 1958 (4.1%) but considerably below the 1956 (5.4%) and 1957 (5.1%) increases.

Last year (under the 1956 settlement) the steelworkers got a 9¢ wage increase and a 3¢ cost-of-living increase. What this suggests is that 9¢ is the most the steelworkers could get (in wages or fringes, or both) without going beyond the "pattern" so far established in 1959. And even this pattern, applied to the economy as a whole, will put pressure on costs and thus on prices.

The moral of this is that we really need a settlement in steel that will raise employment costs by not more than 6 cents an hour, on the average, and give the companies room to make some cuts in prices out of the remaining productivity improvement.

I should mention also that the railroad labor contracts expire November 1, 1959 and, like the steel companies, the railroads seem determined to have a showdown on "featherbedding." You have a proposal before you now from the railroads on this matter (a request that you appoint a Commission to study productivity in railroading).

IV. The Cost and Price Outlook. These wage developments suggest a continuation of the cost-push on prices, though currently this is being alleviated by the rapid 1959 increase in productivity. But productivity improvements at current rates (some say that the 1959 rate may be as high as 9%) cannot persist; accordingly, I would expect upward price pressures to increase in 1960. The Council guesses that the consumer price index may rise another 3/4 of 1 percent during the rest of 1959 (despite lower prices of meats) but the increase would be greater if steel prices were to rise this fall.

V. Budgetary Outlook. There is still considerable uncertainty regarding expenditures for Fiscal 1960 (interest costs will be up sharply but CCC costs may be down by a significant amount), but the current guesses are that they will run between $78.5 and $79.0 billion. Revenue estimates center at $78.7, but range between 78.5 and 79.0. In other words, there is a bare chance that we may balance out for 1960 but more likely that we will have a deficit of as much as $500 million.

The Fiscal 1960 outlook suggests higher revenues but even one's more optimistic forecast would produce very little surplus if expenditures are allowed to rise by much more than the "built-in" increases.

Actually, the economic impact of the budget in Fiscal 1960 will be a little bit better than is suggested by these conventional budget figures. Actually, the "cash budget," which encompasses all the trust fund accounts (social security, highway, etc.) would show a $600 million surplus if the regular ("administrative") budget were just balanced out.

VI. Policy Suggestions

(1) If Congress passes a housing bill with reasonable ($3 billion) FHA loan insurance authorization, we ought to adjust the FHA rate from 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 or 5-3/4 at once.

(2) We should undertake a thorough study of the economic impact of the highway program, including an appraisal of the claims that construction costs have increased unnecessarily.

(3) Take advantage of the meetings in September of the IMF and the IBRD here in Washington to reiterate your attachment to liberal trade policies and make as confident a statement as possible on inflation. After all, we do have some successes to report.

Raymond J. Saulnier

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 9, 1959

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden, General Persons, General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan reported to the President that the "Mercury" capsule had been fired successfully except that the booster did not separate, and the range was decreased from about 1800 miles planned to about 1400 miles attained. Everything worked properly, and essentially the planned information was obtained.

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Dr. Glennan then went on to make a suggestion regarding the visit of Khrushchev -- that space activity be used as a means of international cooperation. He said he had talked with the Vice President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower about this proposal and that both seemed favorable. He handed the President a memorandum setting forth the proposal plus the pros and cons.

The President asked whether, if this were done, the idea would be to have joint US-USSR teams stationed somewhere. Dr. Glennan said this would be planned, and that the operations would be jointly financed, with hardware jointly designed. It would not be necessary to have joint launchings, thus preserving security.

He commented that we have had discussions with the United Kingdom, Canada, France and Australia about cooperation in space activities and that discussions with the Russians may be of real value. Dr. Dryden said that scientists from other countries are asking whether we favor cooperation with the Russians. He said that the offer we have made to others for such cooperation has been very well received.

The President thought that the Soviets may insist that the operations be bilateral -- that no other countries be allowed to join in. Dr. Glennan said he recognized this, and pointed out that we must be

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ready to combat propaganda efforts on the part of the Russians. The President saw the first question as a political decision as to whether we want to cooperate. Next would be a political decision as to bringing other countries in. Then there is a scientific decision on the specific projects to be considered. He stated his interest in the twenty-four hour satellite as a possible project.

The President asked that an ad hoc meeting be set up of representatives of Defense and State, together with Allen Dulles, Gordon Gray and George Allen. He wanted all of these to be brought together to see what they would think of the proposition. He thought that some may feel concerned that the Soviets would try to find out our guidance, metallurgy, propulsion, etc. He said he did not see the possible outcome of this conference too clearly as yet, but would await a report. He thought perhaps something could be shaped up by the time Mr. Khrushchev returns to Washington on 24 September. Dr. Glennan thought there might be merit in making such an offer to Khrushchev before he addresses the United Nations. The President had little concern on this since we have already placed a proposal for cooperation in space before the United Nations.

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

SEP 9 1959

Dear Mr. President:

A summary of progress on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Weapon System Program for the quarter ending 15 July 1959 is attached.

Progress continues essentially on schedule in both the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System program and the NIKE-ZEUS Missile System program.

The continuing strike of carpenters in Alaska has delayed construction on support buildings and the power plant at Clear. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has been attempting to resolve the dispute. Negotiations for a government-to-government agreement with the United Kingdom for participation in a third detection radar site continues with the expectation of a satisfactory agreement by December of this year.

The first test firing of a NIKE-ZEUS anti-missile missile took place at White Sands Missile Range on 26 August 1959. Failure of a booster fin occurred approximately 2.8 seconds after lift-off causing an abnormal high angle of attack. This resulted in rupture of the booster and breakup of the missile. A new configuration of the NIKE-ZEUS missile that will have increased performance characteristics was approved and is being developed. A new design hardened version of the NIKE-ZEUS Local Acquisition Radar to better withstand the effects of blast, shock, and thermal phenomena of nuclear explosions is also being developed. No changes in system demonstration dates will be required by the new configurations.

With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours,

Signed
NEIL McELROY

Attachment

The President

The White House

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By DJH NLE DATE 11/17/76
S-1252

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SUMMARY

15 April - 15 July 1959

BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (BMEWS)

Construction at Thule, Greenland is proceeding on schedule with two 10-hour overlapping shifts. The steel work on the major buildings is nearing completion and some flooring and roofing is in place. The scheduled date for initial operational capability at Thule is 30 September 1960 with full operational capability three months later.

The contractor's camp was completed at Clear, Alaska. A strike of the plumbers and carpenters unions in June has jeopardized the scheduled progress on the support buildings and power plant. The carpenters have agreed to continue work on the technical facilities pending an agreement. The scheduled date for initial operational capability at Clear is 30 September 1961 with full operational capability two months later.

A site implementation study for the Fylingsdale, England site was completed in June. The equipment configuration proposed in this study consists of three tracking radars and is being considered in preliminary technical conferences. These discussions indicate a British desire to participate in a joint site. The target date for completion of the government-to-government negotiations is 1 December 1959.

Rearward communications links from Thule, Greenland and Clear, Alaska to the Zone of the Interior are progressing on schedule.

A decision has been made to employ the Continental Electronics Manufacturing Company's (AN-FPT-3) radar transmitter at Thule, Greenland and Clear, Alaska. Tests of this transmitter indicate its ability to reliably supply the required power.

It is intended to employ the RCA 10-megawatt (two 5-megawatt outputs) AN-FPT-2 radar transmitter at the United Kingdom site. Design and testing of this equipment appears to be proceeding satisfactorily.

The major problems in the development and fabrication of klystron tubes by two manufacturers have been reduced considerably.

ACTIVE DEFENSE - NIKE-ZEUS SYSTEM

Progress on the NIKE-ZEUS research and development program has been consistent with the planned test objectives: (1) to initiate demonstration of the NIKE-ZEUS early capability system in mid-calendar 1961 at

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White Sands Missile Range, and (2) to initiate demonstration of the full capability system in mid-calendar 1962 at Kwajalein Island. The first firing of the research and development fixed fin round is expected to be accomplished in the latter part of August at the White Sands Missile Range.

A new configuration of the NIKE-ZEUS anti-missile missile that will have increased performance characteristics was approved and is being developed. The new missile will affect the missile firing schedules but not the planned system demonstration dates. The first controlled round of the new missile is scheduled for firing in July 1960 whereas the first firing of the earlier design missile was scheduled in February 1960.

Preliminary design has been completed for a nuclear power plant for NIKE-ZEUS application in remote Forward Acquisition Radar installations.

As a result of the study made regarding the effects of blast, shock, and thermal phenomena of nuclear explosions on the exposed structure and equipment of the NIKE-ZEUS system, a new design hardened version of the Local Acquisition Radar is being developed. No changes in dates for system demonstration tests will be required.

Progress is satisfactory and consistent with schedules on the target track radar, the decoy discriminating radar, and the missile track radar.

The research and development test program requires the use of four test sites; (1) White Sands Missile Range for early capability system demonstration tests, (2) Ascension Island for obtaining radar signature information with the target track radar on actual re-entry bodies, (3) Point Mugu for early tests of the NIKE-ZEUS missile outside of the sensible atmosphere, and (4) Kwajalein Island for full capability system tests. Johnston Island will be utilized as a base for firing IRBM and simulated ICBM targets against the system located at Kwajalein Island. Progress at each of these test site locations is proceeding on schedule.

The USAS AMERICAN MARINER, a former Victory ship, now a floating laboratory for measurements on ballistic missile re-entry bodies, participated in nine IRBM firings (four JUPITER and five THOR) on the Atlantic Missile Range with generally successful results. This ship is operated by the Army and the Advanced Research Projects Agency.

September 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 8, 1959.

Others present: Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon indicated we have information that President Lopez Mateos would very much appreciate having his wife invited to accompany him on his visit to the States. The President thought this would be a fine idea and asked Mr. Dillon to tell our Ambassador in Mexico to advise President Lopez Mateos that the President is delighted that the 9 October date is satisfactory and will send a formal invitation to President and Senora Lopez Mateos shortly. He thought that the arrival should be at about 3:30 PM on October 9th so as to empty the public buildings. By blocking off the streets we can be sure of a good crowd.

He asked Mr. Dillon to advise Secretary Herter to stay on his vacation and not return to Washington for the meeting the President had requested. Mr. Dillon phoned Mr. Herter in Massachusetts from the President's office and arranged this.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
STATE LTR 6/10/76
By D. Wade Date 6/28/76

The President then said he had several points he wanted to talk over with the State Department. The first is the situation in Laos. The second is his talk to the nation; the framework of this will be his European visit, but he will bring out that we are watching the situation in Laos very closely, that the visit of Khrushchev does not constitute negotiation, and that he knows the nation will receive Khrushchev courteously. His next point pertains to a letter to de Gaulle, in which he wants to give his views about the French fleet in the Mediterranean, the stationing of nuclear weapons in France, plus a little on integration of forces -- he had not had sufficient time to cover these in his talks with de Gaulle.

His next point pertained to the Khrushchev visit; he understood they would wear business suits to the White Tie dinner at the White House. The President said he would give no toast to Khrushchev or would like to have some toast which could avoid endorsement of what Khrushchev represents. Finally, he mentioned that he had

received a letter from Macmillan, and gave Mr. Dillon a copy.

Regarding Laos, Mr. Dillon said that a second meeting had been held with SEATO representatives the previous day and that it had been quite an effective session -- much better than the first one. We had pointed out that we simply want to be ready and to watch the situation closely. All seemed to understand better the seriousness of the matter. Mr. Dillon said that the U N procedure had proven to be a great success. We will have fact finders on the spot without a veto. The President said he understands that ammunition is now arriving in Laos and Mr. Dillon confirmed this. Mr. Dillon added that we are sending out a communications setup so that we can be in quick touch with the situation. He added that there is some evidence that Vietminh personnel have been involved in the raids. He hoped that the presence of U N people will deter further operations. The President thought we should make a standing practice in this situation that if any clear development occurs we should get information about it to the public quickly, since we must carry forward the psychological preparation.

Regarding toasts, he thought maybe he could simply make one to Mr. Khrushchev's personal health or perhaps recall that our nations were allies in World War II.

The President next said that he wanted to talk about the situation of our Ambassadors in Western Europe. In one country the Ambassador receives $22,000 pay plus $6500 allowance, and four servants provided in the house. He spent last year between $100,000 and $110,000 of his own money additional to that. He would like the Treasury queried as to whether, if these expenses are vouchered, they are deductible from his income tax. Mr. Dillon said he knew that they were, because he deducted comparable expenses when he was our Ambassador in Paris.

Mr. Dillon next brought up some of the details regarding the Khrushchev visit, one being the possibility of a helicopter ride with the President around Washington to see the city. At Camp David the President thought he would like to have some kind of a movie, perhaps a documentary. Regarding the security problem at Camp David, the President thought the Russians should be

allowed to inspect the living quarters and the kitchens, but nothing beyond that.

Mr. Dillon asked who should attend the meetings when Khrushchev and the President have advisers present. He suggested that the Russians would have Gromyko, Menshikov, Soldatov and Tróyanovsky (interpreter). On the U. S. side, he suggested Mr. Herter, Ambassador Thompson, Mr. Kohler, and Mr. Akolovsky (interpreter). In addition, the President might wish the Vice President to be in attendance at times, and perhaps Mr. Merchant. He did not think it would be necessary for Mr. Lodge to attend. The President indicated agreement with the foregoing. (Subsequently he indicated to me that he would like to leave the matter of Mr. Lodge's attendance in abeyance for the present; I so advised Mr. Dillon, adding that either Major Eisenhower or I, or both, would probably also be present at some sessions.)

The President said he may wish to have private sessions with Khrushchev, with only the two, plus interpreters, present. He had in mind perhaps to take him to see his farm at Gettysburg. He envisaged that the Vice President would be present during Khrushchev's initial call on the day he arrives in Washington and at the dinner that night.

Mr. Dillon next raised the matter of several personnel changes. He proposed that Ambassador Hickerson, now in Finland, should replace Mr. Bohlen in the Philippines, that Mr. Sessions, if agreeable, be made Ambassador to Finland, and that Mr. McConaughy, now in Burma, replace Dowling in South Korea. The President said these changes seem satisfactory to him. Mr. Dillon said he would of course be discussing them with David Kendall.

Mr. Dillon next mentioned the proposed conference in the spring of 1960 on the law of the sea. The question of the limits of territorial waters is still outstanding. On this, it is essential to work out an understanding with the Canadians, so that they and we are together for the next conference. He gave the President a draft letter to Diefenbaker which would initiate conversations between Mr. Dillon and the Canadians.

Regarding SKYHAWK, Mr. Dillon said that we now have a written response from Diefenbaker to the President adhering to the negative position of the Canadians on this exercise. The President said that he saw nothing to do but accept the cancellation of the exercise. He also recalled to Mr. Dillon that he and Secretary Dulles had instituted an arrangement by which, when projects are coming up, the Canadians are notified at political level of the project long before the specifics have been worked out. There seems to be a defect in communications within the Canadian Government between military authorities and the civilian echelon of government. Mr. Dillon said he would reinstitute this procedure, which may help to get around the defect arising from lack of communication within the Canadian Government.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

9/8/59

television talk to nation tomorrow night

President thinks present draft too detailed. Wants it cut to 15 minutes regardless of how much time will be allowed; does not believe public will listen longer -- thought idea of newsreels at end might not be bad (incidentally would like to see some of newsreels himself).

One of the things he wants to say in talking about visits with Adenauer, Macmillan and de Gaulle is: "I talked with my friends about the evidence of the increased aggressive intent of the Chinese communists -- in Tibet, in Laos, and even in India. This is indicative of the fact that the basic Communist aim has never been diminished. It was in this atmosphere and knowledge that I talked with my friends also about the impending visit of Premier Khrushchev to this country."

(The President inserted in an aside that de Gaulle had said it (the visit) was a matter for his, the President's, judgment and he would not disapprove. De Gaulle was not optimistic of results, and indeed, the President told him the same thing.)

The President wants to get in a statement to this effect: "Without exception they (the leaders) understood the reasons that brought about this visit and the opportunity it provided and the opportunity it provided for determining whether there was some new channel in which we might direct additional efforts leading toward a small step toward assuring peace and easing tensions."

End it off with something about allied firmness in the maintenance of principle; our readiness to negotiate within the limits dictated by adherance to basic principles; our devotion to the United Nations Charter.

Put the matter about ~~DE GAULLE~~ / Khrushchev in as an aside so that it will not seem that the President is arguing the matter -- "among other things we talked about."

"I assured them (the three friends) privatedly as I have in other occasions previously and publicly that while it is a trip that is not a ceremonial but an exploratory one, it is in no respect a meeting of negotiation certainly insofar as any subject relates to the interest of our Allies or to any other part of the free world. "

Do not put in too much about West Berlin. (Refer to the text of the Macmillan-Eisenhower television talk and use some of wording). Talk about Western solidarity. The President quoted himself: "I said that in certain respects

West Berlin has beoome a symbol in the sense that freedom is indivisible; we are as concerned about the freedom of two million West Berliners as we are about the freedom of any part of the free world," -- showing in a specific way how we stand on principle.

"The choice of man kind" -- not the choice of Mr. K."

The three of us were absolutely certain there should be no summit meeting unless there was promise of progress (refer to slight hedging of Mr. Macmillan in television talk). All of our associates and allies are quite aware of America's conviction that agreement for a summit meeting must be based upon: first of all, there must be certainty that our status in Berlin must be respected; some kind of progress like widening of contacts; some progress toward agreement on control or cessation of testing; on disarmament."

The President wants to mention "little things that can be specific."

Our principle of peace depends upon our own strength and our own strength includes (this is where I lost the President.)

We might get Khrushchev visit in perspective by saying that we have been visited by both Koslov and Mikoyan before Mr. K. -- obviously they could not have the authority of Mr. K -- the great difference is that he is in a position to make decisions.

"We of c[illegible] course never mistake politeness and kindness for weakness." Unfortunately misinterpretations of this have been made in the past by the Communists, i.e.m when they attacked South Korea in 1950.

Have to be careful what to say about Macmillan since he is soon to have election. Can say of all threee "These three men are statesmen -- they are thinking of the Western world's security and are determined equally with us to support those values we place above all others -- freedom, equality of opportunity and the dignity of man."

About the library talk

"This is the record of a period not of revolutionary change, but of better understanding of our democracy and our determination to be not only independent but free among ourselves -- human liberty -- and this means our economy."

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJC NLE, Date 12/27/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

September 8, 1959

8:35 a.m. -- 10:00 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Bridges (Absent)
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen

Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Hughes (in part)
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Dr. Flemming, HEW

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Labor Bill - It was noted that the labor bill as finally approved was very close to the House measure; also that perhaps some room remained for further action regarding a criminal penalty and the right of a union member to go to court for relief.

Highway Program - It was felt that the pending bill was the best that could be had despite an ambiguous billboard provision, hence it should be accepted by the Administration. The President agreed.

Budget Bureau will submit the necessary supplemental request so that temporary advances can be made to the program.

Interest Rate - The President noted that the important thing was to avoid a rush to cash in savings bonds, also that Sec. Anderson felt no further action could be secured this year, so the limited bill would have to be accepted. He was agreeable to making a strong statement about what remained to be done.

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Public Works - It was agreed that Republicans would press the effort to modify the bill and that if in the last analysis it had to be vetoed the veto would be prompt rather than "pocket".

Mutual Security - The President asserted that a veto would be necessary should the Hardy Amendment be included since it was unthinkable that the Executive should have to furnish any paper whatsoever demanded by the GAO or Congress.

Housing - It was noted that much improvement had been made in this bill. The President stated his readiness to accept further public housing on a limited scale to cover special situations, but he was extremely interested in not undermining local initiative.

P. L. 480 - It was agreed that the bill was in good shape except for the Food Stamp proposal.

Civil Rights - The President stressed the need for continuing the life of the Civil Rights Commission, and the Vice President urged Senator Dirksen to consult further with Sen. Javits with a view to getting this particular item accomplished this session.

The Presidency: Constitutional Amendments - With a view to inclusion in the State of the Union Message and the 1960 campaign program, the President asked the Leadership to think about accomplishing through Constitutional Amendment these items: the item veto, four-year terms for Members of the House, and requirement of a 2/3 vote in the Senate to reject Presidential nominations for Executive Agencies.

Khrushchev Visit - There was brief discussion of the President's forthcoming television address as related to the Khrushchev visit.

* * * * *

(The President was greeted with a round of applause initiated by Sen. Kuchel as he entered the room. The President responded with a few remarks about the friendliness of the talks he had had overseas, especially with De Gaulle. Sen. Saltonstall joked with the President a little bit about the golf course in Scotland.)

Labor Bill - The President congratulated the Leadership on getting the labor bill into pretty good shape. He inquired as to whether he ought to be somewhat reserved in any comment on it since there might come the day when it would be desired to do a little bit more regarding the establishment of a criminal penalty for certain acts and also the right of a union member to go to court in a civil case for relief from some particular practice.

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Mr. Halleck commented that the penalty provisions had in the final bill been cut back a bit from the Senate version. For the bill as a whole, he said, there are some words that are a little different, but that about 90-95% of the House bill is there.

Highway Program - Rep. Halleck reported Rep. Scherer's discontent with the Kerr billboard amendment. Sen. Kuchel felt that this was ambiguous because improperly drawn but that it was initially in line with the Administration's desires. Sen. Saltonstall pointed out that the pending version omitted the phrase "at the request of the State" which up to now has given the State an influence in getting local action governing billboards adjacent to the highways.

Mr. Harlow pointed out that Secretaries Mueller and Anderson regard the bill as acceptable and that it does contain an increase in the gasoline tax. Sen. Morton and Rep. Halleck felt the Administration ought to accept this quickly while it was available, and the President agreed.

Mr. Stans pointed out that there would be a need for temporary advances in the course of the year from the Treasury to the highway program, hence Budget would initiate action for a supplemental $360 million item as soon as the bill is passed, to be repaid by the end of the fiscal year.

Interest Rate - Mr. Harlow and Gen. Persons reported on the favorable prospect of securing action on the savings bond interest ceiling and on the technical amendments desired by Sec. Anderson for all bonds. Rep. Byrnes said he would be disturbed with any failure to continue to press for action to lift the ceiling on interest on other bonds, since more and more short term bonds will have to be sold forcing the interest rate higher and higher with attendant opportunities for demagoguery. He hoped the President and Republicans would make a great point of what is left undone after the current action is completed. Mr. Halleck had some reservation as to pressing the opposition too hard at this time when it is impossible to get action, since it will be more difficult to get them to reverse an extreme position.

The President noted that the important thing was to avoid a rush to cash in savings bonds, also that Sec. Anderson felt no further action could be secured this year, so the limited bill would have to be accepted. He was agreeable to making a strong statement about what remained to be done.

Public Works - The President made clear his feeling that the new public works bill should be vetoed since it contained the same new projects objected to in the previous bill, but he assured the Leaders that he wished to avoid any action that would be harmful to the Party as a whole rather than to himself alone, since the Republican Party was the only hope for an organization embodying the principle of soundness in fiscal operations.

With regard to the question of whether to veto quickly or hold for a pocket veto -- if impossible to approve -- Reps. Hoeven and Halleck urged the former so that Congress would have an opportunity to act on it prior to

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going home. Should Congress override the veto, then it would be the Congress' responsibility for the spending of these funds. The President noted that in the absence of any bill the organizations engaged in public works would have to be completely disbanded.

The President commented that it might have been a better decision to provide for just a few new starts so that it wouldn't be a matter of opening the dam completely with the addition of even one.

Sen. Dirksen suggested that it might be possible to include an amendment that the unbudgeted new projects would not be started except at the direction of the President, but that all of them would be started in any event by the end of two years. Mr. Harlow thought this ought to be presented as a possibility to Speaker Rayburn.

It was agreed that Republicans would press the effort to modify the bill and that if in the last analysis it had to be vetoed, the veto would be prompt rather than "pocket".

Mutual Security - Sen. Saltonstall noted that this appropriation was being held up until after action on the public works bill. The President thought it ironic that the opposition should be holding this bill hostage when it was their Party that had initiated and long continued the program, and the program was in any event vital to the country. Rep. Halleck noted that the origin of the program had been in the Republican 80th Congress. The President then commented on how the situation in Laos dramatized the need for the program.

Sen. Saltonstall was not sure whether the Hardy amendment could be permanently eliminated from the measure. The President asserted that a veto would be required should the amendment be approved, for it was unthinkable that the Executive should have to furnish any paper whatsoever demanded by the GAO or Congress.

Housing - The President stated that he could appreciate the need for continuing a little bit of public housing to cover situations where new road programs or other developments were forcing people out of their present residences, but that this was far different than the extensive programs the opposition always advocated. Rep. Halleck commented on how far Republicans had come in accepting public housing, but he still felt it was an impossibility to expect the Federal government to rebuild the big cities of the country. Sen. Dirksen noted the inevitable pressures for permitting people to remain in public housing even though their incomes exceeded the maximum established.

Rep. Halleck thought that the improvements now made in the House bill constituted a great victory for Republicans.

The President remarked several times on the importance of not undermining local initiative.

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P. L. 480 - Except for the proposed Food Stamp plan, dubbed "Humphrey Welfare Program" by Rep. Hoeven, it was agreed that the remainder of the bill was acceptable.

Civil Rights - The President stressed the importance of continuing the life of the Civil Rights Commission, especially in view of the grand quality of the personnel on it, and the need for having a reasonably moderate mechanism for working toward the elimination of prejudice.

Sen. Dirksen saw a possibility of getting agreement on merely adding to some other bill a provision for continuing the Commission, but Sen. Javits seemed willing to do this only if assurances were given that the entire subject would be taken up again early next session. Rep. Halleck thought it possible for the House to approve and send to the Senate at the end of the session a simple resolution extending the Commission, but he would not want to do so if that would seem to support allegations that Republicans were foregoing civil rights as part of the labor legislation activity. He reported that this item was not on the list of things Speaker Rayburn and Mr. McCormack agreed should be done under suspension of the Rules.

The Vice President suggested that Sen. Dirksen talk further with Sen. Javits about carrying the matter over until next session.

The Presidency: Constitutional Amendments - The President raised informally with the Leadership the feeling he had developed about the need for clearing up some of the problems of the Presidency for the future. He thought this might be done by getting Constitutional amendments originated in the States, perhaps through an initial approach to the Governors Conference, since it was obvious that the Congress would not undertake the necessary action. Particularly desirable, he thought, would be to make provision squarely in the Constitution for the item veto, to change the term of Members of the House of Representatives to four years to correspond with that of the President, and finally to require that the Senate could not reject a Presidential nomination for a position within the Executive departments and agencies except by a 2/3 vote instead of a mere majority. He made clear that he was not thinking of these as something to benefit himself but rather as a product of his experience. He asked the Leadership to think about them as something that might be a part of the 1960 campaign program. If the Leadership thought well of these, then he could begin to promote them by inclusion in the next State of the Union message.

Khrushchev Visit - The President indicated that he would be making a brief television talk to report on his trip to Europe, to give some attention to the Laotian situation, and to put the Khrushchev visit into proper focus along with encouraging a restrained attitude on the part of those who disfavored the visit.

Sen. Saltonstall recalled the violent opposition that had originally developed. He thought, however, that the matter had settled down a bit and that it might be better to avoid anything that could stir it up again. The President felt a need to speak to the question and to make

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clear that the visit did not inidicate any softening of position on our part. Mr. Halleck and the Vice President concurred with the President.

The President stressed his feeling that he must make this great personal effort before leaving office to see if it might not be useful in softening up the Russian leader even just a little bit, especially since we hadn't made a chip in the granite during the past seven years other than the Austrian Treaty.

The President noted in passing that he had been urged while in Europe by a prominent nongovernment person that the United States should recognize Red China if only because it consisted of some 600 million people. The President appreciated that Europe had never gone along with the Wilsonian concept of attaching a moral value to recognition, however, his reply had been that the United States just was not about to recognize Red China in the present situation.

Sen. Morton commented that the President's trip to Europe had done much to highlight once again -- as in '52 and '56 -- the importance of the Republican Party to the maintenance of peace in the world.

* * * * *

Rep. Byrnes remarked that this might be the last meeting for this session and that he wanted to express appreciation to the President for the effectiveness and help of these meetings during the year. He felt they had been extremely important in securing as remarkable a record as the Republicans had with this opposition Congress. The President expressed like feeling and his gratitude to the Leaders. But with all this achievement there was still something to be done in view of the "11 lost sheep" who voted to override the public works veto. In Nelson language, the battle was not won while one enemy ship remained afloat!

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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Briefings-September 1959

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of Intelligence items reported to the President; 9/28 and 9/30 (2 pgs)	10/1/59	A
2. Synopsis	of Intelligence items reported to the President (1 pg)	9/25/59	A
3. Synopsis	of Intelligence items reported to the President; 9/23/59 (2 pgs)	9/24/59	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	9/15/59	A
5. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #7	9/11/59	A
6. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 9/8 and 9/9 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #8	[9/9/59?]	A
7. Report on	Laos (1 pg)	[9/8/59?]	A

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TOP SECRET

September 11, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

INDONESIA

A government crisis may be developing in Indonesia over the issue of corruption in army headquarters. General Nasution, who is concurrently chief of staff and defense minister, has opposed efforts by the attorney general to reinvestigate trade irregularities involving the army intelligence chief, and has now placed the attorney general under house arrest. The Communist party, which is eager to discredit army leadership, successfully pressed the corruption issue last January and can be expected to exploit the issue again.

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GUATEMALA

Rightist political groups are showing increased determination in their continuing plotting against the Ydigoras regime, [redacted] The American ambassador feels there may be a "showdown of some sort in the offing."

BOLIVIA

[redacted] moderate President Siles is determined to resign if the Senate carries out a planned interpellation designed to censure a member of his cabinet.

ALGERIA

The Information Minister of the PAG has asked Embassy Tunis that the US take no formal position on the Algerian problem in response to de Gaulle's expected declaration until the PAG had made its position known. He said the PAG response will be made in Tunis several days after de Gaulle's declaration. The probable reply will welcome the expected French recognition of the Algerian right to self-determination, carefully applaud all the positive elements in the French offer, and make

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MR81-87 #7
BY DJH DATE 12/8/93

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
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NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/89
NLS DATE 12/8/93

counterproposals unless de Gaulle should offer to negotiate with PAG military and political elements the terms of a cease-fire. The Minister said the Arab and African states had agreed to postpone consideration of the Algerian question in the General Assembly until late in November when it can be seen what de Gaulle will do. He claimed it will soon become obvious to the world that the French Army has not even begun to win a military victory and that de Gaulle cannot put into effect any program for economic and political evolution as long as the war lasts.

John SD Eisenhower

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TOP SECRET

September 8 and 9, 1959

b

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

CUBA

Castro has indicated to Bonsal that his government plans to review the American private interests in Cuba, and he is determined to take action against many of them. He is particularly anxious to take action against companies which received concessions from Batista. Bonsal believes that Castro will establish a new agency with complete control over industries and the revolutionary government's plans for industrialization. He thinks it will be headed by Major Ernesto Guevara, a bitter anti-U.S. official and a close associate of Castro.

Paradoxically, Castro may also be planning to request a substantial public loan from the U.S. Bonsal says that Castro is completely preoccupied with the details of agrarian reform and military activities.

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INDIA

[redacted]

LAOS

Our Ambassador in Laos has considered it imperative to send U.S. observers to forward areas to confirm the gravity of the situation. He

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NR 81-87 #8
DJH 12/8/83

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.3 (b)(4)
NSC 4/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/8/83

feels such action is necessary to provide maximum assurance that the serious steps now in process and contemplated are justified.

State Department has informed Smith that they consider it unwise to risk sending U.S. observers into forward areas of Laos at this time. This is based primarily on the risk of capture. State further feels that the presence of U.S. observers might come to the attention of the UN and the press and compromise our whole position.

The matter of appeal to SEATO is also a live issue. Pote Sarasin has informed us that no direct request has been given to the Thai government for intervention.

Phoui has been convinced that he should defer an appeal to SEATO, according to Smith, but Phoui has informed us that the Crown Prince does not agree and wishes an appeal to be made at once. The USSR is of course in favor of reactivation of the ICC rather than dispatch of UN observers.

Lee Dulles Eisenhower Library

John S.D. Eisenhower

Schedules-September 1959 (1)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1959

7:45 A.M.	The President arrived in his office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
7:47 - 8:32	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow (out at 8:05)
8:05 - 8:47	Hon. James P. Mitchell
8:47 - 8:55	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:57 - 9:02	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:02 - 9:28	The President met with the following of the Steel Industry about the Steel Strike: Mr. Roger M. Blough, Chairman of the Board, United States Steel Corporation Mr. Charles M. White, Chairman of the Board, Republic Steel Corporation Mr, Arthur B. Homer, President, Bethlehem Steel Corporation Mr. Avery C. Adams, President, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation Mr. Joseph L. Block, President The Inland Steel Company Mr. R. Conrad Cooper, Executive Vice President, United States Steel Company AND Chief Negbtiator for the Steel Companies. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall (PICTURES WERE TAKEN)
9:28 - 9:33	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
9:35 - 9:50	Hon. David Kendall
9:50 - 9:55	Mr. William J. Hopkins

9:58 - 10:19 A.M. The President met with the following representing Labor in the Steel Strike:

Hon. David J. McDonald, President,
United Steel Workers of America
Mr. Howard Hague, Vice President,
United Steel Workers of America
Mr, I. W. Abel, Secretary and Treasurer,
United Steel Workers of America
Mr. Arthur Goldberg, General Counsel
United Steel Workers of America

(General Persons and Mr. Kendall went in on the appointment and PICTURES WERE TAKEN)

10:19 - 10:22 Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. David Kendall

10:22 - 10:35 Hon. Gordon Gray

10:45 - 10:55 Hon. William A. M. Burden
U.S. Ambassador to Belgium
(called on the President before leaving for this post)

10:58 - 11:10 Hon. Henry E. Stebbins
U.S. Ambassador to Nepal
(called on the President before leaving for this post)

11:28 - 11:30 Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:35 - 11:55 Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:58 - 11:58 Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:06 - 12:10 P.M. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

12:10 - 12:58 H.E. Antonio Segni, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, met with the President in his office. Also present were:

Hon. Ehristian Herter

Hon. James D. Zellerback, U.S. Ambassador to Italy

(Continuation of list of those present at the meeting H.E. Antonio Segni had with the President in his office from 12:10 12:58 P.M.)

Mr. Foy D. Kohler, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
H.E. Manlio Brosio, Italian Ambassador to the U.S.
H.E. Guiseppe Pella, Foreign Minister of Italy
Amb. Carlo Alberto Straneo, Dir. Gen. of Political Affairs, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Colonel Vernon A. Walters (Interpreter)

1:00 P.M. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a luncheon at the Mansion for H.E. Antonio Segni, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, and Mrs. Segni. Also present were:

H.E. Guiseppe Pella, Foreign Minister of Italy
H.E. Manlio Brosio, The Ambassador of Italy, and Mrs. Brosio
H.E. Guiseppe Medici, Minister of Public Instruction of the Italian Republic
H.E. Carlo Alberto Straneo, Director General for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic
Mr. Federico Sensi, Director, International Relations Section of the Prime Minister's Secretariat
Mr. Alberto Jezzi, Press Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic
Mr. Paolo Molajoni, Vice Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic
Commander Emanuele Cossetto, Press Attache, Prime Minister's Secretariat
Dr. Mario Costa, Private Secretary to the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic
Professor Guiseppe Giunghi, Personal Physician to the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic
The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Herter
The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Anderson
The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Seaton
The Secretary of Labor
Hon. Robert D. Murphy, Under Secretary of State

(Continuation of list of those present at the luncheon the President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave in honor of H.E. The President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republicand Mrs. Segni):

General and Mrs. Nathan F. Twining
Hon. and Mrs. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. and Mrs. James D. Zellerbach
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. Eugene R. Black
Hon. Samuel C. Waugh
Mr. and Mrs. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. Ivy Baker Priest
Mr. Rudolf Bing, Manager, Metropolitan Opera
Donna Julia Brambilla, Washington, D. C.
The Very Reverend Edward B. Bunn, S.J., President, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Marcella duPont, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Richard T. Ellis, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Claire Giannini Hoffman, Director, Bank of America National Trust & Savings Assn., San Francisco.
Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, Member of Civil Defense Council
Mrs. McCook Knox, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Leone, friends from New York City
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Petri (Mr. Petri is President, America-Italy Society, San Francisco)
Mr. and Mrs. Fortune Pope (Mr. Pope is Leader, Italo-American Community, New York City)
Mrs. Harold E. Talbott of New York City, widow of former Secretary of the Air Force, Harold Talbott
Hon. and Mrs. John A. Volpe (Mr. Volpe was former Federal Highway Administrator, Boston, Mass.)

2:30 The President returned to his office, accompanied by H.E. Antonio Segni and members of group who attended meeting in his office, prior to the luncheon.

3:10 The above-named group left the President's office (PICTURES WERE TAKEN just before this)

3:13 The President returned to the Mansion.

3:19 P.M. The President departed the White House grounds by helicopter for Andrews Field, Washington.

3:36 The President airborne for Palm Springs (California) Airport, accompanied by:

Mr. George Allen
Mr. James Lemon
Mr. William Robinson
General Howard McC. Snyder
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Olive Marsh
Miss Mary Caffrey
Mr. Arthur W. Bales, Jr. of White House Signal Corps group
Sgt. Moaney
Mr. James Rowley and other Secret Service Agents

5:03 P.M. PST The President arrived at the Palm Springs Airport and was greeted by the following:

Mayor Frank Bogert of Palm Springs
Mr. Warren Slaughter, President of the Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Daniel Wagner, City Manager of Palm Springs
Mrs. Ruth D. Hardy, Member of Palm Springs City Council
Mr. Leonard H. Wolf, Jr., Member of City Council
Mr. John M. Wood, Member of City Council
Mr. Theodore McKinney, Member of City Council
Mrs. James D. Carlin, Member of City Council
Mr. George Beebe, Jr., Member of City Council

(At this time the President was presented a putting iron by Mr. Warren Slaughter on behalf of the Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce)

5:13 The President helicoptered from Palm Springs Airport to temporary heliport at La Quinta, California, arriving there at 5:21

5:25 Arrived by car at residence of Mr. George Allen in La Quinta

No further activity this date.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

October 12, 1959

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, La Quinta, California, September 30 thru October 8, 1959.

Wednesday, September 30, 1959

3:16 pm — The President, accompanied by Secretary James Hagerty, Captain Aurand, Major Streiff and SAIC Rowley, departed from the South Grounds of the White House via U. S. Army Helicopter enroute to and arriving Andrews Air Force Base, Md. at 3:27 pm.

The President and his party departed Andrews AFB via USAF plane #7060 at 3:37 pm EDST enroute to and arriving at Palm Springs International Airport, Palm Springs, California, at 5:03 pm, PST. The President departed the Airport via U. S. Marine Helicopter at 5:13 pm enroute to and arriving at the helicopter pad, La Quinta, California, at 5:24 pm. (For complete details, see Protective Survey Report submitted by SA Knight).

The President and Mr. George Allen departed the helicopter pad at 5:25 pm in a Lincoln Sedan driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and arrived at the Allen Residence at 5:26 pm.

No further activity.

Thursday, October 1, 1959

8:16 am — The President, accompanied by Messrs. George Allen and Freeman Gosden, departed the Allen Residence in a Lincoln Sedan with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat, stopping enroute at Cottage #3, Mrs. Whitman's quarters, and then motoring to the Eldorado Country Club, Palm Desert, Calif., arriving there at 8:30 am.

Mr. William Robinson joined the President and Messrs. George Allen and Freeman Gosden on the practice green and they practiced golf until 8:53 am.

Photographs were taken of the President and party upon their arrival at the golf club, while on the practice green, and when the teed off from the 1st tee at 8:55 am. The President, Messrs. George Allen, Freeman Gosden and William Robinson completed 18 holes of golf at 12:00 noon.

Doctor Snyder joined the Presidential foursome at the course and walked around same with them.

The President, accompanied by Messrs. George Allen and Freeman Gosden, departed the Eldorado Country Club at 12:03 pm and motored to the Allen Residence, arriving there at 12:14 pm. Dr. Snyder rode in the front seat of the Presidential car, which was driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat.

ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Bales and Bates worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving. Mr. William Robinson rode in the follow-up car from the golf course to the Allen Residence. SAs Roth and Weaver remained on duty at the Allen Residence while the President played golf.

9:40 am — Mr. James Lenon entered the Allen Residence, departing at 9:55 am.

2:18 pm — Messrs. William Robinson and Freeman Gosden with Doctor Snyder departed the Allen Residence.

4:00 pm — Secretary James Hagerty entered the Allen Residence, departing at 4:02 pm.

5:40 pm — Dr. Howard Snyder entered the Allen Residence, departing at 5:45 pm.

6:00 pm — Messrs. William Robinson and Freeman Gosden entered the Allen Residence, departing at 10:40 pm.

No further activity this date.

Friday, October 2, 1959

8:40 am — The President, accompanied by Messrs. George Allen and Freeman Gosden, departed the Allen Residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club, arriving there at 8:50 am, driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat.

ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Roth and Sweazey worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving. SAs Bales and Bates remained on duty at the Allen Residence while the President was away.

Dr. Snyder joined the President at the golf course and accompanied him around the golf course. The President practiced golf from 8:51 am to 9:02 am. The President, Messrs. George Allen, Freeman Gosden and Secretary James Hagerty teed off from the first tee at 9:03 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:52 am.

The President, accompanied by Messrs. Freeman Gosden and George Allen, departed the Eldorado Country Club at 11:58 am and motored to the Allen Residence, arriving there at 12:07 pm.

3:05 pm Doctor Snyder entered the Allen Residence, departing at 3:05 pm.

4:40 pm Messrs. William Robinson and Freeman Gosden entered the Allen Residence.

10:44 pm Messrs. William Robinson and Freeman Gosden departed the Allen Residence.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, October 3, 1959

8:35 am The President, accompanied by Messrs. George Allen and Freeman Gosden, departed the Allen Residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club, arriving there at 8:44 am. SA Flohr drove the Presidential car with MAC Rowley riding in the front seat.

SAs Roth, Bales and Bates worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving. SAs Sweazey and Weaver remained on duty at the residence while the President was playing golf. Dr. Snyder joined the President at the golf course and walked about the course with the Presidential foursome.

The President practiced golf from 8:45 am until 8:55 am. The President, Messrs. George Allen, Freeman Gosden and William Robinson teed off at 8:57 am from the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:50 am.

The President, accompanied by Messrs. George Allen, Freeman Gosden and William Robinson, departed the Eldorado Country Club at 11:55 am and motored to the Allen Residence, arriving there at 12:05 pm.

1:10 pm Dr. Snyder entered the Allen Residence, departing at 1:10 pm.

6:35 pm Doctor Snyder entered the Allen Residence.

8:50 pm Doctor Snyder, Messrs. Freeman Gosden and William Robinson departed the Allen Residence.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, October 4, 1959

8:06 am Secretary James Hagerty entered the Allen Residence, departing at 8:16 am.

8:32 am Mr. Freeman Gosden entered the Allen Residence.

8:37 am Mr. William Robinson entered the Allen Residence, departing at 9:30 am.

9:20 am The President, accompanied by Messrs. George Allen and Freeman Gosden, departed the Allen Residence in a Lincoln Sedan driven by SA Flohr with MAC Rowley riding in the front seat.

SAs Godfrey, Nagel and Rundle worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving. SA Flohr with a California Highway Patrolman worked a second follow-up car.

The Presidential Party took a motor trip of the surrounding area; visiting the Bermuda Dunes Country Club, sections of Indio, Calif., and Floyd Odlum's Ranch, where Mr. Allen introduced to the President a Mrs. Strauss, housekeeper at the Odlum Ranch, and a friend.

The Presidential Party returned to the Allen Residence at 10:47 am.

4:43 pm Messrs. William Robinson and Freeman Gosden entered the residence.
4:53 pm Secretary James Hagerty entered the residence.
5:21 pm Dr. Howard Snyder entered the residence.
5:26 pm Mr. Stanton and Mr. Firestone entered the residence.
5:28 pm Colonel William Draper, Colonel William Thomas, Colonel Vincent Puglisi and Major Eric Schlier entered the residence.
5:32 pm Mr. McCulloch, John Dawson and James Hines entered the residence.

The above named had dinner with the President and Mr. George Allen. After dinner, the above remained to view the movie "Cattle Empire", which began at 7:25 pm and concluded at 8:30 pm. All guests departed the Allen Residence at 8:55 pm.

No further activity this date.

Monday, October 5, 1959

7:52 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen Residence and motored to his office, arriving there at 8:02 am, driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat.

The President departed his office at 8:40 am and motored to the Eldorado Country Club, arriving there at 8:43 am.

ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Godfrey and Meredith worked the follow-up car with SA Shipman driving. SAs Duke and Cantrell remained on duty at the Allen Residence during the absence of the President.

The President practiced golf from 8:45 am to 8:55 am. The President, Messrs. George Allen, Freeman Gosden and William Robinson teed off from the 1st tee at 8:56 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:40 am. Dr. Snyder joined the Presidential foursome at the course and accompanied them about the course.

The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Eldorado Country Club at 11:43 am with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving arriving at the Allen Residence at 11:50 am.

Messrs. Freeman Gosden and William Robinson motored to the Allen Residence in the follow-up car with ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Godfrey and Meredith with SA Shipman driving.

11:38 am — Governor Pat Brown of California entered Allen Residence with Richard Tuck, Jerry Maher, Jason Loebl and Fred Dutton.

Still and movie pictures were taken of the President and Governor Brown prior to the governor's departure with his party at 12:30 pm.

1:40 pm — Messrs. Freeman Gosden and William Robinson departed Allen Residence.

3:5? pm — Dr. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Snyder and sons Richie, Peter and Bruce entered the residence, departing at 4:21 pm.

4:12 pm — Mrs. Ann Whitman and Mr. George Murphy entered the residence.

4:37 pm — Mrs. Ann Whitman departed the residence.

4:?0 pm — Mr. George Murphy departed the residence.

5:10 pm — Messrs. William Robinson and Freeman Gosden entered the residence.

6:37 pm — Doctor Howard Snyder entered the residence.

7:17 pm — Colonel William Draper and Mr. George Murphy entered the residence.

8:50 pm — Following dinner, the President and his guests viewed the movie, "Western Union", which concluded at 10:30 pm.

11:03 pm — Messrs. William Robinson, Freeman Gosden, George Murphy, Doctor Howard Snyder and Colonel William Draper departed the residence.

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, October 6, 1959

8:25 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen Residence in the Lincoln Sedan with SAIC Rowley in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, enroute to and arriving at the Eldorado Country Club at 8:35 am.

The President practiced golf from 8:36 am to 8:50 am. The President, Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson and Freeman Gosden teed off from the 1st tee at 8:53 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:44 am.

From 11:45 am to 12:00 Noon the President walked around the new clubhouse which is under construction with Mr. Mike Ivers and Jimmy Hines.

At 12:02 pm the President and Mr. George Allen departed the Eldorado Country Club in a Lincoln Sedan with SAIC Rowley in the front seat and SA Flohr driving enroute to the Allen Residence, arriving there at 12:11 pm.

SAs Godfrey, Duke, Nagel and Rundle worked the follow-up car with SA Chipman driving. SA SAIC Kellerman and SA Meredith remained on duty at the Allen Residence while the President was away.

12:15 pm Messrs. Freeman Gosden and William Robinson entered the residence, departing at 1:20 pm.

3:35 pm The President departed the Allen Residence and motored to Mrs. Whitman's Cottage, #3, arriving there at 3:46 pm. President departed Mrs. Whitman's Cottage at 4:33 pm and motored to the Allen Residence, arriving at 4:42 pm.

5:46 pm Dr. Snyder and William Robinson entered the residence.

7:03 pm Colonel William Draper entered the residence.

7:12 pm Mr. Dawson and Mr. Hines entered the residence.

8:35 pm Following dinner, the President and his guests viewed the movie, "The Lost Hunt", which concluded at 10:23 pm.

10:26 pm Doctor Snyder, Colonel Draper, Messrs. William Robinson, Dawson and Hines departed the residence.

No further activity this date.

Wednesday, October 7, 1959

7:30 am Mrs. Whitman entered the residence, departing at 8:00 am.

7:56 am Dr. Snyder entered the residence, with Mr. William Robinson.

8:02 am Mrs. Whitman entered the residence, departing at 8:08 am.

8:45 am Mr. William Robinson and Dr. Snyder departed the residence.

8:48 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen Residence in a Lincoln Sedan driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the Eldorado Country Club, arriving there at 8:58 am.

SAs Godfrey, Duke and Cantrell with SA Shipman worked the follow-up car. SAs Meredith and Nagel remained on duty at the Allen Residence during the absence of the President.

The President practiced golf until 9:10 am. The President, Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson and Secretary Hagerty teed off from the 1st tee at 9:13 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:04 pm.

The President, Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson departed the golf course at 12:13 pm and motored to the Allen Residence, arriving at 12:23 pm.

12:26 pm Secretary Hagerty entered the residence, departing at 1:18 pm.

1:13 pm. A steelworkers motorcade of 50 cars came to see the President. Secretary Hagerty, SAICs Roxley and Spanan and SA Knight met the leaders of this group. The group departed the area after Mr. Hagerty spoke to the group's spokesman.

1:32 pm Secretary Hagerty entered the residence, departing same at 1:55 pm.

2:00 pm Mr. Warner Gilmore, Vice President, LaQuinta Hotel, entered the residence, departing at 2:11 pm.

5:45 pm. Colonel William Draper entered the residence.

5:50 pm The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored in a golf cart to the LaQuinta Hotel, arriving there at 5:52 pm. President was greeted upon arrival by Mr. and Mrs. Warner Gilmore. The President and Mr. Allen were taken on a tour of the Hotel grounds and went through one cottage. The President and Mr. Allen departed the LaQuinta Hotel at 6:03 pm and arrived at the Allen Residence at 6:05 pm.

SAs Stringfield and Holtzhauer preceeded the President to the LaQuinta Hotel. SAs Heroz and Short rode in the second golf cart, as a follow-up. SA Johns remained on duty at the residence.

6:17 pm Mr. William Robinson entered the residence.

6:28 pm Colonel William Draper departed the residence.

7:02 pm Mr. Freeman Gosden entered the residence.

7:04 pm Dr. Snyder entered the residence, departing at 9:10 pm.

7:40 pm The President walked into the garage and met the two movie projectionists T/Sgt. Joe C. Zook and S/Sgt. Wallace E. Smith, and then autographed a copy of their orders.

9:42 pm Secretary James Hagerty and Captain Aurand entered the residence, departing at 10:10 pm.

10:20 pm Messrs. William Robinson and Freeman Gosden departed the residence.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, October 8, 1959

6:20 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and walked around the grounds.

6:30 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to the helicopter pad, arriving there at 6:32 am.

SAIC Rowley rode in the front seat with SA Flohr driving. SAIC Spamon, ASAIC Behn, ASAIC Campion with SA Roth driving worked the follow-up car.

6:33 am The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Freemin Gosden, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr took off in Helicopter #1 and arrived at the Palm Springs International Airport at 6:42 am.

SAIC Spamon, ASAICs Behn and Campion, SAs Knight and Roth and Dr. Howard Snyder were in the chase helicopter #2. SAs Greaney, Bates, Bales, Weaver departed in advance in helicopter #3. SA Shipman rode the baggage helicopter #4.

6:50 am The Presidential plane was airborne from Palm Springs, California, for Andrews Air Force Base, Md., arriving at 3:20 pm EDT.

The Presidential Helicopter departed Andrews AFB at 3:28 pm and landed on the South Grounds of the White House at 3:38 pm. (For complete details, see report submitted for the return trip by SA Mampel).

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1959

8:20 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:23 - 8:30	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 8:37	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:32 - 8:35	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:45 - 9:10	(Hon. William Rogers) OFF THE RECORD The Attorney General
9:10 - 9:27	The following came in to present the President a ticket to the "Rodeo World Series": Mr. Harley May, Chairman, National Finals Rodeo Commission Mr. Michael Swift, National Rodeo Foundation, Denver. Mr. John VanCronkhite, Gen. Mgr of Rodeo World Series. Mr. Jim Shoulders Hon. Robert B. Anderson Mr. H. K. Berry (friend of Secretary Anderson's) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (photographs were taken)
9:27 - 9:53	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:55 - 10:07	Hon. James C. Hagerty Colonel William Draper, President's Air Aide
9:58 - 10:00	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:07 - 10:55	(Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster) - out at 11:03
11:07 - 11:20	Mr. Joseph J. Woolfson, Chairman, "Know Your America" Week Committee Mr. Harold P. Nutter (photographs were taken)

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11:37 - 11:57	H.E. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand H.E. Visutr Arthayukti, Ambassador of Thailand Hon. J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary of State (photographs were taken)
11:58 - 12:34 P.M.	Dr. Arthur Burns
12:34 - 12:37	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:37	The President went to the Mansion
2:40	The President returned to the office.
2:41 - 2:45	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:55 - 2:57	Hon. James C. Hagerty
3:10 - 3:20	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:12 - 3:17	Hon. James C. Hagerty
3:27 - 3:29	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:29 - 3:40	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. David Kendall Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty
3:45	The President went to the Mansion.
4:10	President stopped in his office for few minutes and then went out to the South Grounds to practice golf
4:55	President returned to his office.
4:56 - 5:01	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:02	The President went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1959

8:33 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:34 - 8:43	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 9:07	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Raymond Saulnier Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. David Kendall Hon. Joseph F. Finnegan, Dir., Fed Mediation & Conciliation Service Hon. James C. Hagerty
9:07 - 9:17	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:18 - 9:19	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:47	The President, accompanied by Mr. Hagerty, departed The White House by car for the Sheraton Park Hotel to greet opening session of the Annual Meeting of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund
9:55	The President arrived at the Sheraton Park and was greeted by: Hon. Robert B. Anderson Mr. Clifford Johnson, Resident Mgr of the hotel H.E.Fernando Berckemeyer, Chairman of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund Hon. Eugene R. Black, President of the Board of the International Gold Bank Hon. Robert L. Garner, President, International Finance Corporation

The President proceeded with above group to the Main Ballroom of the hotel and to the Speakers' Dais.

Ambassador Berckemeyer brought the meeting to order, introduced Secretary Anderson, who in turn introduced the President.

9:57 - 10:05	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
10:07	The President departed the Sheraton Park Hotel to motor to The White House.
10:17	The President arrived back in his office with Mr. Hagerty, who stayed until 10:27
10:33 - 11:00	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Mr. Andrew Berding
11:00 - 11:33	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:34 - 11:36	Hon. Rocco Siciliano
11:36 - 12:05 P.M.	H.E. Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States Hon. Rocco Siciliano (photographs were taken)
12:05 - 12:07	Hon. James C. Hagerty
12:07 - 12:17	Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:22 - 12:43	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mr. Harold Boechenstein
12:45	The President went to the Mansion
2:00	The President returned to the office.
2:10 - 2:25	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. David Kendall Mr. Harold Boechenstein Hon. Wilton B. Persons (out at 2:40)

2:30 - 2:38	Hon. James C. Hagerty
2:35 - 2:43	Hon. David Kendall
3:05 - 3:07	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:09 - 4:15	Mr. George Allen
4:35 - 4:40	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:42 - 5:40	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:43 - 6:03	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
6:07	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
6:50	The President returned to his office briefly.
6:52	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:30 A.M. — The President, accompanied by General Goodpaster, departed Camp David to motor to the United Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, stopping briefly enroute on U.S. Highway 15 to pick up Major Eisenhower.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:27 - 9:27 — The President, General Goodpaster and Major Eisenhower attended Sunday morning Services at the United Presbyterian Church

9:29 — The President and his party left the church to motor back to Camp David, stopping enroute to leave Major Eisenhower at his home in Gettysburg.

10:20 — The President and General Goodpaster arrived back at Camp David.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

10:25 - 11:45 — The President met with Chairman Khrushchev, with the following present:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Llewellyn Thompson
Mr. Foy D. Kohler
Mr. Alexander Akalovsky
Mr. A. A. Soldatov
Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky

11:45 - 12:15 P.M. — The President and Chairman Khrushchev met alone, with only Mr. Alexander Akalovsky and Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky, interpreters, present.

12:17 - 1:00 — The President and the following met together:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Thomas C. Gates
Mr. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. James Hagerty
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Andrew Berding

1:00 - 1:45 P. M. The President and Chairman Khrushchev had luncheon with the following:

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Llewellyn Thompson
General Goodpaster
Mr. Alexander Akalovsky
Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov
Mr. A. A. Soldatov
Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky

1:45 - 2:10 The President and Chairman Khruschev held a formal meeting. The following also attended:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Mr. Foy D. Kohler
Mr. John N. Irwin, II
Hon. Llewellyn Thompson
Mr. Andrei Gromyko
Amb. Menshikov
Mr. A.A. Soldatov
Mr. O.A. Troyanovsky

2:12 The President, Chairman Khrushchev and Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky departed Camp David to motor to Washington.

3:25 Arrived at Blair House where the President bade Chairman Khrushchev goodbye (Chairman Khrushchev left Washington at 11:00 P.M. that night).

3:33 The President arrived at The White House.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

9:20 - 10:15 A.M. — The President met with Chairman Khrushchev. The following were also present:

The Vice President
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Llewellyn Thompson
Mr. Foy D. Kohler
Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Andrei Gromyko
Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov
Mr. A. A. Soldatov
Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky

10:57 - 11:25 — The President, Chairman Khrushchev, Mr. Troyanovsky and Captain Aurand walked around the grounds of Camp David and also visited the bowling alley and recreation center.

(When at the bowling alley both the President and Chairman Khrushchev autographed the bowling score card of Navy Yeoman John E. Halferty, stationed at Camp David).

1:00 - 2:00 P.M. — The President and Chairman Khrushchev met alone, with only Mr. Alexander Akalovsky and Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky, interpreters, present.

2:00 — The President and Chairman Khrushchev had luncheon with the following:

The Vice President
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. John McCone
Mr. Alexander Akalovsky
Mr. Andrei Gromyko

CAMP DAVID, MD.

(Continuation of list of those who had luncheon with the President and Chairman Khrushchev)

Amb. Mikhail Menshikov
Mr. A. A. Soldatov
Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky
Foreign Minister G. K, Zhukov
Hon. V. S. Yemelyanov

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:28 P.M.	The President and Chairman Khrushchev, accompanied by Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky, Mr. L. T. Litovchenko, Mr. Jerry Behn, Major Eisenhower and Captain Aurand, departed Camp David to helicopter to the Farm at Gettysburg.
4:45 - 5:00	The President and Chairman Khrushchev walked around the Gettysburg Farm and then motored to the Fiester Farm in the Dodge station wagon.
5:05 - 5:30	The President and Chairman Khrushchev looked over the stock at the Fiester Farm, accompanied by Mr. Robert Hartley, the herdsman at the farm, and then motored to the Skeet Range.
5:38	Left the Skeet Range and motored to the Main House at the Gettysburg Farm.
5:40 - 5:48	The President and Chairman Khrushchev at the house, where the Chairman met Mrs. John Eisenhower and the Eisenhower grandchildren.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

5:49	Departed Gettysburg Farm by helicopter for Camp David.
6:06	Arrived at "Aspen" Lodge at Camp David

CAMP DAVID, MD.

6:15 P.M The President and Chairman Khrushchev held a formal meeting, with the following present:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Llewellyn Thompson
Mr. Foy D. Kohler
Mr. Alexander Akalovsky
Mr. Andrei Gromyko
Mr. A. A. Soldatov
Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1959

8:00 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:14 - 8:22	Hon. David Kendall
8:30 - 8:45	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:47 - 8:58	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand
9:00 - 10:35	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Llewellyn Thompson Hon. Livingston Merchant Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 - 10:48	Captain Evan P. Aurand
10:53 - 11:05	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:24	The President went to the Mansion.
4:00 PM	The President returned to his office.
4:28 - 4:51	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:18	The President and Chairman Nikita Khrushchev departed the White House grounds by Marine helicopter for Camp David, Maryland
5:52	Arrived at Camp David and then went by car to "Aspen"
5:58	Arrived at "Aspen" (Pictures were taken of the President and Chairman Khrushchev in front of "Aspen")
11:45	The President and Chairman Khrushchev retired.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. D. Baughman

September 29, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, September 25 - 27, 1959.

Friday, September 25, 1959

5:18 p.m. The President, accompanied by Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, Captain D. P. Aurand, Mr. L. T. Litovchenko, Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky, Mr. Alexander Akalolovski, State Department interpreter, and SAIC Rowley, departed the White House Grounds via Marine helicopter for Camp David, Maryland, arriving at 5:52 p.m. and then motored to "Aspen," arriving at 5:58 p.m. Pictures were taken of the President and Chairman Khrushchev in front of "Aspen." (Mr. Hagerty and press entered main gate at 5:17 p.m.)
Aboard Army helicopter No. 2: Dr. Howard Snyder, Col. V. A. Volkhov, Mr. I. K. Korotkov, ASAIC Behn, Mrs Gopadze and Flohr.

Aboard Army helicopter No. 3: Secretary of State Herter, Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, Ambassador Lodge, Minister of Foreign Affairs (USSR) Gromyko, Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov, Mr. A. A. Soldatov, and Mr. K. O. Lynch, State Department.

Aboard Army helicopter No. 4: Mr. Wayne Hawks, Miss Mary Head, Mr. Leo Crampsey, State Department, Mr. M. P. Soldatov, Mr. I. A. Malashov, Mr. N. Y. Eremin, and ATSAIC Kellerman.

5:34 p.m. Sgt. John Moaney entered main gate of Camp David, having motored from the White House in a White House car.

6:17 p.m. Press departed main gate of Camp David.

6:32 p.m. Mr. Hagerty departed main gate of Camp David.

7:11 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of the Lodge.

9:25 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of the Lodge.

11:45 p.m. The President and Chairman Khrushchev retired at 11:45 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, September 26, 1959

8:22 a.m. Maj. John Eisenhower entered main gate of Lodge.

8:45 a.m. Col. V. A. Volkhov and Mr. L. T. Litovchenko, with driver - Brandon, departed main gate of Lodge.

9:35 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Lodge.

9:40 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Lodge.

9:50 a.m. Vice President Nixon and Mr. John McCone, ATC, entered main gate of Lodge. (Mr. Nixon departed Lodge by helicopter at 4:25 p.m.)

9:50 a.m. Dr. Kistiakowsky entered main gate of Lodge, (Spec. Assistant to President).

10:33 a.m. Mr. Gates and Mr. Irwin entered main gate of Lodge, departing at 2:20 p.m.

10:35 a.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Berding entered main gate of Lodge.

10:57 a.m. The President, Chairman Khrushchev, Mr. Troyanovsky, interpreter, and Capt. Aurand walked around the grounds of Camp David from 10:57 a.m. to 11:25 a.m. when they returned to "Aspen." They visited the bowling alley and recreation center.

11:45 a.m. Ambassador Lacy, with driver, entered main gate of Lodge.

11:45 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of Lodge.

12:30 a.m. Secretary Anderson entered main gate of Lodge.

12:37 a.m. Mr. G. A. Zhukov entered main gate of Lodge.

12:37 a.m. Mr. V. S. Yemelyanov entered main gate of Lodge.

1:05 p.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Berding departed main gate of Lodge.

1:28 p.m. Mr. Allen and Mr. Soldatov entered main gate of Lodge.

4:28 p.m. The President, Chairman Khrushchev, Mr. Troyanovsky, Mr. Litovchenko, Major John Eisenhower, Cap. Aurand, and ASAIC Behn departed Camp David in U. S. Marine helicopter and arrived at the President's farm in Gettysburg at 4:45 p.m. The chase helicopter contained ATSAIC Kellerman, Dr. Snyder, SAs Gopadze and Flohr, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Crampsey of the State Department, and three Russian agents.

From 4:45 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. the President and Chairman Khrushchev walked around the main farm and then motored in the Dodge Station Wagon to the Fiester farm, arriving at 5:05 p.m., where they were met by Mr. Robert Hartley (herdsman). They looked over the stock until 5:30 p.m. when they motored to the Skeet Range, where they remained until 5:38 p.m. They motored to the main house, arriving at 5:40 p.m. and entered the residence where Chairman Khrushchev met Mrs. John Eisenhower and the children. At 5:48 p.m. the President and his party departed his farm for Camp David via helicopter, arriving at "Aspen" at 6:05 p.m.

6:15 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

6:4[illegible] p.m. Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Berding entered main gate of Lodge and departed at 8:05 p.m.

6:58 p.m. Dr. Milton Eisenhower entered main gate of Lodge, departing at 10:37 p.m.

7:28 p.m. Postmaster General Summerfield entered main gate of Lodge.

7:39 p.m. Adm. Strauss entered main gate of Lodge.

8:00 p.m. Atty. Gen. Rogers and Secretary Gates entered main gate of Lodge.

8:03 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed main gate of Lodge, with Mary Jean, having entered by helicopter.

8:06 p.m. Col. Litovchenko entered main gate of lodge.

9:37 p.m. Mr. I. K. Korotov departed main gate of Lodge.

10:37 p.m. Secretary Gates and Postmaster General Summerfield departed main gate of Lodge.

10:37 p.m. Atty. Gen. Rogers departed main gate of Lodge.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, September 27, 1959

7:30 a.m. The President, accompanied by Gen. Goodpaster, departed Camp David in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and arrived at the United Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa., at 9:27 a.m. En route to the Church, a brief stop was made on U. S. Highway No. 15, near Stuckey's) to pick up Maj. Eisenhower. The President, Gen. Goodpaster, Secretary Hagerty, and Major Eisenhower departed the Church at 9:27 a.m. and arrived at Maj. Eisenhower's residence at 9:3[illegible]a.m. when Maj. Eisenhower left the limousine and the Presidential party continued on to Camp David, arriving at 10:20 a.m. (See AT/AIC's Kellerman's report dated Sept. 29, 1959, for details.)

9:52 a.m. Gen. Zakharov and Mr. Burdin entered main gate of Lodge.

2:10 p.m. The President, Mr. Khrushchev, and Mr. Troyanovsky departed Camp David in WH Car No. 100, SA Flohr driving and Mr. Litovchenko riding in the front seat, and arrived at The President's Guest House, Washington, D. C., at 3:25, where Chairman Khrushchev and his party departed the Presidential limousine. At 3:30 p.m. the President departed The President's Guest House, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and arrived at the White House at 3:33 p.m. (From Camp David to The President's Guest House, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn, Gen. Zakharov, SAs Gopadze, Kampel, and Greer rode in GC Car No. 679-X.)

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

LOG - "ASPEN" - CAMP DAVID

September 25 - 27, 1959

September 25, 1959

Time	Name	In or Out
5:35 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
5:55 p.m.	Sec. Herter	In
5:55 p.m.	Amb. Lodge	In
6:00 p.m.	Mr. Gromyko	In
6:00 p.m.	President, Mr. Khrushchev & party	In
6:10 p.m.	Amb. Thompson	In
7:03 p.m.	Dr. Snyder	In
7:05 p.m.	Dr. Snyder	Out
7:5[illegible] p.m.	Mr. Soldatov	Out
7:5[illegible] p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	Out
7:58 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	Out
8:00 p.m.	Amb. Lodge	Out
8:04 p.m.	Mr. Soldatov	In
8:04 p.m.	Amb. Lodge	In
8:05 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
9:00 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
9:30 p.m.	Dr. Snyder	In
9:32 p.m.	Dr. Snyder	Out
11:30 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	Out
11:30 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	Out
11:30 p.m.	Mr. Soldatov	Out
11:30 p.m.	Amb. Thompson	Out
11:32 p.m.	Amb. Lodge	Out
11:40 p.m.	Capt. Aurand	Out
11:40 p.m.	Mr. Troyanovsky	Out

LOG - "Aspen" - Camp David

September 26, 1959

Time	Name	In or Out
7:40 a.m.	Amb. Thompson	In
7:55 a.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
8:10 a.m.	Mr. A. A. Soldatov	In
8:10 a.m.	Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky	In
8:25 a.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
8:27 a.m.	Maj. Eisenhower	In
8:45 a.m.	Amb. Lodge	In
9:18 a.m.	Mr. Menshikov	Out
9:23 a.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
9:50 a.m.	Mr. Merchant (L. T.)	In
9:50 a.m.	Mr. Kohler	In
10:00 a.m.	Vice President Nixon	In
10:00 a.m.	Mr. McCone	In
10:00 a.m.	Dr. George Kistiakowsky	In
10:35 a.m.	Sec. Gates	In
10:35 a.m.	Mr. W. N. Irwin	In
10:45 a.m.	Mr. A. A. Soldatov	Out
10:45 a.m.	Mr. Menshikov	Out
10:47 a.m.	Amb. Lodge	Out
10:47 a.m.	Mr. A. A. Soldatov	In
10:47 a.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
10:55 a.m.	Sec. Hagerty	In
10:55 a.m.	Mr. Berding	In
10:55 a.m.	Mr. Lodge (Amb.)	In

LOG - "Aspen" - Camp David

September 26, 1959 (Cont'd)

Time	Name	In or Out
10:57 a.m.	President, Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Troyanovsky	Out
10:57 a.m.	Sec. Hagerty & Mr. Berding	Out
11:08 a.m.	Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Menshikov	Out
11:20 a.m.	Messrs. Gromyko and Menshikov	In
11:25 a.m.	The President, Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Troyanovsky	In
11:38 a.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	Out
11:38 a.m.	Amb. Thompson	Out
11:40 a.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
11:46 a.m.	Amb. Lacy	In
11:51 a.m.	Amb. Thompson	In
11:57 a.m.	Amb. Lacy	Out
12:21 p.m.	Amb. Thompson	Out
12:25 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	Out
12:30 p.m.	Amb. Thompson	In
12:40 p.m.	Sec. Anderson	In
12:40 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
12:43 p.m.	Mr. Yemelyanov	In
12:43 p.m.	Mr. Zhukov	In
12:55 p.m.	Mr. Kohler	Out
12:55 p.m.	Mr. Merchant	Out
1:00 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty	Out
1:00 p.m.	Mr. Berding	Out
1:10 p.m.	Mr. A. A. Soldatov	Out
1:13 p.m.	Mr. A. A. Soldatov	In

LOG - "Aspen" - Camp David

September 26, 1959 (Cont'd)

Time	Name	In or Out
1:15 p.m.	Mr. Kohler	In
1:15 p.m.	Mr. L. T. Merchant	In
1:35 p.m.	Mr. Geo. Allen and Mr. Soldatov	In
2:15 p.m.	Maj. Eisenhower, Messrs. Merchant & Irwin Sec. Gates and Gen. Goodpaster	Out
3:15 p.m.	Mr. Khrushchev, Amb. Lodge, Messrs. Zhukov, Gromyko, Soldatov, and Troyanovsky	Out
3:20 p.m.	Mr. Merchant, Gen. Goodpaster and Maj. Eisenhower	In
3:25 p.m.	Maj. Eisenhower	Out
3:26 p.m.	Amb. Lacey	Out
3:28 p.m.	Mr. McCone	Out
3:36 p.m.	Mr. Farley	In
3:36 p.m.	Amb. Lacey	In
3:38 p.m.	Mr. McCone	In
4:00 p.m.	Sec. Anderson	Out
4:00 p.m.	Mr. McCone	Out
4:01 p.m.	Vice President Nixon	Out
4:02 p.m.	Amb. Lacey	Out
4:04 p.m.	Mr. Farley	Out
4:04 p.m.	Mr. H. N. Irwin	Out
4:15 p.m.	Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Gromyko	In
4:16 p.m.	Mr. Akalovsky	In
4:18 p.m.	Mr. Allen	Out
4:23 p.m.	Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Gromyko	Out
4:28 p.m.	The President and Maj. John Eisenhower	Out

September 26, 1959 (Cont'd)

Time	Name	In or Out
4:31 p.m.	Mr. Akalovsky	Out
4:35 p.m.	Mr. Akalovsky	In
4:36 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	Out
4:40 p.m.	Mr. Akalovsky	Out
4:45 p.m.	Amb. Lacey	In
4:46 p.m.	Mr. Gromyko	In
4:48 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
5:05 p.m.	Amb. Lacey	Out
5:08 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	Out
5:14 p.m.	Mr. McCone	In
5:14 p.m.	Mr. Yemelyanov	In
5:19 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
5:26 p.m.	Sec. Gates	Out
5:26 p.m.	Mr. McCone	Out
5:40 p.m.	Mr. Allen	Out
5:41 p.m.	Mr. Allen	In
5:45 p.m.	Mr. Yemelyanov, Mr. Menshikov, and Mr. Gromyko	Out
5:46 p.m.	Mr. Kohler	Out
5:47 p.m.	Mr. Zhukov and Mr. Soldatov	Out
6:02 p.m.	Messrs. Yemelyanov, Menshikov, Gromyko, Zhukov, Soldatov, and Kohler	In
6:04 p.m.	Messrs Zhukov and Soldatov	Out
6:05 p.m.	Amb. Thompson and Mr. Merchant	In
6:06 p.m.	The President and Mr. Khrushchev	In
6:07 p.m.	Maj. Eisenhower and Mary Jean (daughter)	In
6:07 p.m.	Mr. Yemelyanov	In and Out

LOG - "Aspen" - Camp David

September 26, 1959 (Cont'd)

Time	Name	In or Out
6:07 p.m.	Mr. Troyanovsky	In
6:12 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	Out
6:14 p.m.	Mr. Soldatov	In
6:16 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
6:24 p.m.	Amb. Lodge	Out
6:32 p.m.	Amb. Lodge	In
6:53 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty	In
7:00 p.m.	Dr. Milton Eisenhower	In
7:31 p.m.	Postmaster General Summerfield	In
7:32 p.m.	Postmaster General Summerfield	Out
7:41 p.m.	Postmaster General Summerfield	In
7:41 p.m.	Adm. Strauss	In
7:59 p.m.	Maj. Eisenhower & Mary Jean	Out
7:59 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster & Mr. McCone	Out
8:00 p.m.	Sec. Mitchell and Atty. Gen. Rogers	In
9:14 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
9:43 p.m.	Mr. Litovchenko	In
9:43 p.m.	Mr. Leon I. Gopadze	In
9:45 p.m.	Mr. Litovchenko	Out
9:45 p.m.	Mr. Gopadze	Out
10:10 p.m.	Mr. Troyanovsky	In
10:30 p.m.	Dr. Milton Eisenhower	Out
10:30 p.m.	Sec. Mitchell	Out
10:30 p.m.	Atty. Gen. Rogers	Out
10:30 p.m.	Amb. Lodge, Postmaster Gen. Summerfield and Mr. Soldatov	Out

Log - "Aspen" - Camp David

September 27, 1959

Time	Name	In or Out
7:29 a.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
7:45 a.m.	The President and Gen. Goodpaster	Out
7:50 a.m.	Amb. Thompson	In
7:55 a.m.	Mr. Khrushchev	Out
8:00 a.m.	Amb. Lodge	In
8:05 a.m.	Mr. Troyanovsky	In
8:07 a.m.	Mr. Khrushchev	In
8:11 a.m.	Amb. Thompson	Out
8:26 a.m.	Mr. Soldatov	In
8:35 a.m.	Amb. Merchant	In
8:40 a.m.	Mr. Troyanovsky	In
8:40 a.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
8:42 a.m.	Amb. Thompson	In
8:42 a.m.	Amb. Lodge	Out
9:00 a.m.	Mr. Gayribua	In
9:20 a.m.	Mr. Merchant	Out
9:20 a.m.	Amb. Thompson	Out
9:25 a.m.	Mr. C. Douglas Dillon	In
9:25 a.m.	Mr. Merchant	In
9:30 a.m.	Sec. Gates and Mr. Irwin	In
9:32 a.m.	Mr. C. T. Shuiski	Out
9:32 a.m.	Mr. Gayribua	Out
10:18 a.m.	The President, Gen. Goodpaster and Mr. Hagerty	In
10:20 a.m.	Messrs. Merchant and Berding	In
10:21 a.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	Out

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September 27, 1959 (Cont'd)

Time	Name	In or Out
10:24 a.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
10:35 a.m.	Mr. Pakis	Out
10:45 a.m.	Mr. Kohler	In
11:18 a.m.	Mr. Menshikov	Out
11:42 a.m.	Mr. Khrushchev	Out
11:42 a.m.	Messrs. Gromyko, Soldatov, & Troyanovsky	Out
11:45 a.m.	Mr. Akalovsky	In
11:52 a.m.	Mr. Akalovsky	In
12:00 Noon	Messrs, Khrushchev, Gromyko, Menshikov, Soldatov, and Troyanovsky	Out
12:02 p.m.	Mr. Soldatov	Out
12:10 p.m.	Messrs. Merchant, Irwin, and Kohler	Out
12:12 p.m.	Mr. Khrushchev	Out
12:15 p.m.	Mr. Troyanovsky	In
12:22 p.m.	Mr. Irwin	Out
12:23 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
12:24 p.m.	Mr. Merchant	In
12:25 p.m.	Mr.Khrushchev	In
12:25 p.m.	Mr. Menshikov	In
12:26 p.m.	Messrs. Kohler and Troyanovsky	In
12:30 p.m.	Mr. Davis	Out
12:31 p.m.	Mr. Davis	Out
12:55 p.m.	Mr. Dillon and Sec. Gates and Mr. Irwin	Out
1:05 p.m.	Mr. Merchant	Out
1:10 p.m.	Mr. Kohler	

LOG - "Aspen" - Camp David

September 27, 1959 (Cont'd)

Time	Name	In or Out
1:25 p.m.	Mr. Merchant	In
1:2 p.m.	Mr. Merchant	Out
1:30 p.m.	Mr. Merchant	In
1:35 p.m.	Messrs. Khrushchev, Menshikov, Gromyko, Troyanovsky	Out
1:40 p.m.	Amb. Thompson	Out
1:42 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	Out
1:44 p.m.	Messrs. Khrushchev, Menshikov, Gromyko and Troyanovsky	In
1:45 p.m.	Gen. Goodpaster	In
2:05 p.m.	The President and his party and Mr. Khrushchev and his party	Out

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1959

8:00 A.M.	The President arrived in his office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:13 - 8:17	Hon. Gerald D. Morgan
8:21 - 8:24	Hon. James C. Hagerty
8:28 - 8:43	Hon. Maurice Stans
9:17 - 9:34	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:34 - 11:30	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. Douglas Dillon Mr. Richard H. Davis, Dir., Office of Soviet Union Affairs, Department of State Hon. James C. Hagerty Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster (This was a briefing on Khrushchev weekend meetings)
11:35 - 12:18 P.M.	Hon. David Kendall
12:18	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
12:21	The President went to the Mansion.
1:50	The President returned to the office.
1:55 - 1:56	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:05 - 2:10	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:25 - 2:35	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:18 - 3:24	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 3:33	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:43	The President went to the Mansion

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1959

7:47 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:46 - 9:00 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:01 - 9:29 am	Mr. Erwin D. Canham President, Chamber of Commerce Mr. Arch N. Booth Executive Vice President Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Don Paarlberg
9:44 - 9:52 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:52 - 9:53 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:54 - 10:48 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. C. Frederick Mueller Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:48 - 11:13 am	(Hon. J. Edgar Hoover) OFF THE RECORD
11:13 - 11:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Roemer McPhee
11:25 - 11:30 am	Hon. Roemer McPhee
11:30 - 11:40 am	Mr. Label A. Katz President, B'nai B'rith Mr. Maurice Bisgyer Executive Vice President, B'nai B'rith Mrs. Charles D. Solovich President, B'nai B'rith Women
11:40 - 11:48 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Elmer Staats
11:48 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Roemer McPhee Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (joined at 11:55 am)

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

12:05 - 12:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:17 pm	Returned to the office.
2:20 - 3:10 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD
3:13 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:20 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:25 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. Allen W. Wallis
3:30 - 3:46 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:46 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
4:00 - 4:02 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand

Dr. Milton Eisenhower went to the Mansion with the President and had dinner with him.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1959

7:45 A.M.	The following had breakfast with the President: Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
8:59	The President arrived in his office, accompanied by the above-named group.
9:01 - 9:15	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. David Kendall Mr. James F. Stiles, Jr., National Director, U.S. Savings Bonds Division Mr. Elmer Rustad, Director of Sales, U.S. Savings Bonds Division Mr. Carl Hancock, Director of Publicity, U.S. Savings Bonds Division Mr. Stephen Manning, Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury for Public Affairs (Pictures taken)
9:27 - 9:31	Hon. James C. Hagerty
9:32 - 9:35	President read a statement on Bond Interest in the Conference Room.
9:35 - 10:03	Hon. Harold C. McClellan (to report on U.S. Exhibit at Moscow Fair) Pictures taken
10:05 - 11:20	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas Gates Hon. John McCone Hon. Allen Dulles Adm. Arleigh Burke Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster (this was briefing on Khrushchev weekend meetings)

11:30 - 12:10 P.M.	(The following attended OFF THE RECORD Meeting, arranged by Mr. Phil Areeda of White House Staff: Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Elmer Bennett, Under Secretary of the Interior Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. Thos. C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Hon. Gerald D. Morgan Hon. Donald Paarlberg Mr. Phil Areeda
12:10 - 12:23	Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:23 - 1:05	Hon. David Kendall
12:23 - 12:42	Hon. Rocco Siciliano
1:00 - 1:01	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
1:01 - 1:03	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:10	The President went to the Mansion.
2:45	The President returned to the office.
3:00 - 3:02	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:02 - 3:30	Adm. Lewis Strauss
3:32 - 3:39	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:42 - 3:57	Hon. Robert Cutler
3:57 - 4:15	Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:17 - 4:23	Hon. James C. Hagerty
4:25	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1959

8:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:58 - 8:59 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:17 - 10:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:35 - 9:40 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:05 - 10:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10: 0 - 10:59 am	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:59 - 11:01 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster.
11:00 - 12:08 pm	Prime Minister Rashid Karame of Lebanon Ambassador Nadim Dimechkie of Lebanon Hon. Robert B. Murphy, Under Secretary of State Hon. Parker T. Hart, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Colonel Vernon Walters
12:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 - 2:15 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:15 - 3:00 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:00 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Phil Areeda
4:05 - 4:07 pm	Hon. David Kendall
4:08 - 4: 5 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1959

4:15 - 4:22 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:22 - 4:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:55 - 5:32 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:24 pm	Returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:34 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.

10:41 am — Arrived at the Church where they attended Services.

11:46 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church and motored to the Gettysburg Hotel to attend a ceremony inaugurating a New UPI Teletype System at the Gettysburg Hotel.

11:48 am — Arrived at the Gettysburg Hotel and were greeted by
Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President and Washington Manager,
United Press International
Mr. Henry M. Scharf
Manager of the Gettysburg Hotel

They proceeded to the second floor where they were joined by
Mr. Harry Flory, UPI, New York
Mr. Merriam Smith
Mr. James Dingman
Director of Operations, Long Lines Division,
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The President pressed a golden key, thus inaugurating a new 24-hour "double track" system of teletype circuits in the United States from coast to coast and covering all newspapers served by UPI and the UPI bureaus. The starting signal sent by the President caused the immediate transmission of a news story from Gettysburg all over the United States, as well as the 85 countries served by the UPI.

Photographs were taken during the ceremony.

11:55 am — The President and His party departed the Gettysburg Hotel and motored to the residence of Major Joyn Eisenhower.

GETTYSBURG, P. A

12:10 pm	Arrived at the President's residence.
2:17 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
2:25 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club. General Arthur Nevins joined them.
2:30 - 4:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins
4:43 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
4:50 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	Mr. and Mrs. Brewer were guests at the Farm. (Mr. Brewer is Mr. George Allen's nephew)
6:22 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:11 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:04 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:12 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:24 - 12:08 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Major John Eisenhower
12:10 pm	Departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
12:17 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam
3:05 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard Snyder departed the Farm and motored to the U. S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to the residence of Lt. Colonel Craig C. Cannon.
4:10 pm	Arrived at the Cannon residence.
4:45 pm	Departed the Cannon residence and motored to the Farm.
6:11 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:02 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard McC. Snyder, departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 9:07 am.
9:21 - 11:17 am	The President played 18 holes of golf at the Gettysburg Country Club with Mr. George Allen
11:21 am	Departed the Club and motored to the Farm.
11:27 am	Arrived at the Farm.
2:19 - 2:29 pm	The President, General Snyder and Major John Eisenhower made a motor inspection of the fitting barn, pig farm, skeet range, etc.
2:29 pm	Returned to the residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1959

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Mr. Aksel Nielsen. Mr. Nielsen had breakfast with the President earlier.
8:12 - 8:21 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:25 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:30 - 9:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Frederick Mueller General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay Hon. Marion W. Boggs
9:57 - 10:03 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:03 - 10:09 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
10:20 - 10:58 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower

10:30 - 10:58 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
11:00 - 11:30 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:35 - 11:45 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
11:36 - 11:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:47 - 11:58 am	Major John Eisenhower
12:00 - 12:02 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Major John Eisenhower
12:10 pm	The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter for flight to his Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by: Mr. George Allen Major John Eisenhower General Howard Snyder and Mrs. Ann Whitman followed in chase helicopter.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

12:40 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
2:42 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
2:49 pm	Arrived at Gettysburg Country Club.
2:57 - 5:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Major John Eisenhower
5:58 pm	Departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
6:06 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

September 21, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, September 17 - 20, 1959

Thursday, September 17, 1959

12:10 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Maj. John Eisenhower, CWO Elder, and SAIC Rowley and ATSAIC Boring, departed the White House Grounds via U. S. Army helicopter and arrived at his Gettysburg farm at 12:40 p.m. (SA Flohr drove WH Car No. 100 to the farm.)

Dr. Howard Snyder, Mrs. Ann Whitman, SAs Stringfield, Johns, and Kelly were in the chase helicopter.

12:55 p.m. Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of farm.

1:00 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

2:01 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm and re-entered at 2:29 p.m.

2:42 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen and Maj. Eisenhower, departed the farm at 2:42 p.m. in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 2:49 p.m. The President, Maj. Eisenhower, and Mr. Allen teed off at 2:57 p.m. Gen. Nevins joined the threesome on the second hole. This foursome completed 18 holes of golf at 5:50 p.m. The President, accompanied by Maj. Eisenhower and Mr. Allen, departed the Club at 5:58 p.m. en route to his farm, arriving at 6:06 p.m. (Dr. Snyder was in another car in the motorcade.)

4:41 p.m. Susan Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:48 p.m.

6:07 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

7:29 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

8:00 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:22 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Friday, September 18, 1959

8:40 a.m. The President motored to the skeet range and returned to the house at 8:50 a.m.

8:42 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

9:02 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen and Dr. Snyder, departed his farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 9:07 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen teed off at 9:21 a.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:17 a.m. The President, Dr. Snyder, and Mr. Allen departed the Club at 11:21 a.m. and arrived at the farm at 11:27 a.m.

9:27 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed main gate at 9:50 a.m.

11:45 a.m. Capt. Olivd Marsh entered main gate of farm.

12:18 p.m. Mr. Reynolds entered main gate of farm.

12:44 p.m. Mr. Allen and Mr. Reynolds departed main gate of farm.

12:46 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed main gate of farm.

12:52 p.m. The First Lady and Miss Rose Woods entered main gate of farm, having departed the White House at 11:05 a.m. for the farm.

1:10 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

1:54 p.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of farm.

1:57 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of farm.

2:19 p.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Snyder and Maj. Eisenhower, departed the residence and made a motor inspection of his holdings - fitting barn, pi farm, skeet range, etc., and returned to the residence at 2:29 p.m.

3:30 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:34 p.m.

3:51 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

4:08 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower walked across field to his residence.

4:15 p.m. Susan Eisenhower and Debbie and Cheryle Swope entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:23 p.m.

4:21 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:21 p.m.

6:15 p.m. The President walked around the grounds of his residence from 6:15 p.m. until 6:25 p.m.

6:38 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:10 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, September 19, 1959

7:52 a.m. Mr. Allen entered main gate of farm.

8:23 a.m. The President motored to the skeet range and inspected concrete work being done and returned to the house at 8:33 a.m.

8:46 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

9:01 a.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

9:04 a.m. The President, accompanied by Maj. Eisenhower and Mr. Allen, departed his residence in WH Car No. 100, ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 9:12 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and Maj. Eisenhower teed off at 9:24 a.m. and completed 18 holes of golf. They started the 19th hole but picked up before they putted out. The game was completed at 12:08 p.m. Dr. Snyder walked around the course. The President, accompanied by the above-named persons, departed the golf course at 12:10 p.m. and arrived at his farm at 12:17 p.m.

9:48 a.m. Miss Rose Woods departed main gate of farm.

10:30 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:50 p.m.

10:52 a.m. Mr. Harlow and Mr. Merriam arrived at the farm via helicopter and departed via helicopter at 2:00 p.m.

12:25 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

1:15 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:25 p.m.

2:15 p.m. Mr. Allen departed rear gate of farm.

2:46 p.m. Mr. Allen entered main gate of farm.

2:56 p.m. Susan and Debbie and Cheryl Swope entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:07 p.m.

3:05 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen and Dr. Snyder, departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to Lieut. Col. C. C. Cannon's residence at U. S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, arriving at 4:10 p.m. They departed Col. Cannon's residence at 4:45 p.m. and arrived back at the President's farm at 6:11 p.m.

6:11 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

6:15 p.m. Mrs. Allen entered main gate of farm and departed rear gate at 11:10 p.m.

7:05 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate and departed rear gate at 11:10 p.m.

No further activity this date

Sunday, September 20, 1959

6:35 a.m. Miss Rose Woods departed main gate of farm and returned at 7:38 a.m.

7:58 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:15 a.m.

9:45 a.m. The President departed his residence and walked around the grounds with Chief West, re-entering the house at 10:05 a.m.

10:34 a.m. The President and First Lady departed the farm in WH Car No. 102, ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to The United Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, arriving at 10:41 a.m. (See SA Godfrey's report dated September 20, 1959, for details.) They departed the Church at 11:46 a.m., accompanied by Mr. Hagerty, and arrived at the Gettysburg Hotel at 11:48 a.m. The President participated in the opening ceremonies, on the second floor, where the President threw a switch activating a new wire setup, UPI. (See SA Sweazey's report dated September 21, 1959, for details.) The President and his party departed the Gettysburg Hotel at 11:55 a.m. and motored to Maj. Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 12:02 p.m. The President and his party departed Maj. Eisenhower's residence (minus Mr. Hagerty) at 12:08 p.m. and arrived back at his farm at 12:10 p.m.

12:10 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower and his family entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:57 p.m.

1:56 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

2:12 p.m. Mr. Allen entered main gate of farm.

2:17 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, ASAIC Behn riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 2:25 p.m., where they were met by Gen. Nevins. The President, Mr. Allen, and Gen. Nevins began a game of golf at 2:30 p.m. and completed 18 holes at 4:40 p.m. Dr. Snyder walked around the course with the threesome. Dr. Snyder returned to the farm with the President and Mr. Allen. They departed the Club at 4:43 p.m. and arrived at the farm at 4:50 p.m.

2:40 p.m. Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

2:50 p.m. Mrs. Allen entered rear gate of farm.

5:23 p.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

5:45 p.m. Mr. Brewer (Mr. Allen's nephew) entered main gate of farm.

6:07 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Mr. Brewer departed main gate of farm.

6:18 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Nevins departed main gate of farm.

6:22 p.m. The President and First Lady departed the farm in WH Car No. 102, ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the White House, arriving at 8:11 p.m.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

Schedules-September 1959 (2)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1959

8:35 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:40 - 8:57 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:57 - 9:08 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:08 - 9:25 am	Judge Walter M. Bastian President, National Conference on Citizenship Judge Carl B. Hyatt, Executive Director, National Conference on Citizenship Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:25 - 9:31 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:31 - 10:45 am	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Julian Baird)
10:45 - 11:04 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (joined at 10:58 am)
11:04 - 11:49 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:49 - 11:58 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:58 - 12:08 pm	Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, Director, Washington International Center Staff Mr. Robert H. Thayer, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Saw the President prior to his greeting the following group).
12:00 - 12:08 pm	The President greeted a group of Foreign Educators participating in the International Teacher Development Program administered by the International Educational Exchange Service, Department of State and the Office of Education. List of those present given on following pages.

12:08 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:10 - 12:11 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:11 - 12:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President and Dr. Malcolm Moos, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:35 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree. (Dr. Moos returned to White House).
2:50 - 5:11 pm	The President played 21 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe.
5:30 pm	The President and General Howard Snyder departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
5:57 pm	Arrived at the White House.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Embassy of the USSR where Chairman Khrushchev and Mrs. Khrushcheva gave a Dinner in their honor.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1959

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:25 - 8:53 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:50 - 9:05 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 9:33 am	(General J. M. Swing) OFF THE RECORD
9:33 - 9:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 9:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:52 - 9:53 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:14 - 10:25 am	Major John S. D. Eisenhower
10:28 - 11:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:51 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the Andrews Air Force Base to welcome H. E. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The following accompanied him: Colonel Robert L. Schulz Colonel William Draper Captain Evan P. Aurand
12:12 pm	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base.
12:21 pm	The Russian plane TU-114 landed at the Base.
12:30 pm	Chairman and party deplaned and were greeted by the President. Following the President's welcoming speech and the response by Chairman Khrushchev, they inspected the troops.

1:07 pm	The President and Chairman Khrushchev and official party departed Andrews Air Force Base and motored to the Presidential Guest House.
2:00 pm	Arrived at the Presidential Guest House.
2:04 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Presidential Guest House and motored to the White House.
2:06 pm	Arrived at the White House, and went into the Mansion.
3:16 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower arrived in the office.
3:16 - 3:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:20 - 3:24 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:23 - 3:28 pm	The Vice President Hon. Christian Herter Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson Mr. Foy Kohler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:30 - 5:18 pm	H. E. Nikita S. Khrushchev Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics H. E. A. A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs H. E. Makhail A. Menshikov, Ambassador Mr. A. A. Soldatov, Chief, American Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. O. A. Troyanovski Assistant to Mr. Khrushchev (also interpreter) Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr. Hon. Foy D. Kohler Mr. Alexander Akalovsky, interpreter Hon. James Hagerty (until 3:34 pm)
5:18 - 5:28 pm	H. E. Nikita S. Khrushchev and interpreter

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5:28 - 6:00 pm — The President and Chairman Khrushchev took a helicopter trip over Washington.

6:02 pm — The President and Chairman Khrushchev returned to the office, then Chairman Khrushchev departed the White House and motored to the President's Guest House.

6:10 pm — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

8:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner for H. E. Nikita S. Khrushchev and Mrs. Khrushcheva. The following were present:

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
H. E. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mrs. Khrushchev
H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. and Mrs. Gromyko
H. E. The Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. Mikhail A. Menshikov
Mrs. Julia Nikitichna
Daughter of Chairman Khrushchev
Mrs. Rada Nikitichna
Daughter of Chairman Khrushchev
(Wife of Alexei Ivanovich Adzhubei)
Mr. Sergei Nikitich Khrushchev
Son of Chairman Khrushchev
Mr. Alexei Ivanovich Adzhubei
Son-in-law of Chairman Khrushchev
The Hon. V. P. Yelyutin
Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education
The Hon. G. A. Zhukov
Chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries
The Hon. V. S. Yemelyanov
Chief of the Main Administration for the Use of Atomic Energy
The Hon. N. A. Tikhonov
Chairman of the Dnepropetrovsk Sovnarkhoz Ukrainian S.S.R.

(continued)

8:30 pm Dinner for H. E. Nikita S. Khrushchev and Mrs. Khrushchev (continued):

The Hon. A. M. Markov
Professor and Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Health
Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sholokhov
Soviet writer
Mr. G. T. Shuisk
Assistant to Chairman Khrushchev
Mr. O. A. Troyanovsky
Assistant to Chairman Khrushchev
Mr. N. A. Satyukov
Editor of Pravda
Mr. L. F. Ilichev
Assistant to the Chairman in Charge of Press
Mr. A. A. Soldatov
Chief of American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. F. S. Molochkov
Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
General N. S. Zakharov
Special Assistant to Chairman Khrushchev
The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. H. Frederick Mueller
Hon. and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. and Mrs. John A. McCone
Hon. and Mrs. Maurice H. Stans
Hon. and Mrs. Leo A. Hoegh
Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen
Senator and Mrs. Hiram L. Fong
Cong. Charles J. Halleck
Cong. Daniel K. Inouye
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. and Mrs. Robert Murphy
Hon. and Mrs. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. and Mrs. George B. Kistiakowsky

(continued)

8:00 pm — Dinner for H. E. Nikita S. Khrushchev and Mrs. Khrushcheva (continued):

Hon. and Mrs. Llewellyn E. Thompson
Hon. and Mrs. Livingston T. Merchant
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. Perle Mesta
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Hon. and Mrs. George M. Johnson
Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Dr. and Mrs. James Birnie
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Boeschenstein
Dr. and Mrs. Detlev W. Bronk
Mr. and Mrs. Erwin D. Canham
Hon. and Mrs. Harry Darby
Hon. and Mrs. Pearle DeHart
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. G. Keith Funston
Mrs. Charles W. Halleck
Hon. and Mrs. Charles F. Iles
Hon. and Mrs. Eric Johnston
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. May
Colonel and Mrs. C. Gordon Moore
Hon. Robert F. Wagner, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Waring

10:00 pm — A musicale followed the Dinner. Fred Waring presented the Pennsylvanians in a program of best loved American songs. Additional guests were invited to the musicale.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz,
8:02 - 8:03 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:14 - 8:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:25 - 8:34 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:34 - 8:56 am	Hon. Murice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Robert Merriam
9:05 - 10:13 am	Hon. Douglas Dillon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert B. Anderson (until 9:13 am) Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Robert Murphy Ambassador Llewlyn Thompson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mr. Kohler of State Department
10:12 - 10:31 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:35 - 10:43 am	H. E. Avraham Harman Newly appointed Ambassador of Israel (To present credentials) Hon. Robert Corrigan
10:44 - 10:47 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:47 - 10:59 am	Congressman Robert P. Griffin, Michigan Congressman Phil M. Landrum, Georgia Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
10:59 - 11:24 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
11:24 - 11:38 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:40 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:03 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:14 - 8:25 am	BriG. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:25 - 8:34 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:34 - 8:56 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Robert Merriam
9:05 - 10:13 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert E. Anderson (until 9:13 am) Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Robert Murphy Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mr. Foy Kohler
10:12 - 10:31 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:35 - 10:43 am	H. E. Avraham Harman Newly appointed Ambassador of Israel (To present credentials) Hon. Robert Corrigan
10:44 - 10:47 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:47 - 10:59 am	Congressman Robert P. Griffin, Michigan Congressman Phil M. Landrum, Georgia Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
10:59 - 11:24 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
11:24 - 11:36 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan

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11:40 am — The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Luncheon for Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands:

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
HRH Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands
H. E. The Ambassador of the Netherlands and Mrs. van Roijen
Jonkvrouwe Catharina E. B. Roell
Lady-in-waiting to Her Majesty Queen Juliana
The Hon. and Mrs. Emile L. C. Schiff
Minister of the Netherlands Embassy
Mrs. Mieke Scholtens-Meurs
Private Secretary to Princess Beatrix
Lt. Commander Wouter W. Kuyck
Royal Netherlands Navy - Aide to HRH The Prince of the Netherlands
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Robert Murphy
Admiral and Mrs. Arleigh A. Burke
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Philip Young
Admiral and Mrs. Jerauld Wright
Hon. and Mrs. Clarence G. Morse
Hon. and Mrs. Selden Chapin
Mr. and Mrs. John Walker
Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Miss Beverly A. Benson
Mr. and Mrs. Reed A. Benson
Miss Bonnie Ruth Buchanan
Lt. Rodion Cantacuzene, USN
Lt. and Mrs. John L. Charlton, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Dalton
Miss Ruth Eisenhower
Mr. Harry Flemming
Miss Susan Flemming
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Glover, Jr.
Mr. Charles T. Matheson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr.
Lt. and Mrs. Preston P. Mayson, Jr.
Dr. Howard Mitchell
Miss Martha L. Mitchell

(continued)

1:00 pm	LUNCHEON for Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands (continued): Miss Mamie Moore Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Parker, Sr. Mr. Andrew Parker, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. John H. G. Pell Mr. and Mrs. Willem Roell Mr. Anthony W. Rogers Mr. Donald Seaton
2:43 pm	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
2:47 - 2:53 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:53 - 3:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:00 - 3:11 pm	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Dr. Hugh Dryden Hon. James Hagerty
3:30 - 3:44 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:48 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
4:00 - 4:01 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:28 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:30 pm	Meeting in the Mansion: Senator Styles Bridges Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Thomas H. Kuchel Senator Thruston Morton Senator Leverett Saltonstall Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Leo Allen Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Jack Z. Anderson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

8:31 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the Church.
9:00 - 9:55 am	Attended Services.
9:57 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:02 am	Arrived at the White House.
2:03 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:29 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:50 - 5:16 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:30 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
5:55 pm	Arrived at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1959

7:45 am — The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter for flight to his Farm in Gettysburg, Pa. The following accompanied him:
Major Richard Streiff
Lt. Frank Baker
Secret Service Agents

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:30 am — Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

8:43 am — The President, Mr. George Allen, and Major John Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 8:53 am.

9:01 - 11:50 am — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. George Allen
General Arthur Nevins

11:53 am — The President, Major Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm, arriving there at 12:02 pm.

1:50 pm — The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Arendtsville South Mountain Fair, Arendtsville, Md., where the President viewed the horse show.

ARENDTSVILLE, MD.

2:11 pm — Arrived at the Arendtsville Mountain Fair. Miss Susan Eisenhower won first prize in the horse show, and pictures were taken of the President and Susan.

2:40 pm — The President, Mr. George Allen and Sgt. Moaney departed the Fair and motored to the Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:03 pm — Arrived at the Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:22 pm The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:08 pm Arrived at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1959

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Streiff.
8:13 - 8:16 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:17 - 8:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:35 - 8:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:40 - 8:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:55 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:40 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Ralph Reid Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. George V. Allen Mr. J. Roy Price, Assistant Director, Resources and Production, OCDM Hon. William McChesney Martin Hon. Bradford Morse Hon. Norman P. Mason Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Major John Eisenhower Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Gerald Morgan Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.

(continued)

9:00 - 10:40 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. David Kendall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert K. Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Arthur Minnich
10:40 - 10:58 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
10:58 - 11:00 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
11:00 - 11:23 am	(Hon. Neil H. McElroy) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Mr. J. Graham Parsons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:27 - 11:50 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:50 - 11:53 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:00 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Walter N. Walmsley U. S. Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia (Called on the President before departing for his new post)
12:10 - 12:12 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:12 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:20 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:43 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.

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1:55 - 4:20 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. George Allen
Colonel Thomas Belshe

4:38 pm — The President departed Burning Tree and motored to the AEC helicopter pad in Germantown, Md.

5:06 pm — Arrived at the helicopter pad and boarded helicopter for flight to Gettysburg Farm.

5:10 pm — Departed Germantown. The following accompanied him:
Mr. George Allen
Colonel Walter Tkach
Captain Evan P. Aurand

GETTYSBURG, PA.

5:47 pm — Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

The President visited at the home of Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower. (Major Eisenhower took a second helicopter to the Farm).

6:16 pm — The President and Captain Evan P. Aurand and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Farm via helicopter and flew to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:52 pm — Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1959

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:23 - 9:00 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
9:00 - 10:20 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred Scribner, Jr. Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Leonard J. Saccio Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Hon. J. Walter Yeagley Mr. Merrill M. Hammond General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Hon. J. Patrick Coyne Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs
10:20 - 10:23 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
10:23 - 10:29 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 - 10:50 am	Hon. George Allen Director, U. S. Information Agency

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11:01 - 11:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (until 11:05 am)
11:16 - 11:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:30 - 12:23 pm	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
12:23 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 - 12:53 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Mr. Robert Montgomery
12:53 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 pm	The President returned to the Cabinet Room (which he used during the afternoon as his office. Office was being prepared for TV speech of the evening).
2:18 - 2:25 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:35 - 2:38 pm	Mr. Roomer McPhee
4:12 - 4:17 pm	To the swimming pool.
4:17 pm	Back to the Cabinet Room.
4:28 - 5:22 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:23 pm	Returned to the Cabinet Room.
5:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:30 - 7:45 pm	The President made a TV-Radio Report to the National on his recent European trip.

7:45 pm STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD

(The President)
(Hon. Richard M. Nixon)
(Hon. Neil H. McElroy)
(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon)
(Hon. Robert Murphy)
(Hon. Livingston Merchant)
(Hon. Gordon Gray)
(Hon. George V. Allen)
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
(General Wilton B. Persons)
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
(Major John Eisenhower)
(Hon. Karl Harr, Jr.)
(Hon. James Hagerty)
(Hon. C. D. Jackson)
(Hon. C. Frederick Mueller)
(Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky)

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1959

8:00 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (Had breakfast with the President)
8:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
8:45 - 8:53 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
9:25 - 9:28 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:47 - 9:56 am	Hon. Elbert G. Mathews Newly appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Liberia (Called on the President before departing for his post)
10:15 - 10:55 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:00 - 11:33 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
11:30 - 11:54 am	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Hugh L. Dryden Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:54 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. James Rowley
12:00 - 12:06 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:06 - 12:25 pm	The President received a delegation from the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, in the Conference Room. List of those present on the following pages.

12:25 - 12:34 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
12:34 - 12:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:24 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:35 - 2:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:47 - 2:48 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:00 - 3:01 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
3:30 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:51 - 3:56 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:05 - 4:11 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:11 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1959

8:13 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.

8:15 - 8:29 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Robert Merriam

8:30 - 10:01 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
The Vice President
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator Thruston Morton
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Hon. Maurice Stans
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Thomas McCabe
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Hoemer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

10:01 - 10:10 am — Senator Everett Dirksen

10:19 - 10:47 am — Hon. Malcolm Moos

10:47 - 11:25 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons (joined at 10:55 am) Hon. Gerald Morgan "
11:25 - 11:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:29 - 12:06 pm	The following members of the Commission on Civil Rights called on the President: Dr. John A. Hannah, Chairman Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. Dean Robert G. Storey, Vice Chairman Southern Methodist University Law School Dallas, Texas Hon. John S. Battle (former Gov. of Virginia) Charlottesville, Virginia Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana Hon. Doyle E. Carlton (former Governor of Florida) Tampa, Florida Dean George M. Johnson, Professor of Law and former Dean, Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gordon M. Tiffany Staff Director of the Commission Also: Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
12:06 - 12:24 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:55 - 3:10 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
3:06 - 3:59 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:15 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf. Returned to the office at 4:45 pm.

4:45 pm	The President returned to the office from the South Grounds.
4:46 - 4:50 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:50 - 5:10 pm	Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam
5:10 - 5:13 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
5:16 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1959

CULZEAN CASTLE
MAYBOLE, SCOTLAND

9:00 am — The President went to the main entrance of the Castle and shook hand with the staff of the Castle and some local uniformed police officers. Among the Castle staff were

Mrs. Peggy Lothian
Mr. James Laiola

9:22 am — Departed Culzean Castle and motored to Maybole, Scotland. The President is a Freemason of this city -- an honorary citizen.

The motorcade passed through Maybole and motored to Alloway, Scotland, the home of Robert Burns.

ALLOWAY, SCOTLAND

9:50 - 10:03 am — The President toured the home of Robert Burns.

10:03 am — Departed the Robert Burns Cottage and motored to Prestwick Airport.

PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND

10:40 am — The President departed Prestwick Airport for flight to Gander, Newfoundland, on first lap back to Washington, D. C.

GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND

11:45 am — Arrived at Gander, Newfoundland.

12:32 pm — Departed Gander, Newfoundland, for flight to Washington, D.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

2:00 pm — The President and his party landed at MATS Terminal where the following greeted him:

Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
State Department and Diplomatic Corps officials.

Following greetings at the MATS Terminal, Hon. Wiley Buchanan escorted the President to the speakers stand.

BRIEF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT upon his return from his European Trip.

2:09 pm — The President departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House with Mrs. Eisenhower.

2:18 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1959

CULZEAN CASTLE
MAYBOLE, SCOTLAND

11:15 am	The President and Ambassador John Hay Whitney departed Culzean Castle and motored to the Presbyterian Church in Kirkoswald. Major John Eisenhower and Brig. Sir James Gault accompanied in separate car.
11:25 am	Arrived at Kirkoswald Presbyterian Church.
11:30 - 12:30 pm	Attended Services. Reverend George Irwing was Minister.
12:35 pm	Departed Kirkoswald Presbyterian Church and motored to Culzean Castle.
12:46 pm	Arrived at the Castle.
1:05 pm	The President departed for Turnberry Golf Course where he played 18 holes of golf.
5:25 pm	Returned to the Castle.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1959

CULZEAN CASTLE
MAYBOLE, SCOTLAND

9:30 am	The President departed Culzean Castle and motored to Turnberry Hotel Golf Course where he played 18 holes of golf.
1:35 pm	Returned to Culzean Castle.
3:45 pm	The President entered a horsecart and took a drive around the gardens with Mr. and Mrs. David Kennedy The Marques of Ailsa and children, Elizabeth and Charles Mr. William Blair, coachman
4:00 pm	Returned to the Castle.
8:30 - 9:50 pm	The President gave a small dinner for members of the White House Staff and others listed below: Ambassador John Hay Whitney Mr. and Mrs. James Gray Mr. William E. Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones Brigadier Sir James Gault Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Evan P. Aurand Major John Eisenhower Colonel and Mrs. William Draper Lt. Colonel William W. Thomas Lt. Colonel Vincent Puglisi Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Miss Polly Yates

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

RAMBOUILLET, FRANCE

7:55 am — The President and President Charles deGaulle appeared on the steps of the Chateau de Rambouillet, saluted the flags, and heard the two National Anthems.

8:10 am — The President said goodbye to President deGaulle and boarded helicopter for LeBourget Airfield, accompanied by Prime Minister Debre.

LE BOURGET AIRFIELD, FRANCE

8:40 am — Arrived at LeBourget. The President proceeded to the Salon d'Honneur where he said goodbye to the French dignataries gathered there.

9:05 am — The President was airborne for Prestwick Airport, Prestwick, Scotland. The following accompanied:

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Major John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Mary Caffrey
Captain Clive Marsh
Miss Polly Yates

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PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND

10:24 am — Arrived at the Prestwick Airport, Scotland.
The President was greeted by

Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, the Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire
Right Honorable John Maclay, Secretary of State for Scotland
Mr. Adamson, Chief Constable of Ayreshire
Mr. Waldron, Airport Commandant
Mr. Sim, Ayrshire County Convener
Colonel Fisher, Commanding U.S.A.F. Base

The President departed Prestwick Airport and motored to Culzean Castle, Maybole, Scotland.

CULZEAN CASTLE
MAYBOLE, SCOTLAND

11:20 am	The President and his party arrived at Culzean Castle. He was greeted by Lord Wemyss, Chairman of the Scottish National Trust Lord Ailsa, The Marques of Ayr and Provost of Maybole Brigadier Sir James Gault Mr. James Gray, Factor of Culzean Mr. John Dunlop, The Earl of Maybole Mr. Watson
2:03 - 5:30 pm	*The President played golf at the Turnberry Hotel Golf Course.
6:03 pm	Returned to Culzean Castle from Turnberry Hotel Golf Course.
8:00 - 10:22 pm	Brig. Steel Head, Conference and Supply Department, the Foreign Office, London (Was guest at the Castle)
8:15 - 10:22 pm	Mr. and Mrs. David Kennedy were at the Castle.
11:12 pm	The President retired.

*Names of those who played golf with the President at Turnberry Hotel Golf Course, Maybole, Scotland, are listed on next page. The individual times they played not available.

The following played golf with the President during his stay at Culzean Castle, when he played at the Turnberry Hotel Golf Course. (Exact dates and times were not available):

Ambassador John Hay Whitney
Brigadier Sir James Gault
Mr. William E. Robinson
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Brigadier C. V. Steel
Mr. David Patterson, golf pro
Mr. James Gray
Mr. Ian Marchbank, golf pro
Major John Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1959

PARIS, FRANCE

7:50 am — The President and members of his party departed the Palace of Foreign Affairs, Quai d'Orsay, and motored to the residence of Ambassador Amory Houghton.

8:00 am — Arrived at the Ambassador's residence.

9:30 am — The President met with the following:
H. E. Paul Henri Spaak
Secretary General of NATO
J. M. A. H. Luns
Dutch Foreign Minister in capacity of President of the North Atlantic Council
Hon. Christian Herter
Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Mr. Nolting
Colonel Vernon Walters

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10:10 am — The President and Secretary General Spaak departed the Ambassador's residence and motored to the NATO Building.

10:15 - 10:25 am — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the General Council of NATO.

10:28 am — The President returned to the Ambassador's residence.

10:30 am — The President met with the following:
Prime Minister Antonio Segni of Italy
Foreign Minister Guiseppe Pella of Italy
Mr. Straneo
Mr. Sensi
Mr. Pansa
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Mr. Andrew Berding
Mr. Robert McBride

PARIS, FRANCE

1:10 pm The President gave a Luncheon at the Embassy Residence for General Charles deGaulle. The following were present:

The President
General Charles deGaulle
Hon. Christian Herter
Ambassador Amory Houghton
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. John Irwin
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster, Jr.
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. W. Randolph Burgess
General Lauris Norstad
Hon. Cecil B. Lyon
Colonel Vernon Walters
Prime Minister M. Michel Debre
M. Gaston Monnerville, President of the Senate
M. Jacques Chaban Delmas
President of the National Assembly
M. Pierre Guillaumat, Minister of the Armies
M. Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs
M. Antoine Pinay, Chief of General Staff
General d'Armee Salan, Military Governor of Paris
Mr. Jean Benedetti, Prefect of the Seine
M. Maurice Papon, Prefect of Police
M. le Dr. Pierre Devraigne, President of the Municipal

Le Marechal de France, Alphonse Juin
M. Herve Alphand, French Ambassador to the U. S.
M. Geoffroy de Courcel, Secretary General, Presidency of the Republic
M. Rene Brouillet, Director of the Cabinet, Presidency of the Republic
M. Eric de Carbonnel, Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
M. Jacques Baeyens, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of American Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
M. Ludovic Chancel, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
M. Jean-Marc Boegner, Member of Secretariat General, Presidency of the Republic

PARIS, FRANCE

3:55 pm — On the steps of the American Embassy Residence, the President was presented the medal of the Republic of France by
Madame Jacqueline Thorne-Patenotre
President of the Friendship Society, France-Etats Unis

4:08 pm — The President and Ambassador Houghton departed the American Embassy Residence and motored to SHAPE Headquarters. The President was greeted by
General Lauris Norstad
General Cortlandt Van R. Schuyler
Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe
General Sir Richard Gale
General Leon Johnson, Air Deputy
Admiral Barjot, French Naval Deputy
General Williston B. Palmer
Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command
M. Jean Minaud
Mayor of Marnes-la-Coquette

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT SHAPE

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

4:35 pm — The President departed SHAPE Headquarters and motored to Rambouillet.

RAMBOUILLET, FRANCE

5:15 pm — Arrived at Rambouillet. The President was greeted by President Charles deGaulle.

8:30 pm — Informal Dinner at the Chateau de Rambouillet:
The President
Hon. Christian Herter
Ambassador Amory Houghton
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Colonel Vernon Walters

(continued)

RAMBOUILLET, FRANCE

8:30 pm Informal Dinner at the Chateau de Rambouillet -
List continued from previous page:
President Charles deGaulle
Mr. Lyon
M. Michel Debre, Prime Minister
M. Michel Debre, Prime Minister
M. Maurice Couve de Murville
M. Herve Alphand
M. Ludovic Chancel
Mr. Geoffroy de Courcel
M. Rene Brouillet
M. Jean-Marc Beogner

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1959

LONDON, ENGLAND

8:00 am — The President and Hon. Christian Herter motored to London Airport North.

8:45 am — Arrived at London Airport North. The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan made short departure speeches.

9:00 am — The President and his party departed London Airport aboard the 707 Jet for Paris, France.

PARIS, FRANCE

10:00 am — The President and his party arrived at Le Bourget Airport, Paris, France. He was greeted by

President Charles deGaulle
Prime Minister M. Michel Debre
Mr. Maurice Couve deMurville
Minister of Foreign Affairs
M. Pierre Buillaumat,
Minister of the Armies
Ambassador M. Herve Alphand
General Raoul Salan
M. Ludovic Chancel
Chief of Protocol

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President was escorted to the Salon d'honneur by Mr. Ludovic Chancel and greeted the following:

Hon. Randolph W. Burgess
U. S. Representative to NATO
Mr. Cecil B. Lyon
American Minister Plenipotentiary
General Lauris Norstad
Supreme Allied Commander Europe
Mr. Frederick E. Nolting, Jr.
Minister, NATO
General Williston B. Palmer
Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command
General Cortlandt Van R. Schuyler, Chief of Staff,
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
Mr. John H. F. Haskell
Defense Representative USRO

(continued)

PARIS, FRANCE

10:00 am — List continued of those who greeted the President at Le Bourget Airport, Paris, France:

M. Gaston Monnerville
President of the Senate
M. Jacques Chaban Delmas
President of the National Assembly
M. Leon Noel
M. Rene Cassin
M. Emile Roche
General Catrous
General Ingold
M. Benedetti
M. Pappon
M. Dardel
M. de Dr. Pierre Devraigne
President of the Municipal Council

10:17 am — The President and President Charles deGaulle departed Le Bourget and motored to Quai d'Orsay, the Palace of Foreign Affairs.

11:00 am — Arrived at Quai d'Orsay where President deGaulle took leave of the President.

11:57 am — The President departed Quai d'Orsay and motored to Elysee Palace where he reamined for lunch.

1:00 pm — LUNCHEON at the Elysee Palace, the residence of President Charles deGaulle:

The President
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Amory Houghton
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. John Irwin
Ambassador and Mrs. W. Randolph Burgess
Hon. Cecil B. Lyon
Mr. Robert H. McBride
Colonel Vernon Walters

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

(continued)

PARIS, FRANCE

1:00 pm — LUNCHEON at the Elysee Palace (continued):
President Charles deGaulle
Prime Minister M. Michel Debre
M. Couve de Murville, Minister of Foreign Affairs
M. Herve Alphand, Ambassador to the U. S.
M. Alphonse Juin, Le Marechal de France
Mr. Eric de Carbonnel
Ambassador of France, Secretary General of Ministry
M. Ludovic Chancel, Chief of Protocol
M. Geoffroy de Courcel
Secretary General of the President of the French Republic
M. Rene Broillet, Director of the Cabinet
M. le General Guy de Beaufort
M. Jean-Marc Boegner

2:45 pm — The President departed Elysee Palace and motored to Palace of Foreign Affairs, Q'aai d'Orsay

4:00 - 5:00 pm — The President and President Charles deGaulle met with the following:
Hon. Christian Herter
Ambassador Amory Houghton
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Colonel Vernon Walters
Mr. Robert H. McBride
Prime Minister Couve de Murville
Ambassador Herve Alphand
M M. de Carbonnel
M. de Courcel
M. Lebel, interpreter
M. Boegner

5:00 pm — The President was presented to the Chiefs of Diplomatic Mission in Paris by Ambassador Houghton.

5:45 pm — The President motored to the Arc de Triomphe.

PARIS, FRANCE

5:55 pm — The President and President deGaulle arrived at the Arc de Triomphe and were greeted by:

M. Pierre Guillaumat
General Raoul Salan
General Lauris Norstad
Supreme Allied Commander Europe
General Williston B. Palmer
Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command
General Cortlandt Van R. Schuyler, Chief of Staff,
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
Major General Philip C. Wehle, Special Military
Attache, Chief MAAG
Brig. General C. Coburn Smith, Jr., Army Attache
Captain Hugh M. Robinson, Naval Attache
Colonel Frank B. Chappel, Air Attache

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Following the National Anthems the two Presidents proceeded to the Sacred Flagstone where they were met by

General Henir Zeller, President of the Flame Committee

The President placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, rekindled the flame, then signed the Golden Book.

Walked to the Sacred Flagstone where they had the flags identified by Marshal Alphonse Juin.

6:15 pm — The President departed the Arc de Triomphe and motored to the Hotel de Ville.

6:25 pm — Arrived at the Hotel de Ville where he was met by

Dr. Pierre Devraigne
President of the Municipal Council
Mr. Edmund Champetier de Ribes
Mr. Jean Beneditti, Prefect of the Seine

The President entered the Hotel de Ville and proceeded to the Tapestry Room where he signed the Golden Book commemorating his visit to Paris.

Dr. Devraigne presented the President with the key of the City of Paris, and a gift.

PARIS, FRANCE

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, at the Hotel de Ville, following an address by President deGaulle.

6:50 pm — The President returned to the Palace of Foreign Affairs, Quai d'Orsay.

8:20 pm — Departed the Palace of Foreign Affairs and, accompanied by Prime Minister Michel Debre, motored to the Elysee Palace.

8:25 pm — Arrived at the Elysee Palace where the President was greeted by President Charles deGaulle.

8:30 pm — DINNER in honor of the President, given by President Charles deGaulle at the Elysee Palace:

The President
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James Hagerty
Major John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Andrew Berding
Mr. John Irwin
Mr. Philip Farley
Mr. Ivan White
Mr. Martin Hillenbrand
Mr. Robert H. McBride
Mr. John Calhoun
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel William G. Draper
Mr. Krebs
Colonel Vernon Walters
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Ambassador Amory Houghton
Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess
General Lauris Norstad
Mr. Cecil B. Lyon
Mr. Nolting

(continued)

PARIS, FRANCE

8:30 pm DINNER, given in honor of the President by President deGaulle at the Palace Elysee (continued):

General Williston Palmer
General Cortlandt van Schuyler
Mr. Reinstein
Mr. Cody
Mr. Kidder
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Rayn
General Wehle
General Smith
Captain Robinson
Colonel Shappell
Mr. McKesson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1959, TUESDAY

LONDON, ENGLAND

The President spent most of the day at the U. S. American Embassy, Winfield House, working on official papers.

8:00 pm

The President gave a Stag Dinner at Winfield House, for some of his wartime associates. The following were present:

The President
Ambassador John Hay Whitney
Sir Winston Churchill
Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery
Hon. Christian Herter
Sir Roger Makins
Lt. General Sir Brian Horrocks
Major General Sir Francis De Guingand
Major General Howard Snyder
Brigadier Lionel Cross
Rear Admiral Royer Dick
Lt. General Sir Humfrey Gale
Lt. General Sir Frederick Morgan
Sir Harold Caccia
General Lord Ismay
Field Marshal Earl Alexander
Marshal of the R. A. F. Viscount Portal
Lord Strang
Lt. General Sir Oliver Leese
Major General Sir Kenneth Strong
Brigadier Sir James Gault
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Brig. Edgar Williams
Major General Colwyn Vulliamy
Major General Sir Leslie Nicholls
General Sir John Whiteley
Marshal of the R. A. F. Sir Arthur Harris
Marshal of the R. A. F. Lord Tedder
Prime Minister Harold Macmillan

DDE Dictation September 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	DDE to Douglas Dillon (1 pp) 3/4/83 AKD	9/21/59	A
2. Letter	DDE to Earl Eisenhower (1 pp) Opened Per Rev, RS: 4/20/88	9/19/59	C
3. Letter	DDE to Prime Minister Nehru (2 pp) 12/16/83 AKD	9/16/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 44 Folder: DDE Dictation September 1959

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(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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September 25, 1959.

Dear Bob:

I have done a bit of editing on your draft. As you will see, I have shortened it some by eliminating the percentages and other statistics. I did this because I am quite certain that these figures and percentages will be discussed by other speakers, and I think the Governors will not expect me to deal in specifics.

I invite your particular attention to one short paragraph I have inserted. It is the third from the end, beginning "Clearly, by such action ...". I think this is an obvious statement, but I think also it might be a useful one to make for the simple reason that we want the other nations to know that we expect greater contributions from them both as a matter of a more stable free world and also as a matter of the self-interest of each.

I hope you will return the draft to Mrs. Whitman as quickly as possible, together with any comments you want to make.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

September 23, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear C.D.:

Your note with its enclosure reached me this morning. Already I have twice read your draft. I believe that what you have suggested for a public talk needs to be said but that by itself it would not satisfy a number of questions that must be in the minds of the American people. By this I mean that while we should be sure to set the record straight on

1. Our attitude toward the captive European peoples

2. Total disarmament

3. Our faith in the strength and vitality of the free way of life,

not even the most emphatic reiteration of our position on these generalities can substitute for some homely truths about the threats against Berlin, the fighting in Laos, and abusive propaganda. These are matters that are with us now, and each has its part in preventing what Mr. Khrushchev so glibly calls "easing of tensions."

So, while I suspect that later developments during Mr. Khrushchev's visit will have quite an influence in determining the character of what, if any, public report I should make, I think that your clear exposition of a sound American atitude in important general areas must be buttressed by a few specifics.

Of course, if miraculously our visitor chooses to make any real concessions in some of his more rigid positions, the

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

tone of my report would be modified. In this I'm a pessimist.

You made one statement in the middle of page seven of your draft that is somewhat incorrect. I refer to the sentence beginning "And I would remind Mr. K...." Mr. Khrushchev did not, himself, react favorably either initially or later, to my "Open Skies" proposal. Bulganin did -- but the first word of Mr. Khrushchev on the subject was -- "I do not agree with our Chairman." That was when I found out, beyond all question, who was the real boss in the delegation!

Many thanks for your effort. I know it will be useful to me.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. C. D. Jackson,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

September 23, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

I enclose a copy of a note I have just sent to Mr. Canham, who visited me in my office this morning. Present also were Clarence Randall and Mr. Paarlberg of my staff.

My note to Mr. Canham makes mention ot the subject in which he is interested; Clarence Randall has promised to have a talk with you to describe it more fully.

I think you know of my great interest in expanding trade and in getting ourselves better prepared to meet the mounting economic offensive of the Sino-Soviet bloc. Since Mr. Canham believes the Chamber of Commerce can be helpful by making available to the businessmen information now available within the government, I think that your office is the natural one to provide the focal point for his contact. I am sure you can do this on a very informal basis.

Clearly the State Department, Department of Agriculture, Labor Department, Council of Economic Advisers and even the CIA would have some interest in the matter. There may be others.

D.D.E.

September 23, 1959.

Dear Mr. Canham:

I enjoyed your visit. Needless to say, I am delighted that you are planning to make available to the American businessman the kind of information that will be helpful to him in increasing profitable foreign trade. I assure you that the Executive Department will be glad to cooperate in every practical way.

Your purpose is laudable, and it seems to me it should be possible to develop a workable plan to implement it.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

s/ Dwight D. Eisnehower

Mr. Erwin D. Canham,
President,
United States Chamber of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

September 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with legislation signed into law earlier today, I am returning with my approval your proposal to increase the interest return on all United States Series E and H Savings Bonds.

In approving your recommendation, I take this opportunity to reaffirm my enthusiastic support of the Savings Bonds Program. This is one of our country's finest and most worthwhile activities. It contributes to the sound management of the Nation's finances. It gives millions of American families the opportunity to save safely and regularly -- while investing in their Nation's future.

To my mind there is no better way of saving, no more effective way of strengthening our power for peace, than to own United States Savings Bonds. To buy these bonds is to express faith in America. It helps provide the economic strength in both our Government and in individual families on which our freedom depends. I hope that the making of both old and new Savings Bonds even more attractive will serve as a renewed invitation to every citizen to buy and hold these "Shares in America."

Sincerely,

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Honorable Robert B. Anderson

Secretary of the Treasury

Enclosure

WTHeffelfinger/gwm

September 21, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Doug:

I have a suggestion that I should make an address to the United Nations General Assembly immediately after Khrushchev's visit. The idea is that if we make no progress whatsoever in conversations with Mr. K., I should tell the world -- through the UN -- exactly what were the differences encountered. On the other hand, if any progress is made, this fact itself would be a good topic for a talk and as a vehicle through which our own views could be clearly expounded.

In this connection you might be interested in reading a report on what a well-known minister said in New York on Sunday.

As ever,

The Honorable C. Douglas Dillon,
Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Longhand p.s.: What do you think?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For the record: suggestion made by Admiral Strauss

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NLE 82-524 #1
BY DJH DATE 3/3/83

September 19, 1959.

Dear Earl:

Hopefully I am planning to go to Abilene on October thirteenth, to attend a ground-breaking ceremony for the Library, stay overnight, and then fly directly back to Washington the next morning. Milton plans to go with me, and I am wondering if you would by any chance, want to join us there. I realize that such things are always pretty hectic and you may well feel that you do not want to make the trip for such a short time. I talked to Ed about going (he was, incidentally, in New York for a few days this past week) and he turned me down flat.

Details as to the exact time and character of the ceremony are not yet known, but Tom Stephens can fill you in a little later. I think that most of the Chairmen of the Eisenhower Library Committees in the various states will be present.

Just let me know your feeling about this. I repeat that I hope to see you, and I am only sorry that I cannot stop to pick you up (jet travel, I find, is a very tricky thing).

With warm regard, -- and congratulations to a new grandfather!

As ever,

Mr. Earl Eisenhower,
The Suburban Life Newspaper,
19 East 31st Street,
LaGrange Park, Illinois.

D

Gettysburg,
September 19, 1959.

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE

Dear Ray:

On September eleventh I acknowledged your note to me of the second. But I felt the urge to tell you a little more about some of the thoughts that plague me about this matter of Federal financing.

To start with, Federal funds for medical research have doubled since 1956 and have quadrupled since the levels of 1953, the year I came to this office. This rate of expansion seems not only to be establishing a pattern for research in this particular field, but in our habits in other types of Federal expenditures as well. Most of these have to do with the "welfare" of our people.

No part of our Federal activity can be considered in a vacuum, apart from other essential activities.

Federal spending is one of the inciting causes of uneasiness about the soundness of our money and government bonds. This creates a trend away from investment in debentures and bonds and toward excessive investment in equities and in hazardly speculative ventures. Federal expenditures continue to increase our debt and have been one of the reasons for the rise in interest rates. With expenditures increasing and the rates going up, we find that for the current fiscal year we must spend about a billion more for interest alone than we had anticipated. This figure should startle every citizen.

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE

I am most respectful of the serious study that you and your associates have been making on these matters and for the conclusions you have reached. But in my special seat I feel that it is not enough to know that an activity and its expenditure are merely desirable. We must be quite clear in the establishment of priorities so that these things can be done at a rate and in a sequence that will conform to the fiscal facts, as well as the clear requirements, of a nation that operates, primarily, on the free enterprise system. Water power developments, sewage disposal, many other types of public works, new educational responsibilities, farm subsidies that seem always to grow, grants of every possible kind to states and cities, research of all kinds including space travel -- all these and other expenditures are piled on top of the inescapable costs for defense and for assisting our allies to contain the Communist aggression. All this means, I think, that it is not enough to allocate appropriations wisely. It is additionally necessary to consider how much that appropriation is needed as compared to others projected. Each expenditure is increasing fiscal difficulties, cheapening our dollar, pushing up prices (including medical prices) and in time this process may defeat the very purposes for which these great sums are appropriated.

Within a matter of months I shall be leaving this office. By no means do I want to be neglectful of any important need of our people. Among these is access to medical facilities and assisting in the conduct of research so that our health standards may steadily be improved. But it would be futile to allow the aggregate expenditures of the Federal government to reach the point where we might, for example, have conquered one or more of the diseases that are so terrifying to mankind, but at the same time, through our improvidence, either stagnated our economy and again experienced the existence of block-long bread lines and suffering akin to that of the early 30s, or to turn to the kind of governmental control that might solve both fiscal and expenditure problems but at the loss of much of the personal freedom and liberty that we so deeply value.

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE

By no means do I mean to paint a picture of disaster "just around the corner." I do want to convey to our people in and out of government a conviction of the need for good husbandry in all our activities -- particularly those in which the Federal government itself is involved. If I can leave to all our people, as a legacy out of these eight years, a better understanding of all these things, then indeed the entire effort will have been worth while.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. I. S. Ravdin,
University Hospital,
3400 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE

~~SECRET~~

September 16, 1959

Dear Prime Minister:

I found your letter of the thirteenth to be most interesting to me and to this government. I of course hope that your difficulties with Red China can be settled amicably and justly. Unfortunately there seems to be a growing amount of evidence that the Chinese Communists are embarking on a more aggressive policy, apparently in the hope that through force and the threat of force they may weaken their neighbors. I applaud your determination to adhere strictly to peaceful methods in solving your own difficulty with them, unless your country is attacked.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As you know, Mr. Khrushchev is now in our country. My invitation to him was sent, of course, in the prayerful hope that he could show a more conciliatory spirit than has been apparent in his public statements and in the instructions that he has obviously given to his representatives in Geneva and elsewhere. I could think of no better way to explore the possibility that, in a personal meeting, he may be ready to move somewhat more in the direction of peace than toward increased irritation and possible conflict.

I treasure your invitation to visit India. The prospect has been much on my mind and I am sure you are aware that I have long wanted to make such a visit. The principal deterrent is the considerable number of governments that apparently might take amiss such a journey

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-523 #2
BY DJH DATE 12/14/83

SECRET

unless I could include each of their countries in my itinerary. However, I am still working on a program that might possibly eliminate this difficulty. I should think I could give you a definite answer within the next few weeks.

With assurances of my highest esteem and warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

His Excellency
Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi

SECRET

September 15, 1959.

Dear Dr. Allam:

Thank you very much for your letter explaining the difficulty with my filly.

Personally believing that she was so badly injured as to have no future for any useful purpose, I agreed with a suggestion that she be transferred to the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania for whatever experimental or other purposes the school authorities might decide upon. I accept your judgment about the matter, and assure you of my very deep appreciation of the care you gave the animal, and of your courtesy in informing me so fully.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

THE LIBRARY OF ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE

Dr. M. W. Allam,
Professor of Surgery,
The School of Veterinary Medicine,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

September 13, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Lewis:

Last evening I felt an urge to talk to you, but the operator reported that she could not locate you or Alice. I hope this means that you are somewhere enjoying a rest this beautiful weekend.

I had nothing specifically on my mind, except perhaps to complain about an indifferent showing our bulls made in a Maryland show held last week. The heifers did well.

I did want to report a little on the results of the talks I had with our friends in Germany, Britain and France. All in all, I feel the entire trip went very well. The Chancellor went out of his way to be friendly and was, I thought, in fine health and spirits. Harold, of course, was his old self, and the talks with him were no strain at all. Plowden and others send you their special regard. Incidentally, I await the events of the ten days just ahead with something less than the assurance that I had on my European trip.

My schedule is uncertain, to say the least, for the next weeks, but whenever you are in town do give either Tom Stephens or Ann Whitman a ring. You know that I always want to see you, if possible.

Give my affectionate regard to Alice and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss,
Room 610,
1001 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

September 11, 1959.

Dear Ben:

I am truly delighted that you liked the painting and of course I am highly complimented -- even flattered -- that you would think the piece worthy of putting in the Fairless Library.

At the same time I am somewhat embarrassed for having asked Bob Woodruff once or twice to check up on your actual receipt of the canvas (I had no idea that you had been flat on your back in a virus battle). My concern was simply that it might have been overlooked or disappeared -- not that this would have been any great loss. I think my real fear was that I don't like to expose my amateurish efforts to the eyes of anyone except a friend.

By this time I hope you are feeling yourself once again. Give my warm greetings to Hazel and, of course, all the best to yourself.

With personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless,
525 William Penn Place,
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

Newport, Rhode Island,
September 9, 1957.

VIA AIR MAIL

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your recent letter. I think the record is clear that I have made every effort to maintain a strong military force against the Communist threat that faces the free world. More than half of our entire budget is spent in the sense of premium policies against the staggering costs of war.

Certainly there is no inclination on the part of any of our federal agencies to try to enforce what you call a "police state." The mere suggestion is diametrically contrary to our traditions and our convictions.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. D. A. Thompson,
4120 Lanark,
Fort Worth, Texas.

September 9, 1959.

Dear Tom:

Your circular of the twentieth has just reached my desk. I have already informed you of Mamie's and my intention to attend the reunion next June. I believe our reservations have been -- or are being -- made for the Thayer Hotel. This is the simplest arrangement I can make in view of the necessary staff and security people that surround me.

Respecting nominations for class officers, I never believe in changing any Administration that is doing as well as the present one. My nominations are simply a blanket endorsement of the present list.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Major General Thomas J. Hanley, Jr.,
P. O. Box 1326,
Boca Raton, Florida.

September 8, 1959.

Dear Jock:

I talked to Doug Dillon about his experience as Ambassador to France, with particular reference to the charging off of Ambassadorial entertainment expenses against annual income.

He informed me that with the entire approval of his lawyers and the Internal Revenue people, he did this all the time he was Ambassador and that Amory Houghton is doing the same thing. He said that no item that he ever included of this kind was ever challenged by the Internal Revenue people. He did, of course, submit vouchers to substantiate his claims.

I think that this is some information that you will want to pass on to the accountants who handle your own tax affairs.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

We had a smooth and uneventful trip back to the United States, passing the time in a bridge game in which the three of us recruited John as a fourth. I sadly report that I was the big loser, with a maximum of five points.

Please tell Betsey that Mamie was highly pleased with the selection of sweaters and that I am feverishly awaiting the duplicate bill. Mrs. Whitman has confessed that she managed to lose the one Miss Gainsford gave her just before we left Winfield House.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Hay Whitney

Toner Notes September, 1959

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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2.	Staff Notes No. 644 (2 pgs)	9/30/59	A
3.	Staff Notes No. 643 (2 pgs)	9/29/59	A
4.	Staff Notes No. 642 (2 pgs)	9/28/59	A
5.	~~Staff Notes No. 641 (2 pgs)~~	~~9/26/59~~	~~A~~ 5/17/82, bc
6.	~~Staff Notes No. 640 (2 pgs)~~	~~9/24/59~~	~~A~~
7.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/23/59	A
8.	~~Staff Notes No. 639 (2 pgs)~~ 8/4/82 dkd	~~9/23/59~~	~~A~~
9.	Staff Notes No. 638 (2 pgs)	9/22/59	A
10.	Staff Notes No. 637 (2 pgs)	9/21/59	A
11.	Staff Notes No. 636 (2 pgs)	9/19/59	A
12.	~~Staff Notes No. 635 (2 pgs)~~	9/18/59	A 5/17/82, bc
13.	~~Staff Notes No. 634 (3 pgs)~~	9/18/59	A

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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Folder: Toner Notes September, 1959

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17.	Staff Notes No. 628 (2 pgs)	9/9/59	A
18.	Staff Notes No. 627 (2 pgs)	9/8/59	A
~~19.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 626 (2 pgs)~~ portions exempted, mR 81-181 #5	9/4/59 12/16/83 L	A
~~20.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 625 (1 pg)~~	~~9/3/59~~	A 5/17/82, L
21.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 624 (1 pg)	9/3/59	A
~~22.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 624 (2 pgs)~~	~~9/2/59~~ 5/17/82, L	A

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STAFF NOTES NO. 644

September 30, 1959

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1. Communist Propaganda. -- USIA reports that communist radio output to the Near East, South Asia and Africa rose 15% in the first six months of 1959 and has more than doubled since 1957, growing from 241 to 497 hours per week. ... In the first half of this year, total communist broadcasting to the free world rose 7% from 2,530 to 2,701 hours per week, continuing its uninterrupted growth over the past ten years. VOA's broadcasts now total 567 hours weekly. Free World international broadcasts total about 7,500 hours a week. (U)

2. Vietnam

3. National Parks. -- Visitors to the 29 national parks and 153 other areas administered by Interior's National Park Service totaled a record 12 million during August, which climaxed a summer of heavy visitation. Total visits for 1959 will probably exceed 62 million, compared with 58.7 million last year and about 60 million in 1957, the previous record. (U)

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4. Missiles

[redacted]

(4. cont'd)

Defense (cont'd)

... (C)

5. Iraq

State

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 643

September 29, 1959

1. Strategic Stockpile. -- Governor Hoegh reports that OCDM expects to announce on Friday its decision under Section 8 that cobalt is not being imported in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair national security. ... (Ref: SN # 625) Governor Hoegh also notes that the world demand for natural rubber is continuing to increase and the recent US and UK decision to release portions of their stockpiles is not depressing the market. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. Power Plants. -- Interior soon will announce approval of two major Central Valley Reclamation Project power contracts with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The contracts, with revisions, extend for an additional ten years (to April 1, 1971) the basic contracts with the Company whereby the Project's power plant output in California is transmitted to preference customers and project pumps. On the basis of revised contracts which benefit both the Bureau of Reclamation and its preference customers, the General Accounting Office advises Interior that it does not plan to continue critical comments and recommendations in future audit reports to Congress. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Satellite Intercept Attempt. -- On September 25, Air Force attempted to fire a Martin Research Vehicle ballistic missile from a jet bomber to intercept EXPLORER VI. Because of instrumentation failure (either in the missile beacon or the ground radio equipment) the Range Safety Officer stopped the test 5 seconds before firing. The test objectives were to refine guidance data on the missile trajectory by calculating its miss-distance from the satellite whose orbital position was known, and to investigate a very high incidence angle at launch. The missile was also crudely instrumented to record its passage in relation to EXPLORER VI so as to test the possible military application of inspecting or intercepting orbital vehicles. ... NASA agreed to the test because

the chances of interception were remote. ... The next attempt is scheduled for October 4. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-India

UC

5. US & Thailand ... (C)

LCA

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 642

September 29, 1959

1. Civil Defense. -- OCDM is receiving mail concerning the improper operation of warning sirens in Chicago last week, apparently in celebration of the White Sox American League pennant victory. The Battle Creek regional office is replying that the incident was a clear violation of OCDM policy at the local level and that steps are being taken to prevent recurrence. The replies do not encourage the expectation of legal prosecution or further official investigation. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Shelters. -- Governor Hoegh notes that under the $2.5 million approved by Congress for construction of prototype shelters for the public and state and local governments: five home fallout shelters have been built on state fairgrounds and seen by over one-half million people, one or more family shelters will be built in each state, $300,000 has been allocated to construct a fallout shelter in the Southwest Texas Methodist Hospital in San Antonio, and it is hoped that a similar allocation to St. Barnabas Hospital in New Jersey will be made soon. Four projects for school fallout shelters have been approved and will soon be announced. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Shipbuilding. -- Seeking to reduce ship costs, Navy recently convened a meeting of shipbuilding industry leaders to recommend commercial shipbuilding specifications for naval ship construction and suggest solutions to problems in all areas of ship construction. There was general agreement that free flow of information should be encouraged to achieve shipbuilding economy. Further meetings are expected. (U)

4. Khrushchev Flights. -- Commerce notes that, at Soviet request, the Weather Bureau prepared planning and operational aviation forecasts for the Stockholm-Washington leg of the Khrushchev flight, the several flights within the US, and the return flight to the USSR. (U)

5. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in an IBRD loan of

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$10 million for relending to private industry in Pakistan; International Finance Corporation investments of up to $280,000 for brick making and $250,000 for metal containers, household appliance and office furniture production in Peru; an Eximbank credit of $650,000 for US equipment for the Firestone Company in Spain; Eximbank loans of about $880,000 in lire and $420,000 in rupees for producing pharmaceuticals in Italy and Ceylon respectively, and about $268,000 in pesos for electrical appliances in Uruguay; standby arrangements with the IMF for drawing of up to $4 million and $7.5 million by Haiti and El Salvador respectively; admission of Laos and Portugal to membership in the IMF with quotas of $7.5 million and up to $60 million respectively, and to membership in the IBRD with subscriptions of $10 million and $80 million respectively; and revision of Eximbank Exporter Credits terms to allow participation by the exporter of not less than 15% of the financed portion, instead of the present required 20%. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 642

September 28, 1959

1. Saline Water Conversion. -- Interior reports that it has agreed with the AEC to develop cooperatively a nuclear-powered saline water conversion plant for the West Coast. Secretary Seaton and Chairman McCone are preparing a joint announcement of the $6 million project. The AEC will design, construct and operate a 40,000 thermal kilowatt experimental low-temperature process heat reactor capable of producing saturated steam at pressures from 5 to 175 lbs. per square inch gauge. Interior will design, construct and operate a saline water conversion plant using steam from the reactor to produce at least 1 million gallons of fresh water per day. The conversion plant will incorporate advanced concepts of the multi-stage flash distillation process to demonstrate the reliability, engineering, operating, and economic potentials for sea water conversion. Construction and pre-operational testing is scheduled for completion in January 1962. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. CCC Recommendations. -- The Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board recently recommended: that Treasury not eliminate interest charged to the CCC for loan funds; that CCC not change during the current marketing year the 3.5% interest rate charged farmers for CCC loans; that the interest rate paid to banks be raised enough to encourage banks to hold CCC paper; that Agriculture persuade the Tobacco Cooperatives to undertake a vigorous campaign to move older tobacco stocks under loan through normal trade channels, and that tobacco now in inventory be re-examined and priced in accord with this objective; and that Agriculture make no change in its Farm Storage Facility Loan Program which would discourage farmers from building their own storage facilities. (Admin. Conf.)

3. US Financing. -- Treasury expects to announce on Thursday the terms of its October cash financing. The amount of new cash to be borrowed will range somewhere

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Treasury (cont'd)

between $3-1/2 and $4 billion. Details of the new securities will not be decided upon until after conferences on Wednesday and Thursday with advisory committees of the American Bankers Association and the Investment Bankers Association. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-Ethiopia

State

(C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 26, 1959

From Agriculture:

NAAC. -- Recent conclusions and recommendations of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission include:

1. Supports. -- Further price support adjustments are needed, returning to the original concept of supports as a device for orderly marketing.
2. Wheat. -- Since no new wheat legislation could be put into effect until 1961, stocks and costs of the price support program will probably increase. ... Wheat price supports should be based on the preceding three-year averages: 75% for 1961-63 and 90% thereafter. Allotments should be eliminated beginning in 1961; and the Conservation Reserve Program should be strengthened to get adjustment primarily in the Great Plains wheat area.
3. Tobacco (a reaffirmation of the Commission's 1958 position): -- Supports should be based on a percentage of recent market price, to make tobacco more competitive here and abroad; the poundage control concept should be considered; and farmers should be educated on the economics of the industry and the need for improved quality.
4. Peanuts. -- Supports should be based on recent average market prices to help farmers expand their markets for edible peanuts, and reduce government acquisitions.
5. Dairy. -- The improved dairy situation is gratifying. Agriculture should start a study of national quality standards for dairy products.
6. Education: -- The Secretary should continue to educate non-farm people on agricultural problems and farmers' contributions to the economy.
7. Pigs: -- Anticipated reduction in spring farrowing calls for caution in actions affecting the markets this fall. Needed adjustments are occurring without government intervention.
8. Conservation: -- The Conservation Reserve Program should be extended and strengthened, especially for the Great Plains wheat area and the Southeast cotton belt.

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9. Development: -- The Rural Development Program is an outstanding success but needs further expansion and impetus from existing agencies. (A full-time director will soon be named to work with the Under Secretary.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 641

September 26, 1959

1. International Economics. -- Clarence Randall's recent talks with our embassy staffs at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Paris and London, revealed great interest in preparations for next year's tariff negotiations and in re-asserting US leadership to the liberal trade movement (we have been suspect in recent months). ... Foreign gossip about weakness of the dollar is toning down. Our representatives understand the gravity of the balance of payments and the gold position, but are not yet making an all-out effort towards correction. Every embassy is pressing for removal of remaining dollar discriminations, but there is no similar sense of urgency on widening markets for American exports. Currency restrictions on foreign tourists to the US is a form of trade discrimination which has apparently been overlooked. Mr. Randall intends therefore to push immediately the "Visit USA in 1960" program. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Foreign Agriculture. -- The CFEP last June approved a liberalization of ICA's policy on aid to foreign agriculture, which had previously prohibited any assistance in growing products which are in US surplus. The proposed Ellender amendment, which would have reversed the liberalization, delayed carrying out the CFEP decision; it failed to pass and the liberalized policy has gone to all USOM's. ... Now any kind of aid may be given to increase production of foods and feeds for domestic consumption, but not to increase production of surplus foods or feeds causing substantially increased exports, or other "surplus agricultural commodities" (rice, sugar, wheat, vegetable oils, citrus fruit, cotton, coffee and tobacco). Special exceptions will be considered by the Director of ICA in the light of total US interests. (U)

3. Brazil-USSR. -- Signs that Brazil may be considering trade with the USSR include the Foreign Minister's expressed

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concern over "growing Brazilian resentment" against fancied US obstruction of their coffee exports to the Soviet Union. Our Embassy is not certain that resumption of diplomatic relations with the USSR is being considered seriously because this presumably would require a Soviet initiative to close the breach which led to severance of relations by Brazil in 1947. (S)

4. Sudanese Government. -- Most local observers are impressed by President Abboud's recent press statement that he hopes to announce a new governmental system by next June. Our Embassy feels that his defense of the regime and promise of at least a partial return to representative government were occasioned by increased public dissatisfaction and the imminent announcement of the sentences of military officers accused of treason. Although some Sudanese leaders believe this is only a cynical attempt to prepare the country for the sentences, the Embassy feels Abboud has committed himself to starting governmental reorganization by next January. (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 640

September 24, 1959

1. Indonesian Crisis. -- Embassy Djakarta reports that Indonesia has resolved the crisis caused by the Army's arrest of the Attorney General and about 15 other civilian leaders. It has removed the Attorney General and transferred the Army officers involved in the allegedly illegal barter activities he had been investigating. According to the Army, the Attorney General had set up an illegal network within the Army to undermine discipline. This apparently was a major battle in the power struggle between military and civilian leaders which tends to benefit the Communist Party. The resultant compromise means greater prestige for the Army and for Chief of Staff Nasution, who had Sukarno's backing and evidently the unified support of the Army. (S)

2. US-Colombia. -- In connection with Colombia's requests for help on its 10-year guerrilla problem, State has asked Embassy Bogota to sound out the Colombians on receiving a team of US anti-guerrilla specialists to investigate aid possibilities. (S)

3. Austrian Oil. -- State notes that Socony and Shell representatives recently discussed with Austrian Foreign Minister Kreisky the settlement of claims covered by the Vienna Memorandum, under which Austria would compensate foreign oil companies for confiscation of their property in Austria. Kreisky reportedly appeared sincerely interested in reaching agreement--the clearest indication yet that Austria is willing to break the impasse. He suggested a package deal, to be discussed with other Austrian officials, that would include establishment of a utilization company, the granting of further concession areas for development in Austria by the joint Shell-Socony company, and hidden compensation to the companies of part of Austria's royalty from production in the

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By DJH Date 5/12/82

Matzew field, or possibly a rebate on crude oil. Discussions will probably be resumed in mid-October. (C)

4. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that on September 22 OCDM activated at its Relocation Site a 100 man skeleton staff consisting of representatives of 21 agencies and OCDM, plus communications and maintenance personnel from Defense. All personnel now operate continuously underground and meals are served there. The capability to operate in an emergency has been greatly improved during the past year, and he has presented Certificates of Appreciation to 17 persons who have served at the Relocation Site for a year. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 639

September 23, 1959

1. UN and Hungary. -- State strongly believes that the "no decision" procedure of neither accepting nor rejecting credentials of the Hungarian delegation to the General Assembly should be continued. Sir Leslie Munro, UN Representative for Hungary, has announced that his efforts to enter Hungary and the USSR were rebuffed, and he intends to submit a full report to the 14th GA. State feels there should be a separate agenda item on Hungary to ensure that the situation there again receives maximum attention. Failure of the UN to continue its stand on Hungary, particularly at this time, would be widely interpreted inside and outside the Bloc as a major concession to the USSR and a victory for Soviet and Hungarian policies of defiance of the UN. (S)

2. US and India. -- There is Indian dissatisfaction with the cost and construction time of the Soviet offer for the Barauni refinery. The Indians feel that a US company could do a better, quicker, and cheaper job; but without alternative bids they may have to accept the Soviet offer. Embassy New Delhi is urgently considering our possible participation in the program, which would put US equipment, techniques and personnel into the Indian public oil industry, and deal a staggering propaganda blow to the Soviets by taking a widely advertised job away from them on technical merits. (C)

3. Cuban Economy. -- Embassy Habana reports the distinct possibility of an exchange crisis in Cuba this fall, although the improved sugar market may help somewhat. There will almost certainly be selective import restrictions soon, and price increases can hardly be avoided now and in 1960, although there have been few so far. Investment requirements for agrarian reform and other development projects for 1960 will far exceed prospective national savings and if substantial foreign credits are not obtained, there will either be increased inflationary spending or extension of development project target dates. (S)

4. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that the impact of the steel strike, now in its tenth week, is starting to be felt in the general economy. Short work weeks, curtailments and shutdowns have become more common and will increase in the next two weeks. Gray market activities are rising and although these involve only

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a small percentage of steel consumption, the impact on public opinion is significant. Construction of five missile bases may be delayed because of the shortage of large alloy steel plates and wide flange beams. Ingot production for the week beginning September 21 is scheduled at 12.7% of industry capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Khrushchev and NIH. -- Present plans for Khrushchev's Friday morning visit to the National Institutes of Health include visits with Secretary Flemming and other officials, a briefing tour of the Clinical Center including the children's leukemia ward, and demonstrations of research technique (germ-free life) and cancer treatment. Closed circuit, large-screen television will be included. Mrs. Khrushcheva may take a simultaneous tour emphasizing nursing, dietetics, women's auxiliary services and patient care. There will be thorough coverage by the press, which has expressed considerable interest in this tour, and Mr. Khrushchev will have opportunities to comment. (Admin. Conf.)

6. DISCOVERER. -- Launching of DISCOVERER VII will probably be delayed until at least the week of October 4, to permit modifications and tests to improve the probability of recovery. Also, in an effort to obtain better data during separation, more telemetry equipment will be added to the capsule and a telemetry ship will be in the separation area. (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 638

September 22, 1959

1. Business Situation. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that demand and consumption remained high through early September although the steel strike interrupted the rise in total output and somewhat affected employment, personal income and several industries. Adjusted summer sales of major durables maintained the second quarter's rate, and nondurables also held up. Capital investment is continuing to expand. Prices continued to show little change: the principal recent movement has been some rise in consumer prices in the past 4 months, while wholesale prices eased slightly and are only fractionally higher than a year ago. The general downdrift in farm prices has continued. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Hoosier REA Application. -- Last month Hoosier Cooperative Energy, Inc., representing 16 REA-financed distribution cooperatives, submitted a revised REA loan application for close to $54 million to construct power facilities in Petersbury, Indiana. In 1957 the same company's interest in an REA loan for a power plant to serve in part a new aluminum industry drew considerable Congressional and Executive attention. (REA suspended action on the application when the coop abandoned its interest in serving the aluminum plant and started to revise its plan.) REA will consider the new application in accordance with its usual procedures under the Rural Electrification Act. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

per Shurtleff by phone

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3. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

4. Air Force

Defense

cont'd)
Defense (4. cont.)

... (S)

5. USSR-Liberia

State

... (S)

6. USSR-UAR

State

... (S)

7. Economy. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index declined 0.1% in August, to 124.8, largely because of a 0.9% drop in food prices. Nonfood commodities and services were higher. (1947-49 = 100). ...Factory workers' spendable earnings declined about 90 cents during August to an average of $79.75 per week for a worker with 3 dependents and $72.23 for a worker without dependents. The decrease was caused by the drop in steel and auto workers and the relative increase in soft goods workers. Buying power also fell about 1%. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

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STAFF NOTES NO. 637

September 21, 1959

1. Italian Premier

State

... (C)

2. Balance of Payments. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that US foreign transactions in second quarter 1959 caused an increase of about $1.16 billion in foreign gold and liquid dollar assets. US adjusted net payments (excluding $1.375 billion transferred to the IMF) were close to $1 billion, nearly $100 million above the previous quarter. In general, net payments were comparatively stable from October 1958 through June 1959. US total recorded payments at $28.3 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) were up $2 billion from the preceding quarter and roughly the same as in last quarter 1958. Merchandise imports during the second quarter were at the highest rate ever, and slightly in excess of

Commerce

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(cont'd) nonmilitary merchandise exports.... The second quarter outflow of private long-term capital increased less than in any of the previous 4 years, continuing the trend downward since mid-1958. The rate of recorded second quarter receipts increased $1 billion and was close to the fourth quarter 1958 rate. Second quarter US gold sales were up because of purchases by the UK for transfer to the IMF, but have been lower in the third quarter. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. School Lunch Program. -- Agriculture last week purchased 3 million lbs. of ground pork and 7 million lbs. of frozen turkeys for the school lunch program, and will continue for several weeks to receive offers for both commodities. The Department also asked for offers for ground lamb for a trial of about 2 million lbs. in the school program. These purchases are under the $43 million of Section 32 funds transferred to this program by Congress. Substantial canned pork purchases are contemplated during the heaviest hog run, in early winter; and consideration is also being given to purchasing ground beef at the late fall peak cattle run. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

4. Barter. -- Agriculture recently announced changes in the CCC Barter Program, incorporated in a new commodity-country table which reclassifies barter outlets for surplus agricultural commodities. The changes were to up-date the table, safeguard usual US marketings, and avoid undue disruption of world prices or replacement of cash dollar sales. While the changes could result in fewer barter exports this fiscal year than last, they should properly bring a substantial increase in barter exports to countries less able to pay cash and those which are not major agricultural markets. Many dependent overseas territories are listed for the first time; and a new category "X" designates countries to which barter exports of specified commodities will not be authorized. (Admin. Conf.)

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5. Missiles

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO. 636

September 19, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

2. Missiles ... (C)

Defense

... (S)

3. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce Monday that corporations which report publicly paid $331 million in cash dividends in August, compared with $321 million in August 1958. Total dividends from January through August were $7.2 billion, 3% higher than in the same period of 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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4. US-USSR Agriculture. -- A US-USSR program for exchange of plant research materials has been reactivated, after 15 years, at the instigation of plant breeders in both countries. The exchange is mutually valuable because of similarities in climate and agricultural interests and problems. Before 1944 we received important grasses and alfalfa, and supplied US sunflowers which have become a major source of vegetable oil in Russia. Since March,

Agriculture

[redacted]

577 shipments of forage (grass, legume), oilseed and small grain and cereal crops have been exchanged, and tobacco and fruit varieties are scheduled for this year. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Khrushchev Visit. -- VOA continues to give Soviet listeners a full account of Khrushchev's tour and of American official and unofficial reaction. Khrushchev's statement that he is convinced "you do not want war" received special attention in news coverage. Coverage to areas outside the USSR is less comprehensive and all media are concentrating on the picture of America that Khrushchev sees, rather than on him and his statements. ... USIA is assessing monitoring reports on jamming and Embassy Moscow reported yesterday that jamming of VOA programs in Russian is highly selective in wavelengths and in items within programs. Spot checks indicate that Satellite languages are jammed as they were before the visit. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

6. UAR

ICA

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 635

September 18, 1959

1. Aid to Ecuador. -- (Ref: SN # 602) ICA proposes a five-year program to improve Ecuador's internal security capability, estimated to cost $950,000, with a probable initial outlay of $75,000 from FY 1960 technical assistance funds. The initial activities, although part of the five-year program, would complement plans under the Military Assistance Program to safeguard the Inter-American Conference in Quito scheduled for February 1960. (S)

2. US-Iraq. -- Since the 1958 revolution, the authorized strength of USOM Iraq has dropped from 166 American and local employees to 8 Americans and about 13 locals. Participant training is the only active program remaining, and our present staff will probably be reduced further. A "holding operation" is planned pending political developments. (C)

3. African Trusteeships. -- State reports that the British believe there is a good chance that all the parties in the British Cameroons will ask the UN General Assembly for continuation of the UK trusteeship for five years without a plebiscite. ... Meanwhile the Ghanaians tell us that they do not intend to raise the question of pre-independence elections in French Cameroun because it might delay independence. They discount the Arab League Council decision to pass a resolution (based on a Monrovia Conference resolution) recognizing the desirability of pre-independence elections. (S)

4. GI Loans. -- VA reports mounting evidence that the 5-1/4% interest rate on VA-guaranteed loans is now inadequate to attract a substantial amount of investment capital. VA field stations report little investor interest (except at substantial discounts) in GI loans at the new interest rate. Appraisal requests on proposed dwelling units declined 18.5% in August, following a 4% decline in July. The August drop contrasted

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By DJH Date 5/12/82

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sharply with the moderate increases in the same month in 7 out of 8 of the preceding years. However, appraisal requests on existing homes increased somewhat in July and August. (Admin. Conf.)

5. VANGUARD III. -- The last of the VANGUARD satellites, a 50-lb. ball-shaped instrument package successfully launched at 0120 EDT today, is permanently attached to the burned out third stage rocket, for a total weight in orbit of about 100 lbs. All stages worked well, with the third achieving slightly more than nominal performance. Environmental information and data on the earth's magnetic field and solar X-rays are being received loud and clear. Perigee is 319 and apogee is 2329 (statute miles), the period is 130 minutes, and the orbit is inclined 33-1/3 degrees to the equator. Predicted lifetime is from 30 to 40 years. (Admin. Conf.)

6. BIG BEN. -- The THOR 283 launch yesterday at the Pacific Missile Range was highly successful in its primary objective of integrated weapons system training for an RAF crew. However, nose cone separation evidently did not occur, which could explain the impact approximately 6 n.mi. short and 3 n.mi. right of the aiming point. (Planned range was 1370 n.mi.) (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 634

September 18, 1959

1. Soviet Radio. -- USIA reports that, although not devoid of criticism, Soviet radio commentary on the US since the announcement of the exchange of visits has been generally restrained--almost "sweetness and light" in tone and substance compared to previous coverage. No significant further sweetening has been noted during the past 36 hours. Coverage of the US from Communist China continues to be much more critical. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Foreign Aid and France. --Embassy Paris believes that the discussions with France on economic assistance to less developed areas will be complicated by: de Gaulle's strong public position that the problem should be tackled jointly by East and West; French emphasis on export credit and commodity price stabilization in preference to long-term loans; France's large existing programs for economic and technical assistance to its associated areas and its perennial budget problems. Our efforts to convince de Gaulle of the dangers of his East-West proposal have apparently failed. The Embassy believes that France can best be induced to participate in economic development in areas with which it does not have special political links through multilateral programs rather than expanded French bilateral efforts. (Admin. Conf.)

3. UK and Latin America. -- Embassy London comments that since Suez the British have tried with some success to strengthen ties with Latin America as a hedge against being cut off from normal Near and Far Eastern sources of supply, but further progress will be slow and uncertain. Foreign Office political specialists hope that increased political support to Latin America will strengthen economic ties, believe their policies should harmonize with ours, and think that we may support their efforts in order to help Latin America resist the Sino-Soviet bloc. They

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NR 81-181 #4
By DJH Date 5/02

believe that weaker and more remote Britain can influence Latin America in situations where the US is a principal target for nationalistic prejudices. However, British business and Government economic leaders look upon the US as the UK's chief rival for Latin American markets, are more reserved on cooperation, and believe that British trade will be limited by the shortage of developmental capital available for Latin America. (C)

4. Communist China-India. -- Red China has called for "friendly negotiations" to settle the Sino-Indian border dispute, but blamed the dispute on the Indians. The Chinese may argue that the "customary line" recorded on their maps follows administrative realities, the boundaries have not been fixed by treaties, and the parts of treaties that delimit the frontier are illegal. Consulate General Hong Kong comments that Chinese determination to press this position may have injected an insoluble element into already strained Sino-Indian relations. The Communists probably believe that they will be forcing India to defend "British imperialism" and that India will back down rather than risk armed conflict. (S)

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5. TRANSIT. -- At 1030 EDT on September 17, TRANSIT I was launched from the Atlantic Missile Range. The first and second stages of the THOR-ABLE launch vehicle performed successfully, but the third stage did not ignite and the satellite failed to orbit. During the launching phase, signals were received by the TRANSIT tracking network on all four frequencies investigating the Doppler technique. These signals coincided with Doppler predictions of velocity performance of the first and second stages and, to that extent, verified feasibility of the Doppler technique. (U)

6. X-15. -- The first powered shakedown flight of the X-15 was successfully accomplished September 17 at Edwards AFB. The X-15, with pilot Crossfield, was carried aloft by a B-52 and launched at 38,000 feet altitude. After four and a half minutes of powered flight, the XLR-11 engine stopped 10 seconds early either because the fuel was exhausted by a leak or a minor fire occurred because of blow-back of fuel from the engine exhaust. The airplane

made an uneventful landing. Total flight time was about 10 minutes. The X-15 reached 52,100 feet altitude and speed of Mach 2.1 (1,395 mph). (High speed and altitude were not objectives of the test yesterday.) Research flights with the ultimate XLR-99 engine will take place next spring.
(Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 633

September 16, 1959

Interior

1. Federal Lands. -- Secretary Seaton soon will announce that 27 states will share in the largest collection of resource receipts (over $21.5 million) from Federal lands in the history of Interior's Bureau of Land Management. The funds came from mineral lease revenues received from January through June, and grazing leases, timber sales and other resource sales in FY 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that the steel strike, now in its ninth week, has not yet had a great impact on the economy, although gray market activities and the small number of affected steel users are growing. Serious shortages, which will make shutdowns and layoffs common, are expected in the next 2 weeks. (After settlement of the strike, 4-5 weeks will still be needed to resume normal steel flow.) Ingot production for the week starting September 14 is scheduled at 12.2% of operating capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the adjusted annual rate of personal income in August was $381.5 billion, $2.5 billion below the June and July record rates. The drop was caused by lessened wage and salary disbursements, mainly resulting from the steel strike. Net farm income dropped because of a smaller wheat crop and a decline in farm prices. Employment in trade, services, and government increased, as did dividends, and interest and transfer payments. (Admin. Conf.)

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4, Algeria

State

III (2)

5. USSR-Morocco

State

... (S)

6. Iran

State

... (S)

7. US-Turkey.

Defense

... (S)

8. Missiles

Defense

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- 3 -

(8. cont.)

Defense cont'd

(S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 629

September 10, 1959

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USIA

1. Red China and Asia. -- The Asian press deduces a Chinese Communist design against Asia from the sequence of warlike events which began in Tibet, spread to Laos and now appears in the Sino-Indian border area. A USIA survey shows that most Asian papers, including those in neutralist countries, have pointed to the anomaly of a neutral and pacific India being subjected to aggressive pressures from the country with which it has attempted to maintain friendly relations. Many papers underscore the need for India to take a firm stand. The "Times of Indonesia" comments: "If China's best friend is getting this treatment, what is in store for the rest of us?" (U)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

GSA

3. SAGE. -- In discharging its statutory responsibility for rates for commercial telephone and telegraph services which tie into Air Force's Semi-Automatic Ground Environment System, GSA challenged the rates set for these services before the FCC. Eighteen months of effort have produced a 15% reduction in telephone grade rates and an annual saving to the Government of $15 million for the ten-year life of SAGE. (Admin. Conf.)

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Commerce

4. Business Expenditures. -- On the basis of a quarterly survey prepared jointly with the SEC, Commerce will announce tomorrow that business outlays for new plant and equipment are scheduled at seasonally adjusted annual rates of $34.3 and $35.3 billion respectively in third and fourth quarter 1959. The actual second quarter rate was $32.5 billion. Practically all major industry groups anticipate that the adjusted rate of expenditure in the second half of this year will be higher than in the first. The year's total expenditures are expected to be $33.25 billion, 9% above 1958 but 10% below the record 1957 level. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 628

September 9, 1959

1. Aircraft

Defense

... (TS)

2. Satellites

Defense

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... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

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(3. cont.)

(cont'd)
Defense

(S)

4. Steel Strike. -- The impact on the general economy of the steel strike, which is in its eighth week, is still small. But some consumers are fearful that if the strike continues for a few more weeks, curtailments and shutdowns will be necessary. Ingot production for the week beginning September 7 is scheduled at 11.9% of operating capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

5. Morocco

State

(S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 627

September 8, 1959

Budget

1. Dixon-Yates. -- Budget reports that Justice has applied to the Court of Claims for a new trial in the Mississippi Valley Generating Co. vs. the US (Dixon-Yates) case. The Government's brief contends that the Court's 3-to-2 decision of last July in favor of plaintiff was wrong because: (1) as a matter of law, the Court held that mere opportunities for or appearance of wrong-doing did not constitute a violation of the conflict-of-interest statute; and (2) as matter of fact, the decision was based on the premise that all the activities of Adolphe H. Wenzell were well-known to the Bureau of the Budget as the operating agency of the Government. Actually the operating agency was AEC, which did not know of Wenzell's activity. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

2. Nicaro. -- GSA hopes within 10 days to solicit proposals for purchase of the Nicaro Nickel plant in Cuba. In November, 1957, GSA had publicly invited firms to apply for information on the property prior to a formal offer to sell or lease, but the formal offer was deferred because of Cuban unrest. The removal of the plant last year from the National Industrial Reserve has increased its saleability. Despite unsettled Cuban conditions, which lessen the attractiveness of the plant to US industry, Nicaro operated in FY 1959 at 65% of its nickel and cobalt production capacity. Sales have been temporarily depressed by the steel strike. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Khrushchev

USIA

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(3. cont.)

... (C)

4. Satellites

Defense

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

September 4, 1959

From AEC:

Stanford Accelerator. -- The Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has raised a number of questions concerning the proposed $105 million Stanford accelerator project which the President has supported. The Joint Committee is not questioning the technical feasibility of the project, but is inquiring into patent arrangements and possible relationships between the Stanford scientists and firms which might profit from the project. It is very unlikely that these matters will be resolved before Congress adjourns. However, the AEC hopes to persuade the JCAE to report favorably on the project after Congress returns in January.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 626

September 4, 1959

1. Research Airplane. -- The X-15 did not make its planned powered flight today. It was carried aloft by a B-52 but, just prior to launch, final checks by pilot Scott Crossfield showed that the fuel regulator was not working. Crossfield jettisoned the fuel, and the B-52 with X-15 attached returned to Edwards Air Force Base. Flight rescheduling will depend on the results of the fuel regulator inspection. (U)

2. US-Guatemala. -- Embassy Guatemala City reports disturbing signs of anti-US sentiments by President Ydigoras, which he successfully hid in his first year in office. Opposition forces have gained such strength that he may have to choose between leaving the Presidency or undertaking some spectacular demarche. He might seek nationalistic support by posing as the defender of Guatemala's sovereignty against US incursions. (S)

3. Japan-USSR. -- Embassy Tokyo reports that the Japanese Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and International Trade and Industry have decided to subsidize a promotional trade fair, without any political or propaganda overtones, in Moscow during the summer of 1960. However, the government bureaucracy appears to be more interested than Japanese manufacturers in expanding Soviet trade. (C)

4. Sales and Inventories. -- Commerce will announce on Tuesday that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories increased in July to $89 billion, about $4 billion above a year ago. Most of the increase, which was at a lesser rate than in the second quarter, was in trade. Manufacturers' stocks also rose, but more slowly than in June. ... Trade sales remained unchanged from June but factory shipments declined because of the steel strike. Adjusted retail sales rose but wholesale sales dropped slightly. ... The stock-sales ratio for manufacturing and trade at the end of July was well below a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

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NR 81-181 #5
BY DJH DATE 11/30/83

5. Oil Imports. -- Secretary Seaton has asked for the views of Governor Munoz of Puerto Rico on a possible modification of Presidential Proclamation 3279, which establishes the mandatory oil import program. The changes would: remove the limitation on crude oil, unfinished oil, and finished products imported into Puerto Rico, but prohibit the trans-shipment of crude oils and products through Puerto Rico to the continental US; and, limit the movement of petroleum products refined in Puerto Rico to the continental US. The Secretary suggested a limitation of 40,000 barrels a day, which could be increased or decreased. The changes are proposed because of the substantial demand in Puerto Rico for jet fuel and other products. Interior's Oil Import Administration held a hearing in Puerto Rico on the matter on July 8 and 9. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Savings Bonds. -- Secretary Anderson is scheduled to appear before the Senate Finance Committee on Monday in support of the Savings Bonds interest rate proposal, if and when the legislation is approved by the House. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 625

September 3, 1959

1. Caribbean Arms Shipments. -- Although we doubt that limitation of arms shipments to the Caribbean can be entirely effective, we will continue to urge cooperation from Western European suppliers and intend, for the immediate future, to supervise closely shipments from the US. We have, therefore, pointed out to the British that in the present troubled situation their proposed delivery of jet planes to Cuba could be a serious mistake. They have considered loosening controls on arms shipments, complaining that breaches of the arms limitation policy have hurt their munitions industries. (S)

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2. Rubber Disposal. -- (Ref: SN # 526) State reports that we have decided to dispose of the 470,000 long tons of excess natural rubber in the strategic stockpile. Sales will take up to 9 years. Quantities will be limited to 12,500 long tons per calendar quarter at a minimum price of 30¢ a pound, with additional sales at a minimum of 25¢ under some conditions. A new interagency committee to advise GSA on volume, price and time of sale can unanimously approve sales outside these limits. The plan will be made public September 15, with no reference to the price limitations. Interested governments are being informed. (S)

3. Guinea. -- The British believe that Guinea is responding to increased Soviet Bloc overtures, which have included a Guinean parliamentary delegation visit to Moscow, a Red Chinese gift of 5,000 tons of rice, a strong Soviet trade mission and a Hungarian good will mission, Czech pressure for long-term trade and aid agreements, and a possible $500,000 trade agreement with Hungary. The French note the impressive reception given the Guinean delegation in Moscow, and expect that Guinea will soon receive a Bulgarian trade mission. (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 624

September 3, 1959

Interior

1. Alaska Development. -- Interior soon will announce approval of a 5-year development contract with the Pan American Petroleum Corporation for exploration, and oil and gas development, of approximately 465 thousand acres in the Napatuk Creek area near Bethel, Alaska, 450 miles west of Anchorage. This is the fifth contract approved this year and the sixth now operative in Alaska. Twelve companies will ultimately be involved in these six areas, which include about 3.6 million acres under application or oil and gas lease. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury + DLF

2. International Finance. -- The NAC concurs in Eximbank credits totalling $17.6 million for US machinery to construct fertilizer plants in Spain, and $250,000 to the Republic of Panama for airport equipment to be purchased in the US; and an Eximbank Cooley Amendment credit of about $420,000 in rupees to American firms in Pakistan for a pharmaceutical plant. ... DLF has approved loans of $3 million and $300,000 respectively for a sugar mill and to extend the public roads system in Haiti. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA Report (See Item 3 of SN 623)

3. July 4th. -- All the USIS posts that have commented on the President's 4th of July Message to Americans Abroad urge that it become an annual event. Tapes and films of the Message were used in official and American community celebrations. In many areas there was also extensive coverage in local media. (U)

4. Africa

USIA

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 624

September 2, 1959

1. Perez Jimenez. -- Former Venezuelan dictator Perez may try to go to the Dominican Republic to avoid extradition from the US or deportation to Venezuela. Our Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo hears that Perez' former Ambassador to the Dominican Republic has returned to Ciudad Trujillo; and it believes that he may be offering his services for a propaganda campaign against Venezuela or President Betancourt personally. The Embassy suggests that efforts be made to prevent Perez from returning to the Dominican Republic because his presence would undoubtedly contribute to tensions in the Caribbean. (S)

2. Indian Oil. -- The Indians have invited oil exploration in India by US firms, either under contract with the Government in any areas the firms might choose, or under concessions for blocks of 5 to 10 thousand square miles for firms not now holding concessions. (C)

3. Steel Strike. -- Commerce notes that although the steel strike has now run for 7 weeks, it has not yet had a serious impact on the total economy. There have been only spotty effects beyond the steel industry, its suppliers and its transportation facilities. Over the past week, department store sales, electric power output and car loadings have remained constant or increased. There have been reports, however, of gray markets in steel in several areas. Over the next 2 weeks there will probably be slow-downs because of reduced stocks in consumer plants. These may become serious in the last half of September. ... Steel ingot production for the week beginning August 31 should be 12.2% of operating capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Alaskan Homesteads. -- Secretary Seaton is suspending action on Alaskan homestead applications until the close of

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the 86th Congress, next year, to give Congress time to consider legislation which would grant mineral rights to Alaskan homesteaders who have settled on land classified as valuable for oil and gas development. Under law, Interior cannot turn over mineral rights to homesteaders where the classifications have been made before issuance of a final homestead deed. (Admin. Conf.)

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Telephone Calls-September 1959

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Phone call, DDE to Herter (2 pgs)	9/30/59	C
2.	Phone call, DDE to Edgar Eisenhower (1 pg)	9/14/59	C
3.	Phone call, DDE to William Rogers (1 pg)	9/10/59	C

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Sept. 30	Sec. Herter re Italian Prime Minister; talk about the Alsop newspaper column(attached)
Sept. 23	Sec. Herter developments to be taken up after Khrushchev
Sept. 14	talk with Edgar Eisenhower
Sept. 10	Bill Rogers re matter of seniority
Sept. 9	Cardinal Spellman about his uneasiness about Khrushchev visit

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TELEPHONE CALLS

September 30, 1959

8:40 a.m.	Secy. Herter	(not in)
9:01	Talked with Secy. Herter	
9:33	Secy. Herter	
9:36	Usher - Talked with Searles	
9:37	Mrs. Eisenhower	
10:59	Secy. Herter	
10:59	Secy. Mitchell	
11:32	Mrs. Eisenhower	

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TELEPHONE CALLS

September 29, 1959

8:32 a.m.	Secretary Herter (not in - will call back)
10:35	Secretary Herter called the President (Talked with Mrs. Whitman)
11:25	Mrs. Eisenhower
3:16 p.m.	Secretary Herter
3:23	Major Eisenhower (He was playing golf. President talked with Agent Barton - left no message)
5:40	Major Eisenhower
6:00	Mrs. Whitman
6:06	Mrs. Whitman
6:10	Colonel Draper
6:12	Mrs. Whitman called the President
6:41	Colonel Draper
7:15	Colonel Draper called the President
7:18	James Lemon
7:21	Mrs. Whitman
7:50	President asked to send a car to North door of White House. Operator gave message to Usher Hare

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TELEPHONE CALLS
September 28, 1959

9:10 The President called Secretary Herter about getting away to desert

9:23 George Allen called, talked to acw

9:42 The President called Secretary Herter again

1:00 The President called acw

1:08 ditto

1:10 ditto

1:15 ditto

122 ditto - all this about arrangements for getting away

1:44 The President called Tom Stephens

1:47 The President tried to get Secretary Herter

2:30 The President called Roger Blough and asked him to come to Washington to see him

2:31 The President called David McDonald and asked same question

2:32 The President called Charles White - same thing - labor strike

3:20 Freeman Gosden called the President

3:50 The President called Bill Robinson to ask him

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3:55 The President called Jim Lemon to ask about a dividendon Lisbon Uranium received by Johnson Lemon and company

4:25 The President called Chief West. He mentioned "black gum" trees in the woods near Camp David that turn red so beautifully in fall. Told him of plans of a "Hanlin" clump of trees at the farm.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 25, 1959

11:22 The President called Secretary Anderson (about speech for Monteary Fund Monday)

12:26 Same thing to Anderson

12:28 To Dr. Saulnier about sepeech

12:38 To Mrs. Whitman to come to Mansion to get revised speech

3:50 To General Goodpaster

4:35 Pete Jones called acw; I transferred him to the President. About trip -- then possible) to Rhode Island; about results of K's trip.

September 26, 1952
7:52 The President, at Camp David, called Mrs. Eisenhower

September 27, 1959
The President then back at White House -

5:10 Took call from Jim Hagerty

6:15 Called acw about appointments next week -- possibility of going to California

6:25 Called Secretary Mitchell

6:55 Called Jim Hagerty

7:10 Got weather report on Palm Springs

7:24 Called Freeman Gosden

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 23, 1959

3:36 The President called Secretary Herter to ask what papers of Foster Dulles were going to Abilene

4:50 The President called Allen Dulles - same question

4:54 Secretary Herter

4:56 Allen Dulles called back to say the reports of the S cretary's conversations with the President

5:02 Secretary Herter called back to report same

6:12 The President called Secretary Herter about mainly Panama - see report

6:28 The President called General Goodpaster about same thing

6 43 The President called acw

7:15 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 23, 1959

The President called Secretary of State Herter. He said that after we get Mr. Khrushchev out of our hair, he wants to discuss Mexico. Also he wants to have a conference on Panama. Dr. Milton had reported to him a year ago, and even more strenuously now, tales of unrest there. Brucker has gone to Panama to see about it, but when he returns the President wants a conference of Army, State, perhaps Ex-Im Bank, Development Fund, etc. to see what is going on. He said that they (meaning our people) were trying to stick to the exact language of the 1903 Treaty and that this was not 1903. Furthermore, he said the Panamanians were ignorant and uninformed. He said he had a great stake in the Canal. He cited a figure owed on Canal, said he would like to get some of it back.

Herter said they were paying off pretty fast on the Canal; the President said Dr. Milton had told him they were barely earning interest rates.

Herter will "get briefed" on subject and set up appointment

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 22, 1959

9:25 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower to say that because of mixup in dates for Ruth's graduation (he thought it was the 8th, but it is the sixth when he has planned to go to West Point). Dr. Milton said to forget it.

5:17 Secretary Benson called - acw took call -- wanted to urge the President to take Mr. K. one way to Camp David by helicopter so he could see the "lovely farming country."

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 21, 1959

12:25	The President called Secretary Dillon
12:26	The President called acw
12:27	The President called acw
9:42	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 17tg

11:54 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower (he was in Gettysburg, she in Washington)

8:12 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

September 18th

7:50 The President talked to General Goodpaster

8:57 Dr. Milton Eisenhower called the President

12:50 The President called Dr. Milton --

September 19th

8:58 Dr. Milton Eisenhower called the President

2:52 The President called Dr. Milton

These calls about draft for Abilene speech

September 20th

10:17 Secretary Dillon called the President

2:45 Secretary Dillon called the President

5:25 The President tried to get W. Alton Jones, left word with his secretary that he wanted to talk to Mr. Jones before the latter left for Spain.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 16, 1959

12:00 Secretary Benson called the President to report on his trip to Beltsvilleville with Chairman Khrushchev. No incidents or unpleasantness.

12:55 The President called acw about golf game.

12:56 The President called Allen Dulles

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 15, 1959

6:26 The President called acw.

6:42 The President ca, led Secretary Herter.

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TELEPHONE CALLS

September 13, 1959

8:28 a.m.	Usher (Hare)
10:40	Mrs. Whitman
12:10 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman
1:58	Mrs. Whitman
7:28	Mrs. George Allen
7:32	Major Eisenhower at Farm
8:02	Freeman Gosden in Los Angeles (Did not answer - no message)

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 12, 1959

12:07	Mrs. Eisenhower
12:09	Mrs. Whitman
1:32	Mrs. Whitman
1:47	Mrs. Whitman
3:04	Mrs. Whitman
3:22	Mrs. Eisenhower
3:29	Mrs. Whitman
6:13	Mrs. Whitman
6:26	Mrs. Whitman
6:35	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
6:55	Mrs. Eisenhower
7:21	George Humphrey
7:34	Freeman Gosden in Los Angeles (Did Not Answer)
7:37	Colonel Moore
7:48	Admiral Strauss in Culpepper
8:29	Usher (Lee)
8:30	Mrs. Whitman

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TELEPHONE CALLS
September 9, 1959

10:01	The President called Cardinal Spellman - see report. Also see newspaper account.
12:56	The President called, but cancelled , General Goodpaster
12:57	The President called and talked to Secretary Dillon
7:20	The President tried to get Attorney General, failed and cancelled
7:23	The President tried and failed to get Dr. Hauge
7:25	The President tried and failed to get acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 9, 1959

The President called Cardinal Spellman (after I had reported that Gabe Hauge and Bill Robinson thought it would be a good idea). After preliminary conversation the President said he had heard that Cardinal Spellman was uneasy about the Khrushchev visit. The Cardinal seemingly had a Summit meeting and this personal visit confused -- and he reported the substance of his talk on Sunday at the Cathedral (not precisely as it had been reported by Gabe.)

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The President siad he felt the people had never lost and would never lose confidence that he was surrending to anyone. He is making this one effort. K. has never seen a great people living in freedom -- he feels that he should have the sight of people as they work and live as they please. He is possessed of a terrible power -- we must make sure he is not mistaken about American. The Cardinal said Nelson Rockefeller had said much the same thing about a Labor Day parade on Sunday.

The President reiterated his stand about a Summit, but said he was meeting with K. to see if there was one single channel open for discussions. He has the opportunity the President went on, to be the greatest man of our time -- instead of offering the closed fist to the peoples if he would just give a little. He can finally go down in history as a great man .

The Cardinal said that in a speech recently he had said that if Mr. K. would read and study the the ten Commandments it would be the greatest miracle -- if he practiced them.

The President went on to say he was not very hopeful of the outcome, but he still wanted to have him see America -- and also to hear Mr. K's story from his own lips.

The Cardinal mentioned Berlin and the President said that he was not so fearful of Berlin; that Mr. K. had given ground in several respects already on that issue. He mentioned that he was going to say in his speech that we insisted upon respect for our rights in Berlin.

The Cardinal mentioned the Holy Hour to be held before his arrival, praying for peace, blessing for our country and for the President's guidance. The President said that he had long thought our one great advantage over the Communist peoples was that we believe in spiritual guidance . He mentioned he might take other trips.

The Cardinal said he was very complimented by the call and that he would keep on praying for the President.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 8, 1959

2:17	The President called Secretary Dillon
2;26	The President called Chief West
3:27	Secretary Herter called the President -- handled by Major Eisenhower
7:13	The President called General Nevins
7:19	The President called General Nevins
7 39	The President called acw about plans for dinner on 10th

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 7, 1959

3:38 p.m.	Called Ann Whitman
5:34	Called Secretary Benson - talked with Hare
5:55	Called Secretary Herter
7:50	Called George Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 4, 1959

5:29 p.m.	Called Senator Dirksen
5:38	Called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 2, 1959

2:44 p.m.	Called General Persons but he was at Hotel - later was on way to the office - President said never mind
2:45	Called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 1, 1959

2:33 P. M. President called Mrs. Eisenhower

Telephone Calls-October 1959

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 31, 1959

9:28 The President called General Goodpaster

9:29 The President called acw to arrange appointment with Sec of State

12:02 The President called Major Eisenhower at his request. John was concerned about tough schedule for European trip and even tougher one contemplated for Asian trip

12:21 The President called Chief West at the farm about trees.

12:52 The President called John Eisenhower again

1:04 The President called acw

2:15 The President called acw

6:32 The President called Bob Murphy

9:12 The President called the Usher

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 30, 1959 - the President was in Walter Reed for checkup

12:00 The President called General Goodpaster

1:52 The President was called by Mrs. Eisenhower

3:30 The President called Mrs. Whitman

5:33 General Goodpaster called the President

8:16 The President called Cliff Roberts

10/28/59
Telephone calls

8:10 The President called Mrs. Whitman

4:15 The President called Mrs. Whitman

4:21 ditto

6:11 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

6:26 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

6:40 The President called Secrtary Herter

6:52 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 25, 1959

1:30 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 24, 1959

10:09 a.m. Major Eisenhower

8:08 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 23, 1959

3:53 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 22, 1959

9:09 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

10:14 General Persons called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 21, 1959

10:09 a.m. Secretary Brucker

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 19, 1959

5:29 The President called General Nevins

5:36 The President called John Eisenhower

October 20, 1959

9:00 The President called Chief West

8:56 The President called Major Eisenhower

11:27 The President called Secretary Herter

12:09 The President called acw

12:19 acw called the President back

3:39 The President called Secrtary Herter

4:42 The President called acw

6:16 The President called General Goodpaster

6:35 The President called acw

9:16 Secretary Humphrey, in Cleveland, called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 17

1:11	The President was called by General Goodpaster
1:15	Mrs. Whitman called the President
1:16	The Prsident calle d the Postmaster General -- all he wanted ewas to get the President to agree to see some group of Postmasters coming in to Washington
1:17	The Prs ident called Mrs. Whitman

October 18

8:27	The President called George Allen
10:15	The President called acw
10:17	The President called George Allen
12:30	The President called Mrs. Whitman
1:16	The President called Mrs. Whitman
1:20	The President left message for Major John that he would not be going to Gettysburg
7:09	The President called Captain Aurand

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 16, 1959

12:07 p.m.	General Goodpaster
6:50	Pantry (Johnson)

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 15, 1959

1:00 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman
1:05	Mrs. Whitman
1:06	Mr. Merriam (At Metro. Club - no message)
1:07	General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 13, 1959

6:20 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 12, 1959

1:32 p.m.	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
1:37	Mrs. Whitman
1:39	Mrs. Whitman
1:59	Secretary Herter (Mrs. Whitman was given message that he was out but would call back - call finally completed at 6:25 p.m.)
3:54	Mr. Hagerty

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 8, 1959

4:30 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman	
4:32	Charles E. Wilson	
6:31	Mrs. Whitman	
7:10	Mrs. Whitman	
7:21	Jim Hagerty - didn't reach	
7:22	Mrs. Whitman	
7:25	Mrs. Whitman	
7:33	General Goodpaster	
7:48	Usher - Carter	
	(Ask P. if he still wishes to talk with J. C. H. President said thank you but he had already made the call)	
9:20	General Goodpaster	
9:27	Admiral A. Burke	De 2-2723
9:29	Secy. Franke	Em. 3-8749
10:36	Usher - Carter	
11:03	Mrs. Whitman	

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 7, 1959

7:32 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 6, 1959

11:26 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower	
4:20 p.m.	Mrs. Moore	did not answer - no message
	"Tell Mrs. Eisenhower I tried to reach Mrs. Moore but she didn't answer."	
	Mrs. Eisenhower on way to Mrs. Moore's - Told Colonel Moore at 4:30 p.m.	
4:48 p.m.	Mrs. Moore	

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 5, 1959

6:20 Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 4, 1959

11:24 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 2, 1959

10:59 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower
11:17	General Goodpaster
12:31 p.m.	Secy. Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 1, 1959

11:06 a.m. General Goodpaster

8:01 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower

DDS Dictation [October 1959]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memorandum	for Record by DDE (1 pg; 2 copies)	10/9/59	C
2. Letter	DDE to Herter (1 pg)	10/9/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 45

Folder: DDE Dictation [October 1959]

RESTRICTION CODES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

October 31, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Emmet:

Thank you very much for your letter telling me about your forthcoming book. Of course I respect your right to express your own views, no matter how much they differ from my own and even though our sources of information are necessarily far from being the same both as to origin and in detail of content.

There is only one clause in your letter to which I seriously object, because it shows a misconception on your part. It reads "...the spirit and the direction of foreign policy as conceived and executived by the Department of State over these years." The basic conception and direction of foreign policy is my responsibility and not one of any other Department or individual.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Emmet Hughes,
Time-Life,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

Oct 1959

Except for the evidence of the calendar that Bob Woodruff is ten months my senior, I would find it difficult to realize that he has now attained the Biblical age standard of three score and ten. In vitality, physique and appearance he seems so youthful that for me it is more natural to think of him in terms of the seventy years ahead rather than of those he has already lived.

To his friends he has become known as one whose loyalty is staunch, whose reputation for warm hospitality grows with his years, and whose readiness to give of himself and his substance for any worthy cause is legendary.

Hoover Library Stanford Univ. Calif.

I congratulate Bob on his seventieth anniversary. I wish him many years in which he may continue to live in the respect, esteem and affection of his family and friends.

D

October 26, 1959.

Dear Bob:

I have just received the copy of the article that you wrote in 1934 on "good putting." It seems to me that where I have been making my greatest error is in the violation of your paragraph 2 (a).

When I went to Augusta last Wednesday I found there the "working model" of Calamity Jane. Without practice I took it out for my first round and my first three greens were one-putters. This statement loses a little bit of its glamor when I say that two of them were under three feet.

There was one difficulty I had that I could not overcome in spite of four days on the course. I simply could not get used to the heavy greens. Until the last day they could not be mowed. The Bermuda was heavy and stiff, and some of the rye was just beginning to come up through the Bermuda. In this situation I began to "freeze up" because I had formerly been using a much heavier putter. My fairway shots, both irons and woods, were fairly good for me, but except for one day my driving was terrible. I think the cold weather and the wind had something to do with this because I simply could not feel relaxed. With driving and putting both in a sad state of disrepair my scores were less than satisfactory.

In the latter part of my stay Charlie Yates was my partner. He was putting about as well as could be imagined, but the ball simply would not go into the hole. He has no trouble whatever with the distance factor. Whereas it was nothing at all for me to be short six feet or over by ten, he was rarely more than from six inches to a foot in error in this matter.

In any event I accomplished one thing -- which was to get out of this office for four days. Now I am looking for good weather and a chance to exercise "Jane."

Give my love to Mary -- and of course all the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Robert Tyre Jones, Jr.
Fourth Floor,
Haas-Howell Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Personal.

October 16, 1959

Dear Joe:

The problem described in your letter of the thirteenth is one that has worried me for a long time, as you well know. Every time that I feel we have made some step toward its correction, I have finally to conclude that progress, if any, is far from noticeable.

As a result, our foreign economic programs have too many internal conflicts and are too little understood within the government, to say nothing by the people in general. And an informed public opinion is the only thing that can be counted upon to make these programs effective as we try to build a peaceful world.

But the economic part of our foreign operations is inextricably bound up with other portions. To assist in better coordination in this whole field, I have been studying for some years the establishment of a top assistant to the President, who would be given specific delegated authority and a title that would be commensurate with his functions and responsibilities.

At this point it might be well to recall that the Hoover Commission felt that in addition to the Constitutional Vice President, there should be two others appointed under the authority of law. Of these one was to take cognizance of foreign affairs in all its aspects.

I believe that the designation of additional Vice Presidents would be confusing to our people. I would like to give an individual occupying a position of coordinator for all foreign affairs the title of "First Secretary of the Government." The title "First Secretary" would describe many of the functions of the Prime Minister in a parliamentary form of government. It would describe all of his functions insofar as they touch on foreign affairs.

It seems to me that such an individual could coordinate, daily, on behalf of the President questions involving our foreign policy and foreign operations. In effect he would act for the President as Deputy Chairman of the National Security Council. The difference would be that he would not have to bother his head with national finances, business matters, or any domestic problem of any kind. But insofar as the Department of State, and the foreign operation functions of the Treasury Department, Defense Department, Agriculture Department, Labor Department, Commerce Department, the ICA and USIA, such a man would have the delegated authority from the President to coordinate and direct activities in accordance with policies approved by the President. As usual, unreconcilable conflicts between Departments would be brought before the President, but only after specific points of difference had been carefully analyzed by the First Secretary.

The person occupying this position would rank with but at the head of the entire Cabinet. He would have a very small staff and would of course have more daily business with the Secretary of State than with any other individual. But his authority would be so much more broadly based than that of the Secretary of State that he could be most helpful in keeping things better coordinated and would certainly take a lot of detailed work off the President.

A whole detailed plan for bringing about such coordination has been under study for some years. Foster Dulles finally became quite keen on the idea -- although at first opposed -- and he and I agreed that we would place it before the Congress, both as a reorganizational plan and as a legislative request (the latter to provide the small staff, position and salary of the incumbent) during the final session of the Congress in my Administration. The reason I held off until this coming year was so that there could be no charge that self-glorifying motives were involved. The scheme would be for use by later Presidents.

This is a very rough description of what I have had in mind; some day when you are here you and I could chat about it. Moreover, I might have one of the members of my "Organizational Study Committee" talk to you about its details to see whether or not our ideas are roughly similar.

Thank you a lot for your letter, and with warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Joseph M. Dodge
Chairman
The Detroit Bank and Trust Company
46 State Street
Detroit 31, Michigan

October 16, 1959.

Dear Mrs. Marshall:

I cannot possibly describe to you the sense of loss I feel in the knowledge that George has passed to the Great Beyond. I looked to him for guidance, direction and counsel ever since I first had the great privilege of meeting him late in 1941. The country has lost one of its most distinguished citizens who was both an eminent soldier and an outstanding statesman.

Mamie joins me in deepest sympathy.

Sincerely,

Mrs. George Marshall

Abilene,
October 13, 1959.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

In a conversation with Joyce Hall of Kansas City (Hallmark Cards), he told me of a project he has that he hopes would be helpful in promoting greater knowledge of all the American people with foreign countries.

The project is, in brief, that by arrangement with the City, he would obtain a section of the park area and on this area provide plots for the erection of native houses, with authentic types of furniture and appointments from each of the countries that might be ready to cooperate.

He, and a Foundation which he controls, would be quite ready to pay all overhead and other expenses that would be necessary over and above those borne by the several nations placing their exhibit in this region.

He has been in touch with one of your assistants, Mr. Thayer, I believe, who seems to be quite enthused about this project.

If Mr. Hall is to proceed without making useless and possibly costly mistakes, he needs someone who can deal through diplomatic channels with the other countries and who could, at the same time, keep Mr. Hall informed as to possibilities in this line. Among other things he would like to know, for example, is whether any attempt should be made to induce Iron Curtain countries to participate in this way.

On the surface, at least, the project looks to me to be a very fine one -- especially in this central region where foreign travel is not one of common practice. If you think well of the general idea, I hope you will direct some one of your assistants to take

PERSONAL

the initiative in keeping in touch with Mr. Hall and with the countries interested in cooperating.

D.D.E.

Eisenhower Library

Abilene,
October 13, 1959.

PERSONAL

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On the surface, at least, the project looks to me to be a very fine one -- especially in this central region where foreign travel is not one of common practice. If you think well of the general idea, I hope you will direct some one of your assistants to take

October 9, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Chris:

I am told that the United States Naval Headquarters, now located at 20 Grosvenor Square, is to be moved outside the city. To my mind this would be a serious mistake because it would tend to diminish and limit the opporunities of our military planning staffs in London to keep in close touch with their British counterparts. Please take no action toward implementation of such a proposition until the whole matter has been presented to me for decision.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

PERSONAL

October 9, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Chris:

For your own personal and confidential information, I am enclosing a note as to the arrangements I have made regarding personal presents for President Lopez-Mateos and members of his family.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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Briefings October 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 10/31 and 11/2 (2 pgs)	[11/2/59?]	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 10/28 and 10/29 (4 pgs) portions exempted NR 82 194 #1	[10/29/59?]	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 10/22 thru 10/27 (5pgs) portions exempted, NR 81-87 #9	[10/27/59?]	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; (2 pgs)	10/16/59	A
5. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	10/12/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 45 Folder: Briefings October 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

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~~TOP SECRET~~

October 28 and 29, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR

The economic plan for 1960 presented to the Supreme Soviet on October 27th calls for an increase of 8.1 percent in industrial production. The 1959 plan calls for an increase of 7.7 percent, but a rise of 11-12 percent is now expected. The 1960 budget, also announced on the first day of the session, provides for the same level of explicit military expenditures as in 1959. Unstated defense expenditures are included in other budget categories, however, and the increase in total expenditures budgeted for 1960 permits continuation of the growth of military programs thus financed.

CIA report of October 29th tends to indicate a stiffening of the Soviet attitude. [redacted]

He cited Bulganin's successful blackmail against Britain and France in 1956.

On October 23rd, the Soviet Ambassador in London told Lloyd that the Soviets are absolutely opposed to UN presence in Laos. Whether this conversation is known to Hammarskjold in his efforts to establish a UN presence satisfactory to the Soviets is unknown.

NATO

Spaak has indicated his intention to communicate with Herter and Lloyd his views on the state of the Western alliance. Of interest is his new proposal to spread the influence of NATO's efforts toward undeveloped countries, which he terms "a new arena."

Our NATO Mission reports the [redacted] Foreign Minister expressed to the Council yesterday concern over recent great-power consultations carried on outside NATO. The Council's subsequent discussion was highlighted by: (1) concern lest the meeting of Western heads of government occur before or coincident with the December ministerial meeting and thus place NATO in an awkward position; (2) renewed stress on the necessity for advance consultation in the Council

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4 (b)
NLE 82-94 #1
BY DJH DATE 11/15/82

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
NSC letter 9/16/82
NLE DATE 11/15/82

before the great powers make firm decisions affecting NATO; (3) Turkey's suggestion that an East-West summit meeting be composed of all NATO allies, possibly versus the Warsaw Pact members; (4) Spaak's tentative suggestion that the December meeting be at the heads-of-government level; and (5) Spaak's statement that disagreement regarding a summit date is merely a symbol of serious substantive disagreement. Our Acting NATO Representative believes the growing malaise in the alliance is based on the deeply-felt political need of the smaller member countries to have a voice in the formation of major policy decisions affecting them. He notes that, since de Gaulle's initial bid for tripartite consultation, the smaller NATO countries have relied on the U.S. in particular to resist this idea in favor of broader-based decisions taken in NATO.

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ALGERIA

General Challe, commander of French forces in Algeria, has reported to Paris that the army is "desperate and feels abandoned" as a result of de Gaulle's Algerian policy. Since de Gaulle's proposals of September 16th concerning Algeria, General Challe has repeatedly assured the government of the army's loyalty. The army in Algeria has thus far refused to support the settler extremists, but several reports have indicated opposition to any cease-fire negotiations.

UAR

The Trans Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline) is facing difficulties with the UAR in that Nasser is planning to increase sharply the transit fees. The decree to implement this, originally scheduled for the end of the month of October, has been put off possibily because of reluctance on Nasser's part to disturb his relations with the West at this time. Tapline officials think the decree might be postponed until next February. The Aramco quarrel with Saudi Arabia, closely related, is "as prickly as ever."

CUBA

Bonsal saw President Dorticos on October 27th and presented the U.S. views on the present state of our relationships. Dorticos was rigid

in his views on our efforts to control counterrevolutionary activities from Florida and on provision for compensation in agrarian reform and Communist influence in the Cuban government. Bonsal anticipates a vigorous Cuban reaction to our presentation at an early date.

BERLIN

[redacted]

CANADA - UN

Canada has submitted a "radiation resolution" over which they are being extremely rigid. [redacted] The Soviets oppose the Canadian resolution.
(See also item page 4.)

LAOS

Hammarskjold has developed a refined procedure to prevent Soviet objection to his establishment of a UN presence in Laos. He now plans to go to Laos around November 8th and to establish an Embassy there as the "Personal Representative" of the Secretary General" rather than a "Special Representative." He is counting on the Soviets not to call a Security Council meeting before his return. The procedure would mean treating the Subcommittee report as an interim one. Hammarskjold said he was reporting his thinking to the UK and Canada, but not the French.

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NUCLEAR TEST TALKS

The UK has told our delegate that they would not support us if we introduced a stage treaty unless we were prepared to agree to extending the moratorium on testing. This decision could not be changed without full U.K. Cabinet approval.

CANADA (October 30 State Dept. Report)

We believe the Canadians have made a considerable effort to meet our objections to their radiation resolution. Accordingly, we have informed our UN delegation we are willing to go along with Canada's present draft resolution, which we view as a substantial improvement in several ways: (1) it avoids transforming the Radiation Committee into an operating agency; (2) it no longer appears to dictate the priority of study to the Committee and to set out the responsibilities of other UN agencies; (3) it gives recognition to the potential role of the IAEA in the peaceful aspects of this field; and (4) it has eliminated specific reference to nuclear tests and resulting fallout.

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TOP SECRET

October 22 through 27, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

IRAQ-IRAN

We have instructed Embassy Tehran to express to the Shah our serious concern over the dangers that might arise from a clash between Iran and Iraq over the use of the Shatt-el-Arab. In particular, we point out the serious consequences which might result from the use of force and promise that we will try to make the Iraqis understand this also. Jernégan in Iraq, meanwhile, has said about the same thing to Foreign Minister Jawad. Jawad did not seem to regard the matter as serious and indicated his general desire to avoid friction with Iran. He said, however, that he generally finds Iran difficult to deal with.

Jawad assured Jernegan that despite the attempt of the Communists to pin the blame for the attempted assassination of Qasim on us, he was personally sure of our innocence. He blames the UAR for all of Iraq's current troubles. Another report from Baghdad, however, notes an increase in Communist influence in the press.

Eisenhower Library

IRAN

Khrushchev, in a talk with the Iranian Ambassador on October 16th, expressed interest in the Shah's proposal (September 23rd) to give the USSR a written guarantee that Iran would not allow a missile base on its territory. Khrushchev has delayed a formal response, however, possibly in the belief that this offer means weakness and that further concessions would be forthcoming.

CUBA

Bonsal reports that the current feelings in Cuba against the U.S. is due to (1) publicity of our attempts to prevent the British from selling jet aircraft to Cuba, (2) press speculation on possible punitive reduction of Cuba sugar quota, and (3) the reported bombings of Havana by aircraft allegedly based in Florida. Bonsal is attempting to pour oil on the waters with Dorticos and Roa, and the U.S. is investigating the October 21st leaflet dropping incident over Havana.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-87 #9
BY DOH DATE 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 1.6 (a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83, CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/8/83

CUBA -- continued

[redacted]

INDONESIA

Subandrio has told Jones he was so threatened and abused during his Peiping trip that he felt the Chinese Communists consider Indonesia already subservient.

INDIA

Severe public reaction over the killing of the India border guards in Ladakh on October 21st has provided such a blow to the Communist Party of India that they felt obliged on October 24th to issue a resolution announcing that they shared the deep resentment and indignation among our people, thus siding against the Chinese Communists.

The Army Chief of Staff, Thimayya, has told our Embassy that he, the other Chiefs of Staff, and 30 of the generals will resign if Krishna Menon comes back from the UN as Defense Minister. The Embassy has concluded that Thimayya has doubts concerning responsibility for the commencement of fighting between the Indians and Communists at Ladakh and has accused Menon of being completely inconsistent in his attitude toward border problems of Pakistan and Communist China. The Embassy feels Nehru will condemn the Communists as a result of public reaction but will restrain the nation from precipitant action.

A ChiCom statement of October 26th insists that responsibility for the latest clash with Indian troops in Ladakh rests with the Indians, but the statement concludes on a moderate note. The statement restates Peiping's willingness to negotiate the border dispute "in a favorable atmosphere."

LAOS

The situation in Southern Laos where government forces are weak has deteriorated over the last month, according to our Embassy. Unless the trend can be checked, the government may find its authority

limited to larger towns. The trial of Prince Souphannouvang has been temporarily postponed.

SUDAN

A group of dissident junior officers in the Sudan army were reportedly planning a military coup against the Abbud government on October 25th. No further report of this attempted coup has been forthcoming. The Abbud regime is unpopular and unstable and the loyalty of its forces is uncertain. However, the Abbud regime is reported planning a purge in the near future.

AFGHANISTAN

Byroade had a talk with Daud in which he pointed up the necessity of improving relations between Afghanistan and other Moslem States in the area. Daud replied that while he is ready for settlement on a just and honorable basis, Afghanistan will inevitably be drawn to one side if the question of Pushtunistan is not resolved. Byroade thinks that Daud really wants a settlement and feels that a meeting between Ayub and Daud would be very valuable.

JAPAN

Dillon has had a discussion with Fujiyama. Fujiyama was concerned over reports that the U.S. will give preference to U.S. products in procurement financed by DLF loans and hopes this policy would not be extended to ICA. Dillon pointed out our balance of payments problem and stated that internal steps we have taken cannot be fully effective unless all industrial countries, including Japan, remove discrimination against dollar imports. He said we did not contemplate an immediate ICA procurement policy change, but cannot guarantee to maintain this situation indefinitely.

CHINA

Chiang has told Dillon that there is a definite and deep split between Khrushchev and Mao which began three years ago. Mao apparently looks down on Khrushchev and would never accept his leadership. Chiang emphasizes, however, that the personal split between the two

regimes themselves. Chiang further asserted that current dissatisfaction with the commune system made the present time ideal for stirring up defection on the mainland which could lead to overthrow of the regime. This could be done by the use of non-military or quasi-military methods.

NATO

Spaak is again very much upset by the lack of full NATO consultation on major matters affecting the alliance, such as Khrushchev's visit to NATO countries and plans for Western and East-West summit meetings. A NATO Secretariat official plans to try to soothe Spaak's feelings by pointing out that Heads of Governments are normally not so mindful as Foreign Ministers of the advantages of proceeding through NATO. The official may suggest that the December NATO meeting be raised to the Heads of Government level.

USSR - FRANCE

[redacted] that Khrushchev, observed that arguments for holding a summit conference before or after his visit to France seemed about even. Our Charge comments that this information conflicts with Zorin's October 22nd statement to the effect that the Soviets definitely would like a summit meeting before the end of the year regardless of what date might be fixed for Khrushchev's visit to de Gaulle. Our Charge believes that Khrushchev's indifferent attitude towards a summit meeting was a purely tactical maneuver.

UK - CUBA

[redacted]

[redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

The U.S. Army Military Institute

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library.

For further information,
see entry 4-5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Schedules-October 1959

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1959

8:55 am	The President departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House. Mr. Hagerty accompanied.
9:25 am	Arrived at the White House and entered the Mansion.
10:13 am	The President arrived in the office.
10:14 - 10:23 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:30 - 11:55 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. James Hagerty Captain Evan P. Aurand
11:55 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Captain Evan P. Aurand
12:15 - 12:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:33 - 12:35 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1959

The President was at Walter Reed Army Hospital for his complete annual physical check-up.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1959

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:50 am	(Hon. Julian Baird) OFF THE RECORD (Under Secretary of the Treasury)
8:50 - 9:00 am	Hon. Gordon Gray.
9:00 - 10:39 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoggh Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. W. Randolph Burgess Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Robert W. Johnson Mr. Charles A. Haskins
10:41 -, 10:44 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:45 am	The President made a recording on Lincoln for USIA use.
10:44 - 11:03 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:03 - 11:07 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg

11:07 - 11:12 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:22 - 11:30 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:59 - 12:06 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:08 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:32 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:55 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:11 - 4:27 pm	The President played 21 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe
4:45 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
5:15 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where the President was greeted by Lt. General Leonard Heaton Lt. Colonel C. Milburn General Howard McC. Snyder Pictures were taken upon arrival.
5:17 pm	The President entered his suite at Walter Reed Hospital where he went to have a complete head to toe annual examination.
7:28 - 8:20 am	The President had dinner in the dining room with General Leonard Heaton and General Howard Snyder.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1959

8:43 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:47 - 8:54 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:55 - 8:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:00 - 9:47 am	H. E. Walter Nash Prime Minister of New Zealand Mr. G. D. L. White Charge d'Affaires ad interim of New Zealand Hon. J. Graham Parsons Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs
9:47 - 10:28 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. William P. Rogers Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:05 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:07 am	The President returned to the office. Enroute, he shook hands with Hon. Charles Thomas, former Secretary of the Navy.
11:07 - 11:09 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:09 - 11:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:13 - 11:38 am	(Hon. Ralph E. Flanders) OFF THE RECORD
11:38 - 11:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:50 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

12:45 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel to attend Luncheon given in their honor by H. E. Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, and Mrs. Toure.
12:50 pm	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel where they were greeted by Mr. Neal Mack, General Manager of the Hotel. Mr. Mack escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to the lobby where they were greeted by President and Mrs. Sekou Toure H. E. Telli Boubacar Diallo Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea Photographs were taken at this point.
12:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, President and Mrs. Toure and Ambassador Telli Boubacar Diallo proceeded to the North Room for a private talk.
1:00 pm	Proceeded to the East Room where invited guests were assembled for lunch.
1:00 - 1:15 pm	The two First Families formed a receiving line and greeted the guests.
1:15 pm	Proceeded to the State Room for luncheon.
1:20 - 2:30 pm	LUNCHEON for the President and Mrs. Eisenhower given by President and Mrs. Toure.
2:35 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
2:40 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.
3:01 - 3:05 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:07 - 4:12 pm	Hon. Nelson Rockefeller, Governor of New York.
4:15 pm	The President went to the Mansion, then to the South Grounds to practice golf.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1959

8:33 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:47 - 9:02 am	Hon. Philip Young U. S. Ambassador to the Netherlands
9:16 - 9:28 am	H. E. W. M. Q. Halm Newly appointed Ambassador of Ghana To present credentials Hon. Wiley Buchanan
9:28 - 10:31 am	H. E. Sekou Toure President of the Republic of Guinea H. E. Telli Boubacar Diallo Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea H. E. Saifoulaye Diallo President of the National Assembly H. E. Louis-Lansana Beavogui Minister of General Economy H. E. Fodeba Keita Minister of the Interior of Guinea Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Hon. John H. Morrow, U. S. Ambassador of Guinea Colonel Vernon Walters, interpreter (Picture was taken)
10:35 - 10:55 am	Hon. Robert Murphy
10:58 - 11:45 am	Hon. John A. McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:45 - 11:53 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
11:56 am	The President, accompanied by Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield and Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to Constitution Hall for the 55th Annual Meeting of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States.

11:58 am — The President arrived at Constitution Hall where he was greeted by

Mr. Edward L. Baker
President of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States

Mr. Carlton Beall
Postmaster of Washington, D. C.

The President was escorted to the Presidential Reception Room where he was greeted by

Mr. Charles Puskar
Postmaster, Imperial, Pennsylvania
Secretary Treasurer of National Association of Postmasters

Mr. Hobart Waaking
Postmaster, Cincinnati, Ohio
Vice President of National Association of Postmasters

Mrs. Grace Benton
Postmaster, Robinson, Kansas
Vice President of National Association of Postmasters

Mr. Lewis Moore
Postmaster, Nashville, Tennessee
Vice President of National Association of Postmasters

Mr. John Snyder
Postmaster, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Vice President of Natinal Association of Postmasters

Photographs were taken of the President with the above group.

12:02 pm — The President proceeded to the stage. Enroute he greeted Mr. Granville W. Elder, Postmaster of Houston, Texas.

12:05 pm — Mr. Edward L. Baker, President of the Postmaster Association, presented the President to the audience.

12:08 - 12:14 pm — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the 55th Annual Meeting of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States.

12:16 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. Edward L. Baker and Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, departed the stage and returned to the President's car.
12:17 pm	The President and Postmaster General Summerfield and Hon. James Hagerty departed Constitution Hall and motored to the White House.
12:19 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:20 - 12:21	Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. James Hagerty
12:21 - 12:22 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:22 - 12:29 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:35 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:39 - 2:43 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:02 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Major John Eisenhower
3:57 - 4:15 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:22 - 5:02 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:03 pm	Returned to the office.
5:22 - 5:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:27 - 5:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1959

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:25 - 8:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:27 - 8:32 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Jack Anderson
8:30 - 8:50 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:15 - 9:36 am	(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:30 - 11:46 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
11:46 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. James Farley
12:00 - 12:10 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:15 - 12:33 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:50 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower went to the North Portico and greeted the President of the Republic of Guinea, H. E. Sekou Toure and Mrs. Toure, who were enroute from MATS Terminal to the President's Guest House. Following the greeting on the North Portico, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower, President and Mrs. Toure entered the Lobby of the White House and had pictures taken.
1:17 pm	The President went upstairs in the Mansion.
1:25 pm	(LUNCH)
2:35 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:49 - 2:51 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

2:51 - 3:03 pm (Dr. T. Keith Glennan) OFF THE RECORD
(Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky)
(Mr. Franklin W. Phillips)
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

3:03 - 3:16 pm Hon. James Hagerty

3:06 - 4:45 pm NATIONAL AERONATUCIS AND SPACE COUNCIL MEETING:

The President
Hon. Robert Murphy
Dr. Herbert York
Dr. T. Keith Glennan
Hon. John A. McCone
Dr. Alan T. Waterman
Dr. Detlev W. Bronk
Dr. J. T. Rettaliata
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Gordon Gray
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Hon. Elmer B. Staats
Mr. Charles Sullivan
Dr. Hugh L. Dryden
Dr. Herbert Scoville
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Dr. John P. Hagen
Mr. Ira H. Abbott
Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips
Mr. George P. Sutton
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Rear Admiral John T. Clark
Mr. William M. Holaday
General Don R. Ostrander

4:50 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gavea State Dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea. The following attended:

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
H. E. The President of the Republic of Guinea and Mrs. Sekou Toure

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER in honor of President and Mrs. Toure (continued):

H. E. and Mrs. Saifoulaye Diallo
President of the National Assembly
H. E. The Ambassador of the Republic of Guinea and Mrs. Diallo
H. E. Louis-Lansana Beavogui
Minister of General Economy of Guinea
H. E. Fodeba Keita
Minister of the Interior of Guinea
Major Npumandian Keita
Chief of Staff, Guinean Army
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Associate Justice and Mrs. John A. Harlan
Hon. William P. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers
Hon. and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy
Hon. and Mrs. George V. Allen
Hon. and Mrs. Don Paarlberg
Hon. John H. Morrow
Hon. and Mrs. Joseph C. Satterthwaite
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Eugene R. Black
Hon. and Mrs. Samuel C. Waugh
Hon. and Mrs. Robert E. McLaughlin
Judge and Mrs. Scovel Richardson
Brig. General Noel F. Parrish, USAF
Hon. and Mrs. Earle D. Chesney
Dr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Fox
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lambie, Jr.
Mr. Kenneth D. McCormick
Mr. and Mrs. Grayson McGuire
Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Millspaugh
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Montgomery
Hon. and Mrs. E. Frederic Morrow
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley de J. Osborne
Mr. and Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky
Miss Jeptha Piatigorsky
Mr. and Mrs. Sas T. Spaulding
Major and Mrs. Richard W. Streiff
Mr. and Mrs. Val Washington
Mr. Alexander Zakin

Following the dinner, a musical program by Mr. Gregor Piatigorsky, Cellist, and Mr. Alexander Zakin, was given.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1959

9:49 - 1:00 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. Ellis Slater
Mr. Barry Leithead
Mr. Charles Yates

1:15 pm — (LUNCH)

3:07 pm — The President departed Augusta National Country Club and motored to Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia. He was accompanied by
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Barry Leithead

3:29 pm — Arrived at Bush Field. Here the President was greeted by
Brig. General and Mrs. Howard M. Hobson
(Commanding General, Provost Marshal Center
Mrs. David P. Gibbs and son
(Wife of Brig. General David P. Gibbs)
Commanding General, Signal Corps Training Center, Fort Gordon)
Colonel Paul Snowden
Commanding Officer, Fort Gibson, Georgia

3:40 pm — The President was airborn for Washington, D. C. aboard the Columbine. The following accompanied:
Mr. Ellis Slater
Mr. Barry Leithead
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Hon. James Hagerty
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Eugene Stout
Mrs. James Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Betty Allen
Captain Olive Marsh
CWO P. W. Fontaine
Sgt. John Maoney

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:31 pm EDT — Arrived at MATS Terminal.

5:45 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:42 - 12:59 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Charles Yates
1:16 pm	(LUNCH)
2:40 - 5:48 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Charles Yates

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:31 am	The President walked to his office in the Pro Shop.
8:45 am	Went to the practice tee.
9:01 - 12:16 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Barry Leithead Major John Eisenhower
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)
3:45 - 5:19 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. Charles Yates Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Barry Leithead

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:14 am	The President walked to his office in the Pro Shop.
9:40 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Pro Shop and motored to the Hotel Richmond for a Press Conference.
9:56 am	Arrived at the Richmond Hotel where he was greeted by Mr. Ray Campbell, Manager of the Richmond Hotel
10:00 am	Arrived at the Georgian Room of the Richmond Hotel where the Press Conference took place.
10:00 - 10:27 am	PRESS CONFERENCE (The President spoke on Space Administration, Steel Strike, and the forthcoming Summit Conference).
10:28 am	The President departed the Richmond Hotel and motored to Augusta National Golf Club.
11:16 - 12:53 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Barry Leithead Major John Eisenhower
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 - 3:11 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Barry Leithead Major John Eisenhower
	No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1959

7:48 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:24 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:24 - 8:31 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:31 - 8:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:32 - 9:14 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:14 - 10:05 am	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Administrator, NASA Dr. Hugh Dryden Deputy Administrator, NASA Hon. Neil McElroy General Nathan Twining Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Dr. Herbert F. York Director of Defense Research and Engineering Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Special Assistant to the President Mr. Elmer Staats, Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Edward McCabe Mr. Richard Horner, NASA
10:05 - 10:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:10 - 10:15 am	Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:15 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
10:18 am	Departed the White House via helicopter for flight to MATS Terminal.

10:28 am EDT — The President was airborne from MATS Terminal for flight to Augusta, Georgia. The following accompanied him:

Mr. Ellis Slater
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. U. E. Baughman
Major John Eisenhower
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Betty Allen
CWO Fontaine
Sgt. John Moaney

11:35 am EST — The President landed at Bush Field, Augusta, Ga. He was greeted by the following:

Brig. General Howard Hobson
Mr. Julian Roberts
Colonel Paul Snowden
Commanding Officer, Fort Gordon, Georgia

11:40 am — The President, Mr. Jerome Franklin, and Major Eisenhower departed the Airport and motored to Augusta National Golf Club.

12:05 pm — Arrived at Augusta National Golf Club.

No further activity reported this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1959

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:22 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:18 - 8:25 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:23 - 8:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 8:52 am	(Senator John Sherman Cooper) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
8:50 - 8:52 am	(Miss Gwen Rowan, Senator Cooper's niece) (General Persons took Miss Rowan in to meet the President)
9:02 - 9:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
9:47 - 9:54 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:05 - 10:12 am	H. E. Dr. Yusuf Haikal Newly appointed Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - to present credentials Hon. Robert Corrigan Colonel William Draper
10:13 - 10:41 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:43 - 10:47 am	General John Bragdon
10:47 - 11:07 am	The President was presented the 1959 Award of Merit by representatives of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers. The Award is for outstanding service as Statesman and Humanitarian. The following attended the ceremony in the President's office: Officers and members of Council George S. Richardson, President Partner, Richardson, Gordon and Associates, Pittsburgh Emil H. Praeger, Vice President Partner, Praeger-Kavanagh, New York City Dean G. Edwards, Vice President Partner, Edwards and Kelcey, Newark, New Jersey

(continued)

10:47 - 11:07 am — American Institute of Consulting Engineers award presentation to the President (list continued):

Theodore T. McCrosky, Secretary
New York City

Scott Turner, Past President and Treasurer
New York City

Herschel H. Allen, Past President
Senior Partner, J. E. Greiner Company,
Baltimore, Md.

Edward H. Anson
Senior Vice President, Gibbs and Hill, Inc.
New York City

Carlton S. Proctor
Partner, Moran, Proctor, Muesser & Rutledge,
New York City

E. Sherman Chase
Partner, Metcalf & Eddy, Boston, Mass.

S. C. Hollister
Consulting Engineer, Ithaca, New York

Harold M. Lewis
Consulting Engineer, New York City

Gerald T. McCarthy
Partner, Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton,
New York City

Richard H. Tatlow III
President, Abbott, Merkt & Company, N. Y. City

Other Past Presidents

George W. Burpee, 1934-35
Partner, Coverdale & Colpitts, New York City

Ole Singstad, 1941
Partner, Singstad & Baillie, New York City

Enoch R. Needles, 1946
Partner, Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff,
New York City

George S. Armstrong, 1947
President, George S. Armstrong & Co., Inc.
New York City

Francis S. Friel, 1955
President, Albright & Friel, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
(Picture taken)

11:07 - 11:17 am — Major John Eisenhower

11:17 - 11:30 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:30 - 11:45 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Roemer McPhee (Re Tariff matters)
11:50 - 11:59 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:59 - 12:03 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:12 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Fort Myer Chapel to attend the funeral services for General George C. Marshall. He was accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons General Howard McC. Snyder Colonel Robert L. Schulz
2:20 pm	Arrived at Fort Myer Chapel. Major D. P. Harper escorted the President to his seat. Seated with the President were Former President Harry Truman General Harry Vaughn Hon. Fernando Berckemeyer Chief of the Diplomatic Corps
2:30 - 3:00 pm	Funeral Services for General George C. Marshall.
3:07 pm	The President departed Fort Myer and returned to the White House.
3:16 pm	Arrived in the office at the White House.
3:16 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:18 - 3:24 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:28 - 3:40 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:02 - 4:09 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:25 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1959

8:20 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:28 - 8:48 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. James Hagerty

8:48 - 8:59 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:05 - 9:26 am — (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) OFF THE RECORD
(Major John Eisenhower)

9:30 - 10:16 am — (Hon. Arthur Burns) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Frank Pace)
(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.)
(Mr. James Brownlee)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. Robert Merriam)
(Meeting was arranged by Mr. Merriam)

10:13 - 11:32 am — Mr. George W. Taylor
Chairman of Board of Inquiry on Steel Strike
Mr. John Perkins, Member
Mr. Paul N. Lehoczky, Member
Hon. James P. Mitchell
(Picture was taken)

Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. James Hagerty
(Joined at end of meeting)

11:35 - 11:55 am — The following representatives of the National Bible Week Committee called on the President:
Mr. H. E. Humphreys, Jr.
Chairman of the U. S. Rubber Company and
National Chairman, National Bible Week
Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren
Past President, General Federation of Women's
Clubs, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Pat Boone, New York City

(continued)

11:35 - 11:55 am — National Bible Week Committee (continued):
Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes
President of CBS Radio, New York
Mr. Rowland V. Lee
Producer of "The Big Fisherman", a motion picture
Mr. William Schnitzler
Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO
Mr. Charles R. Sligh
Vice President, National A sociation of Manufacturer
New York
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
(Pictures taken)

11:55 - 12:00 Noon — Hon. George Allen, USIA

12:00 - 12:10 pm — The following Committee Chairmen of the President's People-to-People Program called on the President:
Mrs. Martha Allen
Chairwoman of the Youth Committee, People to People Program, New York City
Mr. Herbert C. Blunck, Washington, D. C.
Co-Chairman of the Hotel Indistry Comm ittee
Mr. Mark Bortman, Boston, Massachusetts
Chairman of the Civic Committee
Mr. Cyrus Ching, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Speakers Committee
Mr. H. Walton Cloke, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Public Relations Committee
Colonel Edward P. F. Eagan, New York City
Chairman of the Sports Committee
Dr. Brooks Emeny, Princeton, New Jersey
Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Mr. David E. Finley, W shingtoh, D. C.
Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee
Mr. John C. Broger, Washington, D. C.
Vice Chairman of the Armed Services Committee
Mr. Lewis K. Gough, Pasadena, California
Co-Chairman of the Veterans Committee
Mr. Robert B. Lea, Long Island, New York
Vice Chairman of Scientists and Engineers Comm.
Mr. Harold L. Lindquist, New York City
Chairman of the Hobbies Committee

(continued)

12:00 - 12:10 pm

The President's People-to-People Program
Committee Chairmen (continued):

Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Chicago, Illinois
Vice Chairman of the Handicapped Committee

Major General Melvin J. Maas, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Handicapped Committee

Dr. Walter A. Reiling, Dayton, Ohio
Co-Chairman of the Service Organizations Committee

Mr. Theodore S. Repplier, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Advertising Organizations Committee

Mr. Warren E. Schmidt, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the 4-H Clubs Committee

Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C.
Chairwoman of the Music Committee

Dr. William B. Walsh, Washington, D. C.
Co-Chairman of the Medicine and Health Professions Committee

Mr. Huntington Damon, Washington, D. C.
Operations Coordinating Board

Mr. Conger Reynolds, Washington, D. C.
Director, Office of Private Cooperation

Mr. Elliott Caplin, New York City
Cartoonist Committee

Mr. Roger Flemming, Washington, D. C.
Farm Committee

Mr. William McCahill, Washington, D. C.
Assistant to General Maas of the Handicapped Committee

Hon. George Allen, USIA

Mr. John Bagg, USIA

Mr. Joseph Hummel, USIA

Mr. Abbott Washburn, USIA

12:10 - 12:23 pm

Hon. James P. Mitchell

Judge Lawrence E. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General

Hon. George Cochran Doub, Assistant Attorney General

Hon. Robert J. Dodds, General Counsel, Commerce

Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

Hon. Wilton B. Persons

Hon. David Kendall

Hon. James Hagerty

12:23 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert J. Dodds
12:25 - 12:32 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:45 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:56 - 3:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:30 - 4:30 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:31 pm	Returned to the office.
4:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1959

8:52 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:57 am	Arrived at the Church where he remained for the 9:00 am Services. (Pictures taken upon arrival)
10:04 am	Departed National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House. (Pictures taken departing)
10:08 am	Arrived at the White House.
12:30 pm	(LUNCH)
1:23 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House. Enroute to Burning Tree Country Club they stopped at the Sheraton Park Hotel for Mr. George Allen.
1:54 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Colonel Walter Tkach arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:10 - 4:15 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen played 18 holes of golf.
4:35 pm	Departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
4:58 pm	Arrived at the White House.

The United States Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1959

7:50 am.	The President arrived in the office.
8:05 - 8:23 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:33 am	The President departed the office and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
8:54 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
9:19 - 11:50 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon Colonel Thomas Belshe Colonel Walter Tkach walked around the course with the President.
12:06 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
12:50 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1959

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 9:40 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. G. Frederick Reinhardt Mr. Foy D. Kohler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:40 - 9:59 am	His Imperial Highness Asfa Wossen Haile Selassie The Crown Prince of Ethiopia H. E. Otto Emanuel Abraham Ethiopian Ambassador to Great Britain and No. 1 Adviser traveling with the Crown Prince H. E. Zaude Gabre Heywot Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States Hon. Wiley Buchanan (Pictures taken)
9:59 - 10: 12 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:12 - 10:37 am	Hon. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr. U. S. Ambassador to the USSR
10:40 - 11:12 am	Dr. Marcolino Candau, of Brazil Director General, World Health Organization
11:12 - 11:50 am	(Mr. Robert Burroughs) OFF THE RECORD (Manchester, N. H.)
11:58 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:08 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.

2:26 - 5:24 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Ambassador John Hay Whitney Mr. James L. Lemon
5:58 pm	The President, Ambassador Whitney, Mr. George Allen and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the State Department where Ambassador Whitney took leave of the President. The President and others continued on to the White House.
6:23 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
	The President signed Proclamation of Mourning for the passing of General George Marshall.
6:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1959

8:07 am — The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.

8:07 - 8:20 am — Mr. Aksel Nielsen

8:36 - 8:38 am — Major John Eisenhower

8:48 - 9:01 am — H. E. Dr. Emilio Donato del Carril
Newly appointed Ambassador of the Argentine Republic
(to present credentials)
Mr. Clem Conger
Colonel Vernon Walters

9:02 - 10:20 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
General Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
General John E. Hull
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Gordon Gray
Vice Admiral John Sides
Lt. General Ear W. Barnes
Hon. J. Patrick Coyne
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. James S. Lay
Major William R. Culmer
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Richard Dubois
Colonel Earle MacFarland

10:20 - 11:18 am — Hon. Richard M. Nixon

11:30 - 12:05 pm	H. E. Abdullah Ibrahim Prime Minister of Morocco H. E. Dr. El-Mehdi Ben Aboud Ambassador of Morocco Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Colonel Vernon Walters, interpreter (Picture taken)
12:05 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Robert Merriam
12:15 - 12:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam
12:35 - 12:40 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:42 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:18 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:45 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:55 - 5:37 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. John Shea Mr. George Bunker Colonel Thomas Belshe
6:02 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
6:25 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President entered his office.
6:55 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1959

ABILENE, KANSAS

7:10 am — Mr. Rick Thornton
President of the Student Council, Abilene High School,
Miss Carole Saulmon
Publicity Chairman of the Student Council of Abilene High School
(Presented the President with a birthday cake).

Miss Suzanne Froolich (7)
Enterprise, Kansas
(Presented a cake to the President)

7:12 am — The President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed the Sunflower Hotel and motored to the helicopter pad, Abilene.

7:17 am — Arrived at the helicopter pad.

7:19 am — Departed the helicopter pad via helicopter and flew to Schilling Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas.

7:36 am — Arrived at Schilling Air Force Base where the following greeted the President:

Colonel and Mrs. George Jumper
802nd Air Division Commander
Colonel Woodward Carpenter
Commander of 40th Bomb Wing
Colonel and Mrs. Walter Y. Lucas
Commander of the 310th Bomb Wing
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Carl Hauth
Base Commander
Colonel and Mrs. Robert Corvin
Hospital Group Commander
Mrs. William D. Mullins
Wife of the Base Commander
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Heller
Mr. Charles Case

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President was presented a hand lettered scroll with birthday greetings from the officers and airmen of Schilling Air Force Base.

SALINA, KANSAS

7:50 am	The President and his party were airborne from Schilling Air Force Base. The same group accompanied him that came to Kansas with him with the addition of Mr. Harry Bullis.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

12:10 pm	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base.
12:15 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, departed the Andrews Air Force Base and motored to the White House.
12:37 pm	Arrived at the White House.
	Upon arrival at the White House, the President was serenaded by the U. S. Army Chorus in celebration of the President's birthday.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:32 - 3:37 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Chairman, Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System Hon. Raymond Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg
3:37 - 3:47 pm	The following met with the President re the steel situation: Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. David Kendall Hon. James Hagerty
3:47 - 3:48 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:48 - 4:06 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1959

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
8:18 - 8:29 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:19 - 8:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:27 - 8:30 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:30 - 8:34 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:49 - 8:54 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:54 - 8:57 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 9:10 am	The President walked out toward the Northwest Gate of the White House to receive a birthday cake and three red oak trees. (Two trees for the Farm and one for the White House Lawn). The cake and trees were gifts from Republican National Committee Senatorial and Congressional Committees District of Columbia Republican State Committee Among the group of about 100 people were Senator Thurston B. Morton Congressman Richard Simpson Mr. Carl Shipley Chairman of the District of Columbia Republican State Committee The group assembled near where the tree was planted and sang "Happy Birthday" to the President. After presentation of the cake, the President participated in the planting of the tree.
9:29 am	The President departed the White House via helicopter for flight to Andrews Air Force Base.
9:39 am	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base for flight to Abilene, Kansas.

9:40 am — The President was airborne for Abilene, Kansas, via Schilling Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas, by USAF Jet 707. The following accompanied him:

Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Dr. Frederic Fox
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Mary Caffrey
General Robert Cutler
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Dr. Wayne Grover
Hon. Franklin Floete
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Captain Evan P. Aurand

SALINA, KANSAS

10:31 am CST — The President and his party arrived at Schilling Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas.

10:39 am — Departed Schilling Air Force Base via helicopter for flight to Eisenhower Presidential Library site at Abilene, Kansas.

ABILENE, KANSAS

10:57 am — Arrived at Eisenhower Presidential Library site, Abilene, Kansas. The President was greeted by

Governor George Docking of Kansas
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Fairless
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darby
Mr. and Mrs. John P. Harris

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Others in reception committee were officers of the Eisenhower Library group, the Eisenhower Library State Chairmen and their wives.

After being greeted by the reception committee the President proceeded to the platform where the Eisenhower Library Groundbreaking ceremonies began.

Eisenhower Library Groundbreaking ceremonies:

11:05 am CST — Invocation by Monsignor C. J. Roche, Abilene, Kansas

Remarks by Governor George Docking of Kansas

11:15 am — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Groundbreaking ceremonies.

Among others, the following participated:

Hon. Harry Darby, Former Senator
Mr. Gene Sullivan
Executive Secretary to Governor Dockihg
Mr. Ellison E. Ketchum
Executive Director, Governors National
Committee
Mr. C. A. Saupin
Mr. John E. Brink
Mr. Charles Brainard
Mr. Earl Endicott
Mr. Henry Jamieson

11:50 am — The President, accompanied by Governor Docking and Hon. Harry Darby, departed the Groundbreaking site and motored to the Sunflower Hotel.

11:58 am — Arrived at the Sunflower Hotel where the President was greeted by
Mr, R. R. Biggs, Hotel Manager

Mr. Biggs escorted the President to his suite on the sixth floor.

12:20 pm — Mrs. Arthur Eisenhower entered the President's suite.

12:55 - 1:05 pm — Mrs. Nettie Stoner Jackson
Mr. Wes Jackson
Miss Florence Etherington

1:07 pm — The President, accompanied by Governor George Docking, Hon. Harry Darby, and Mr. Benjamin Fairless, departed the President's suite and walked to the Banquet Room for lunch.

ABILENE, KANSAS

1:10 - 2:30 pm	LUNCHEON at the Sunflower Hotel, attended by approximately 220 people connected with the Governors National Fund Raising Committee for the Eisenhower Presidential Library.
2:37 pm	The President returned to his suite on the sixth floor.
2:45 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wareham and son (Friends of Dr. Milton Eisenhower)
	Mr. Charles Yates, Atlanta, Ga.
3:11 pm	Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Jerry Campbell
3:20 pm	The President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower departed the Sunflower Hotel and motored to the family plot in the Abilene Cemetery.
3:25 - 3:40 pm	Visited the family plot at the Abilene Cemetery.
3:40 pm	Departed the Abilene Cemetery and took a short tour of Abilene.
4:08 pm	Returned to the Sunflower Hotel.
4:48 pm	The President, Governor Docking, Mr. Ben Fairless, and Hon. Harry Darby proceeded to the Banquet Room for reception.
4:50 - 5:35 pm	RECEPTION in the Banquet Room of the Sunflower Hotel.
5:38 - 5:43 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Joyce Hall
7:00 pm	The Peesident had a small private dinner with Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Major John Eisenhower.
9:00 pm	The President retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1959

8:27 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz and Hon. Kevin McCann.
8:27 - 8:31 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
8:31 - 8:53 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
8:58 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:05 am	The following met with the President re Panama: Hon. Christian Herter - On Record (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Roy Rubottom) (Hon. Wilber Brucker) (Hon. George M. Roderick) (Hon. Samuel Waugh) (Hon. Elmer Staats) (Hon. Vance Brand, Development Loan Board) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:05 - 11:00 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:05 - 11:36 am	H. E. Ricardo Arias Ambassador of Panama (Is departing his post in Washington to run for presidency of Panama) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
11:30 - 11:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:35 - 12:17 pm	His Royal Highness Prince Sardar Mohammed Naim Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan H. E. Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal Ambassador from Afghanistan H. E. Abdul Rahzman Pazhwak Permanent Representative to the UN Hon. Lewis Jones Assistant Secretary of State

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

12:19 - 12:30 pm — The President went to the South Grounds of the White House where he was presented a young elephant, Dzimbo, a gift from H. E. Abbe Foulbert Youlou, Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo. The President met the Prime Minister in Paris on the evening of September 2nd and was told at that time of the elephant.

The following were present for the presentation of the elephant:

Dr. Jean Rinjard
Associate Director of the Paris, France, Zoo
Dr. J. L. Grimmer, and Mrs. Grimmer
Associate Director, National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.

Keepers:
Mr. Ralph Norris
Mr. Charles Thomas
Mr. Cecil Gray
Mr. Leo Slaughter
Mr. Wright, Veterinarian
Mr. Foque, interpreter

Administrative Assistant:
Mr. Fauntleroy
Mr. Palmer

(Following the presentation, the elphant was taken to the National Zoolbgical Park where it will make it home).

12:40 pm — The President went to the Mansion.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

1:09 pm — (LUNCH)

2:02 pm — The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.

2:27 pm — Arrived at Burning Tree.

2:42 - 5:04 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
Congressman Leslie Arends
Colonel Thomas Belshe

5:30 pm — The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.

5:53 pm — Arrived at the White House.

7:11 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters departed the White House and motored to the Mexican Embassy.
7:19 pm	Arrived at the Mexican Embassy where President Lopez Mateos and Brig. General Gomez Heurta, Chief of the Mateos household, entered the President's car.
7:21 pm	Departed the Mexican Embassy and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel. Others in the President's motorcade were: Major John Eisenhower Dr. Milton Eisenhower Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
7:24 pm	The President and President Mateos arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel and were greeted by Mr. George Johnson Manager of the Sheraton Park Mr. Marvin Arrowsmith President of the White House Correspondents Association Mr. Garnett Horner Incoming President of the White House Correspondents Association Mr. Paul Wooten Secretary Treasurer of the White House Correspondents Association.
7:22 - 7:44 pm	The President and President Mateos were escorted to the Garden Foyer where they remained for refreshments.
7:52 pm	DINNER - White House Correspondents Association.
8:37 pm	Toasts to the two Presidents.
8:41 pm	Mr. Marvin Arrowsmith introduced Mr. Felix Belair, Jr., of the New York Times who in turn introduced Mr. Robert T. "Bobby" Jones. Mr. Jones presented a present to the President.

10:45 pm	Mr. Garnett Horner introduced the President.
10:45 - 10:55 pm	REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.
11:05 pm	The President and President Mateos, accompanied by Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters and General Heurta, departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the Mexican Embassy.
11:09 pm	Arrived at the Mexican Embassy where President Mateos took leave of the President.
11:17 pm	The President arrived at the White House.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

8:55 am — The President and President Mateos departed Camp David and motored to the White House. The President stopped at his Guest House to let President Mateos off, then continued on to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:27 am — Arrived at the White House.

10:51 am — The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.

10:56 am — Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. The President was escorted to his seat by Mr. Alfred Barrett, Head Usher.

Reverend Edward L. R. Elson delivered the sermon.

12:04 pm — The President departed the National Presbyterian Church and motorad to the White House.

12:08 pm — Arrived at the White House.

7:35 pm — The President and Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters departed the White House and motored to the Mexican Embassy. (Mrs. Eisenhower was ill and did not attend).

7:45 pm — Arrived at the Mexican Embassy. The President was greeted by H. E. The President of Mexico and Mrs. Lopez Mateos, and Ambassador and Mrs. Antonio Carrillo Flores.

8:00 - 10:10 pm — DINNER at the Mexican Embassy.

10:10 pm — The President and Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters departed the Mexican Embassy and motored to the White House.

10:15 pm — Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1959

8:40 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:41 - 8:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:55 am	The President returned to the Mansion.
9:00 am	Back to the office.
9:00 - 9:05 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:15 - 9:18 am	President Lopez Mateos of Mexico H. E. Senor Don Manuel Tello Ambassador of Mexico Mr. Federico Mariscal Chief of Protocol of Mexico
9:18 am	The President and President Mateos left the office and walked to the Mansion then out on the Grounds where the President presented a new Falcon to President Mateos.
9:34 am	The President and President Mateos returned to the office.
9:35 am	The President and President Lopez Mateos departed the White House Grounds via helicopter for flight to Camp David, Maryland. The following accompanied: Dr. Milton Eisenhower General Jose Gomez Huerta Captain Evan P. Aurand Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters Major John Eisenhower In the second helicopter were: Ambassador Sanchez Gavito

CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND

10:16 am	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND

3:31 pm	The President, President Lopez Mateos, Ambassador Sanchez Gavito, Lt. Colonel Vernon Walters and Major John Eisenhower departed Camp David via helicopter and flew to the President's Farm at Gettysburg, Pa. Captain Aurand, Mr. Nabor Carrillo Flores, Ambassador Robert C. Hill, Dr. de la Riva, Mr. Mendez Docurro and Mr. Humberto Romero were in other helicopters.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:42 pm	Arrived at the President's Farm. The President showed President Mateos around the farm, then went to the residence of Major John Eisenhower where the President introduced President Mateos to Mrs. John Eisenhower and children.
5:06 pm	The President and President Mateos departed the Farm and flew via helicopter to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

5:19 pm	Arrived at Camp David.
7:05 - 10:53 pm	Hon. James Hagerty and Mr. Justo Sierra, Mexican Press Officer, were guests at Camp David.
7:15 - 8:20 pm	Dinner.
8:30 - 10:40 pm	The President and his guests saw the movie, "Horse Soldiers".

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1959

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:17 - 8:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:26 - 9:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Frederick Mueller
9:00 - 9:58 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:05 - 10:07 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:07 - 10:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:13 - 10:30 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:30 - 10:33 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:33 - 10:45 am	The following representatives of the Pan American Medical Association called on the President to deliver official invitation for their 35th Congress in Mexico City in May, 1960: Dr. Alton Ochsner, New Orleans, La. Dr. Alfonso Asenjo, Santiago, Chile Dr. Elmer Hess, Erie, Pa. Dr. Paul Gyorgy, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Chevalier L. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Clifford J. Barborka, Chicago, Illinois Dr. Henry DeBayle, Nicaragua Dr. Joseph J. Eller, New York Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Chile Dr. O. Spurgeon English, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Louis F. Bishop, New York Dr. Harry E. Tebrock, New York

(continued)

10:33 - 10:45 am — Pan American Medical Association representatives (continued):

Brig. General Donald D. Flickinger
Staff Surgeon, Andrews Air Force Base, Wash. D. C
Dr. Bernard Raginsky, Montreal, Canada
Dr. Frank Scott Perkin, Detroit, Michigan
Dr. Henry LeRoy Bockus, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. William Dameshek, Tufts School of Medicine, Medford, Mass.
Dr. John J. Andujar, Fort Worth, Texas
Dr. Joseph J. Benton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Adrian Lambert, New York
Dr. Locke L. MacKenzie, New York City
Dr. J. Ernest Ayre, Miami, Florida
Dr. Clifford Pease, Washington, D. C.
Dr. William H. Perloff, University of Pennsylvania
Dr. Louis Kosminsky, West New York, N. J.
Dr. J. Ogle Warfield, Washington, D. C.
Dr. James Scully, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Daniel L. Lynch, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Herbert P. Ramsey, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Alejandro Castro, Washington, D. C.
Dr. John T. De Vault, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Fernando R. Leyva, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Robert M. Fischer, New York
Also:
General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
(Picture taken)

LIBRARY

10:45 - 10:58 am — Hon. Robert Merriam

11:25 - 11:30 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:45 am — The President, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Colonel William Draper departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

11:55 am — Arrived at MATS Terminal where he was greeted by Hon. Wiley Buchanan.

Presidential Honors were rendered.

Upon completion of President Honors, the following escorted the President to the reception committee:
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
General and Mrs. Nathan Twining

The President assumed his position at the head of the reception line.

12:00 Noon — H. E. Adolfo Lopez Mateos, President of Mexico, and his party arrived at MATS Terminal.

21-gun salute for President Mateos.

Following introductions, the President and President Mateos were escorted to the reviewing stand.

Military Honors were rendered -- Honor Guard ceremony.

Welcoming speeches by the President and response by President Mateos.

12:20 pm — The Presidential motorcade departed MATS and motored to the President's Guest House.

12:50 pm — Arrived at the President's Guest House. Photographs were taken on the steps, then the President took leave of President Mateos.

1:00 pm — The President arrived at the White House.

2:54 pm — The President returned to the office.

3:00 - 3:30 pm — H. E. Adnan Menderes
Prime Minister of Turkey
H. E. Ali S. H. Urguplu
Ambassador of Turkey
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Fletcher Warren
U. S. Ambassador to Turkey
Hon. Lewis Jones
Assistant Secretary of State
(Pictures taken)

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

3:30 - 4:01 pm — H. E. Dr. Manuchehr Eqbal
Prime Minister of Iran
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern And South Asian Affairs
Mr. Charles Sedgwick, Interpreter
(Picture taken)

4:00 - 4:55 pm — H. E. Manzur Qadir
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan
Ambassador Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Lewis Jones
(Picture taken)

4:55 - 5:18 pm — Hon. Malcolm Moos
Major John Eisenhower

4:57 - 5:18 — Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Edward McCabe

5:18 - 6:35 pm — The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

6:35 pm — To the Mansion.

8:00 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner for the President of the United Mexican States and Mrs. Lopez Mateos. The following attended:
The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
President and Mrs. Lopez Mateos
Miss Eva Lopez Mateos y Samano
The Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico and Mrs. Tello
The Ambassador of Mexico and Mrs. Carrillo Flores
Mr. Nabor Carrillo Flores
Rector of the National University of Mexico
Mr. Eugenio Mendes Docurro
Director General of the National Polytechnical Institute

(continued)

8:00 pm

DINNER in honor of the President of Mexico and Mrs. Lopez Mateos - continued:

Mr. Federico Mariscal
Chief of Protocol of Mexico
Mr. and Mrs. Justo Sierra
Special Assistant to President Lopez Mateos
Brigadier General Jose Gomez Huerta
Chief of the President's Military Household
Mr. and Mrs. Humberto Romero
Personal Assistant to President Lopez Mateos
Dr. Xavier de la Riva
President Mateos's Personal Physician
Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren
Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
Senator and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Hon. and Mrs. T. Keith Glennan
H. E. and Mrs. Jose A. Mora
Secretary General of the OAS
H. E. Luis Padilla Nervo
Mexican Ambassador to the UN
H. E. and Mrs. Vicente Sanchez Gavito
Mexican Ambassador to the OAS
Hon. and Mrs. Rocco C. Siciliano
Hon. and Mrs. Robert C. Hill
U. S. Ambassador to Mexico
Hon. and Mrs. Roy R. Rubottom
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Per Jacobsson
Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Gardner
Former U. S. Ambassador to Cuba
Hon. and Mrs. Earl E. T. Smith
Former U. S. Ambassador to Cuba
Hon. and Mrs. Wendell B. Barnes
Brig. General and Mrs. Tom R. Stoughton, USA
Aide to President Lopez Mateos

(continued)

8:00 pm

DINNER in honor of the President of Mexico and Mrs. Lopez Mateos - continued:

Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Dr. and Mrs. Warde B. Allan
Physician, Garrison, Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampton Barnes
Executive Director, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowshi
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Black
Owner of the Baltimore Sun
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur F. Burns
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Endacott
Executive Director, Eisenhower Foundation,
Abilene, Kansas
Hon. Robert L. Garner
President, International Fianance Corporation, D. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham
"Elizabeth Arden" New York City
Hon. Leonard W. Hall
Former Chairman, Republican National Committee
Mr. and Mrs. Sam R. Heller
President, Eisenhower Foundation, Abilene
Colonel Margaret H. Henderson
Director of Women Marines
Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Magennis
President Goodyear International Corporation,
Akron, Ohio
Hon. and Mrs. Thomas B. McCabe
Chairman, Board of Trustees, Eisenhower
Exchange Fellowships, Inc., Pennsylvania
Mr. and Mrs. George Meany
President, AFL-CIO
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Meyer
Vice President, Sears Roebuck Latin American
Operations, Chicago
Colonel Mary L. Milligan
Director, U. S. Women's Army Corps
Dr. and Mrs. Howard Mitchell
Conductor, National Symphony Orchestra
Mrs. George Maurice Morris, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Dean Rusk, President Rockefeller Foundation,
New York City

(continued)

6:00 pm DINNER in honor of the President of Mexico and Mrs. Lopez Mateos - continued:

Mrs. William F. Russell, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Sargent
President, American-Foreign Power Co., New York City
Mrs. Merle Thorpe, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. White, II
President and Editor, New York Herald Tribune
Mr. and Mrs. H. Harold Whitman
President, Pan American Society of the U. S., New York City

Following Dinner, The National Symphony, with Dr. Howard Mitchell conducting, performed.
No additional guests were invited for the musicale.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

6:20 am — The President and Mr. George Allen

6:30 am — The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen residence and motored to the La Quinta heliport.

6:32 am — Arrived at the La Quinta heliport.

6:34 am — The President departed the La Quinta for flight to the Palm Springs Airport.

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

6:42 am — The President arrived via helicopter at the Palm Springs Airport. He was greeted by
Mayor Frank Bogart
Chief Eilen Miguel
Chairman of the Tribe of Missi (Indiana)
Mr. Warren Slaughter
Chamber of Commerce of Palm Springs

7:00 am — The President was airborne for Washington, D. C. aboard a Boeing 707.

3:20 pm — The President arrived at Andrews Air Force Base.

3:36 pm — Arrived at the White House and entered the Mansion.

7:30 pm — The President gave a small Dinner at the White House for Lord Louis Mountbatten
The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
Lord and Lady Mountbatten
General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

8:48 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club.
8:58 am	Arrived at the Club.
9:15 - 12:04 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Hon. James Hagerty
12:13 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen and Mr. William Robinson departed the Eldorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.
12:23 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence.
5:50 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and went to the La Quinta Hotel.
5:52 pm	Arrived at the La Quinta Hotel where the President was greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Warner Gilmore The President and Mr. Allen made a short tour of the Hotel grounds.
6:03 pm	Departed the La Quinta Hotel and returned to the Allen residence.
6:05 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence. Dinner guests for the evening were: Mr. William E. Robinson Mr. Freeman Gosden General Howard McC. Snyder

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

8:25 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club.
8:53 - 11:44 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William E. Robinson Mr. Freeman Gosden
11:45 - 12:00 Noon	The President toured the new clubhouse under construction with Mr. Mike Evers and Mr. Jimmy Hines.
12:01 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Eldorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.
12:11 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence.
3:36 - 4:33 pm	The President worked in the office at the Eldorado Country Club.
4:42 pm	Returned to the Allen residence.
7:30 pm	The President had the following guests for dinner: Mr. William E. Robinson Mr. Johnny Dawson Mr. Jimmy Hines Colonel William Draper
8:25 - 10:23 pm	The President and his guests viewed the movie "Last Hunt".

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

7:52 am		The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen residence and motored to the office at the Eldorado Country Club.
8:02 - 8:40 am		The President was in the office.
8:41 am		Departed the office and went to the Golf Course.
8:55 - 11:40 am		The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. William E. Robinson
11:43 am		Departed the Eldorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.
11:51 am		Arrived at the Allen residence.
12:30 pm	*	The President and Governor Edmund C. Brown of California posed for pictures in front of the Allen residence.
8:50 pm		The President had the following guests for a movie Mr. William E. Robinson Mr. Freeman Gosden General Howard McC. Snyder Colonel William Draper Mr. George Murphy
10:30 pm		Movie concluded, the guests departed the Allen residence.

*The following accompanied Governor Brown:
Mr. Richard Tuck
Mr. Jerry Maher
M Mr. James Loebl
Mr. Fred Dutton

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

9:28 am — The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. Freeman Gosden departed the Allen residence and motored to the Bermuda Dunes Country Club near Indio, California.

INDIO, CALIFORNIA

The President and his party drove around the city of Indio for a short tour and then visited the Floyd Odum Ranch in Indio. The President remained in the car during the tour.

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

10:47 am — Returned to the George Allen residence.

During the afternoon and evening the President had an outdoor barbecue for the following guests:

Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Freeman Gosden
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Eric Stanton
President, Thunderbird Country Club,
Palm Springs, California
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Leonard K. Firestone
Mr. Robert P. McCulloch
President of Eldorado Country Club
Colonel William Draper
Colonel William Thomas
Colonel Vincent Puglisi
Major Eric Schlier
Mr. Johnny Dawson
Mr. Jimmy Hines

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Following the barbecue dinner, the President and his guests viewed a movie.

8:55 pm — The President's guests departed the Allen residence.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

8:35 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. Freeman Gosden departed the Allen residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club.
8:44 am	Arrived at the Eldorado Country Club.
8:57 - 11:50 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. William Robinson
11:55 am	Departed the Eldorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.
12:05 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

8:40 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and Mr. Freeman Gosden departed the Allen residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club.
8:50 am	Arrived at the Eldorado Country Club.
9:03 - 11:52 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden Hon. James Hagerty
11:58 am	The President and his party departed the Eldorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.
12:07 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence.

No further activity recorded for this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1959

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

8:16 am	The President, Mr. George Allen and Mr. Freeman Gosden departed the Allen residence and motored to Mrs. Whitman's office at the Eldorado Country Club.
8:30 am	Arrived at the Office.
8:40 am	Departed the Office and went to the Eldorado Country Club Golf Course.
8:55 am	The President was presented a golf cart by the Palm Springs Golf Clubs. (See list below)
8:56 - 12:00 Noon	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. William E. Robinson
12:01 pm	The President and his party departed the Eldorado Country Club and motored to the Allen residence.
12:13 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence.

No further activity recorded for this date.

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The following presented the golf cart to the President:
Hon. Frank Bogart, Mayor of Palm Springs, Cal.
Mr. Noel Clark, Ranch Club, Palm Springs, Cal.
Mr. Ernie Dunlevi, Bermuda Dunes Country Club, Indio, California
Mr. J. E. French, O'Donnell Golf Club, Palm Springs, California
Mr. Lou Golan, Tamarisk Country Club, Palm Springs California
Mr. Milton Hicks, Indian Wells Country Club, Palm Springs, Cal.
Mr. Robert P. McCulloch, McCulloch Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. Robert Paxton, Cochran-Odlum Golf Club, Indio, California
Mr. Eric Stainton, Thunderbird Country Club, Palm Springs, Cal.
Mr. William Thompson, La Quinta Country Club, La Quinta, Cal.
Mr. James Wright, Shadow Mountain Golf Club, Palm Desert, Cal.

Staff Notes October 1959 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Glennan, Kistiakowsky, Phillips, Goodpaster, 10/26/59, re space matters~~ 76-56, #5 2/8/77-DAD		10/30/59	~~A~~
2. Memcon. (State), DDE, Prime Minister Nash of New Zealand and others (3 pgs)		10/28/59	A
3. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Merchant, Major Eisenhower re Summit, European trip, Cuba (4 pgs) 76-56, #6 (portions exempted, NSC - 10/11/78) portions exempted MR 80-194 #5		10/27/59	A
4. Memo of Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster re Soviet Union and peaceful atomic activities, 10/27/59 (1 pg) 76-58 (declass. w/deletions, DOD-12/8/76; ERDA-11/3/76) portions exempted MR 80-198 #1 portion exempted MR 82-167 #4		10/30/59	A-RD
~~5. Memo of Conf., (State), DDE, Herter, Sekou Toure and others re Guinea~~ 78-86, #3 4/14/78-bc		~~10/27/59~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Persons, Hagerty, Goodpaster, 10/21/59, re Summit, Berlin, de Gaulle, etc. (1 pg) 76-56, #7 (portions exempted State - 11/2/77) NSC - 10/11/78) 12/24/81 ltr		10/23/59	A
7. Memo of Conf., DDE, Allen Dulles, Major Eisenhower re Trip to North, Crusade for Freedom (2 pgs)		10/19/59	A
8. Memo of Conf., DDE, Amb. Thompson, Goodpaster re Summit Meeting, 10/16/59 (1 pg) 76-56, #8 (portions exempted, NSC-10/11/78) portions exempted MR 80-194 #7		10/21/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 45
Folder: Staff Notes October 1959 (1)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Reinhardt, Merchant, Kohler, Goodpaster, 10/16/59 re Summit Meeting (4 pgs) 76-56 #9 (exempted, NSC-10/11/78) portions exempted NR 80-194 #8		10/22/59	A
10. ~~Memcon. (State), DDE meeting with Prime Minister of Morocco (2 pgs)~~ DJH 6/18/82		10/15/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 45 Folder: Staff Notes October 1959 (1)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Oct. 26	Dr. Glennan, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Mr. Phillips, Gen. Goodpaster ... pre-Space Council meeting briefing
Oct. 28	call on the Pres. by Prime Minister Nash of New Zealand
Oct. 27	Sec. Herter, Sec. Merchant, Maj. Eisenhower ... Western Summit Meeting; NATO, Cuba
Oct. 27	Mr. McCone, Gen. Goodpaster ... report on inspection of USSR peaceful atomic activities
Oct. 27	memo of conversation ... Guinea
Oct. 26	memo to Pres. suggestions for summit meeting
Oct. 22	meeting with delegation of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.
Oct. 21	Sec. Herter, Mr. Hagerty, Gen. Persons, and Gen. Goodpaster ... Adenauer's views re summit
Oct. 21	... transfer of ABMA to NASA
Oct. 20	Dr. Flemming, Gen. Goodpaster ... OASI
Oct. 21	memo re responsibility and Organization for Certain Space Activities
Oct. 19	People-to-People
Oct. 19	Allen Dulles, Maj. Eisenhower ... Dulles trip to North; Crusade for Freedom
Oct. 19	... re current status of Commission on National Goals
Oct. 15	... Federal-State Action Committee
Oct. 15	... proposed Depart. of Transportation
Oct. 16	Ambass. Thompson, Gen. Goodpaster ... summit
Oct. 16	Mr. Sec. Herter, Reinhardt, Merchant, Kohler, Gen. Goodpaster ... summit
Oct. 15	memo of conversation re Pres. Meeting with PM of Morocco
Oct. 12	agenda for White House meeting
Oct. 12	... Panama
Oct. 12	... briefing at the White House, Pres. Office
Oct. 12	... re call of Prince Naim on the Pres.
Oct. 12	... re farewell call on the Pres. by Ambass. Arias of Panama
Oct. 10	... re Mexican matters
Oct. 10	memo of conversation-- ... re commodity problems

	memo of conversation
Oct. 10	re commodity problems
Oct. 9	Sec. Herter, Gen. Goodpaster . . . dinner with Adm. Mountbatten, summit
Oct. 9	re Pakistan Foreign Minister Qadir's call (conversation -phone)
Oct. 9	re Iran and CENTO (telephone converation)
Oct. 9	USSR-Iran relations " "
Oct. 9	Petroleum and the Iranian Economy (phone conversation)
Oct. 9	memo of converseation -- Turkish-Prime Minister's call

October 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 26, 1959

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Mr. Phillips; General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan came in to review briefly with the President some of the items and questions that would be coming up in the Space Council meeting later in the afternoon.

He said that a summary of the Soviet space program would be presented, followed by a recommendation for a comparative evaluation, under joint NSC and NASC auspices, of the US and USSR space programs.

A brief presentation on the X-15 advanced experimental aircraft would then be given by NASA.

The space programs and budgets for FY-61, in their current, still tentative state of development, would then be presented.

The results of a recent critical review of certain vehicles in the national space vehicle program would then be presented. Dr. Glennan said there has apparently been a departure by the Department of Defense from the President's instruction that "no substantial changes in the program presented early in the year are to be made without specific Presidential approval." The Defense Department initiated a project named AGENA, which substantially duplicates NASA projects. They have gone so far with contracting and actual work under the project that to cancel it now would save very little money. In fact, Dr. Glennan is considering dropping the Vega, the NASA project, if it proves possible to modify the AGENA to fit NASA needs. The President said he thought he had cleared up such duplications. Dr. Glennan said he had thought so took but there is need for a review of our mechanisms for project approval.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 Sec. 11
Authority NASA action (Maines), 12/21/76
By NLE Date 2-5-77

He said there would be brief discussion regarding the problem of lower stage boosters re-entering the atmosphere in connection with space firings.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

October 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 27, 1959 -- 3:00 PM

Others present: Secretary Herter
Secretary Merchant
Major Eisenhower

The President opened by commenting on the October 26th letter from President de Gaulle stating that putting off the Western summit meeting as late as December 19th would represent a stalling operation, that much work should be done between now and then to determine where we are going, and at least what subjects should be agreed on. Mr. Herter mentioned the Ministerial meeting of NATO in December and said he thought the President might desire to review our military posture in the light of our balance of payments situation between now and then. The Secretary is planning to come in next week to discuss this matter.

The President denied that concern over balance of payments is his alone, but is the concern of all the U.S. He expressed some impatience with Europeans who use the U.S. as a crutch when it serves their convenience. He has no objection to the equal partnership concept, but expressed irritation at everybody's pursuing his independent ways. He quoted the original concept that a unified command in Europe constituted the only justification for deployment of U.S. forces on that continent. Possibly identical letters to de Gaulle, Macmillan and Adenauer, pointing out the original 1951 concept and questioning where we go from here, might be useful. Possibly we should face them with the choice of paying the costs of our military forces on their soil or face a reduction. Mr. Herter said he was sure they would prefer to pick up the costs rather than face further pullouts.

* * *

The conference then turned to the President's specific schedule. The current dissatisfaction of Spaak with an alleged lack of communication between Western governments and the NATO Council was considered. Spaak apparently feels that there are substantive discussions going on

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 80-194 #5
By DJH Date 12/14/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(e)
NSC letter 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/11/81

~~SECRET~~

between governments whereas in fact our discussions have been procedural only. Also considered was de Gaulle's schedule which requires him to go to Senegal on December 10th and 11th. The NATO meeting will be held from December 15th to 17th, and Adenauer and de Gaulle will meet on November 17th. Adenauer will visit Paris on December 1st. A factor pointed out by Mr. Merchant is that a Western summit held right after a NATO meeting might make the NATO meeting seem empty. The idea of asking Spaak to hold the Ministerial meeting in January was considered but discounted, since the opening of Parliaments in several nations would make the absence of their Ministers extremely difficult. With regard to the delay, the President pointed out that he will no longer get headlines after July 1, 1960. Therefore, while he himself might retain some usefulness for good will trips, his position in substantive discussions would be weakened by the question, "What will your successor do?" Mr. Merchant said he thinks de Gaulle is stalling for time to allow himself to develop an atomic bomb prior to the conference. He wants to be a "member of the club." The President said it should be no feat to explode an atomic bomb by this time.

The President said a meeting on December 19th would give him the excuse to make a visit including Rabat, Rome, Athens, Ankara, Tehran, Karachi and New Delhi. If possible, he should see Bourguiba. The stop at Rome would probably have to come after the Western summit meeting. He said he would not be pressured into attending the NATO Ministerial meeting. Mr. Herter said that if the President felt up to making a trip of this nature, it would be worth postponing a summit meeting for. He also said that the stop in Rome would practically eliminate Italian pressure for inclusion in Four-Power meetings. The President said it would not be possible to visit the Far East but agreed with Mr. Herter's idea that he might leave the Soviet Union by Vladivostok and touch down in Japan on the way out. As a final requirement, he stated he does not wish the President and the Vice President to be out of the country at the same time.

As a result of this discussion, Mr. Herter was directed to plan for December 19th as the tentative date for a Western summit meeting, but also to inform the British and French governments of our views with regard to a necessity for speed. We should arrange for a meeting between the State Department and the British and French Ambassadors in Washington, to chart the direction we should take, particularly to agree on an agenda for a Western summit meeting.

* * *

~~SECRET~~

In connection with the President's schedule, there is a concern that Khrushchev will conclude that we are stalling. The President said he is trying to be honest with Khrushchev, in spirit as well as in the letter of agreements. He did, however, at Camp David, tell Khrushchev to expect him to have some difficulty with his allies in arranging a summit schedule. The President expressed the desire to get these matters back into diplomatic channels since direct contact between himself and de Gaulle by letter seemed to be producing little results. The French are apparently attempting to lay out the schedule for everybody, to include the Western summit in December, a Khrushchev visit to France in January, and an East-West summit in March. Possibly the French desire to test the amount of support they would get from the USSR on the Algerian question before a summit meeting. Mr. Herter said that Ambassador Houghton, while willing to cut short his stay in the U.S. and return to France at any time, insisted on his own inadequacy in making any headway with de Gaulle. The President agreed and said that de Gaulle might not even see the Ambassador.

In connection with this discussion, an increased role for Ambassador Thompson was mentioned. It is expected that Thompson will be able to establish a closer liaison with Khrushchev and should make clear to Khrushchev the difficulties which we are having with our allies in avoiding unnecessary delay.

* * *

Mr. Herter then brought up the matter of Cuba, which is extremely uncomfortable at this time. Justice, Defense, and State are working together, attempting to stop the activities of counterrevolutionaries working out of Florida. These efforts are handicapped by the fact that private planes fly out of 200 airfields in the State of Florida alone; furthermore, our laws on this subject are weak and it is nearly impossible to obtain convictions. He pointed out that the Air National Guard and Governor Collins of Florida are being very helpful. Collins does not desire that Florida develop a reputation as a hotbed of counterrevolutionaries. The President thought we could take some measure such as stationing inspectors at major airfields, but admitted it was impossible to police them all. He questioned why the Cubans don't just shoot the airplanes down. Mr. Herter said that the Cubans have

been behaving very badly, particularly in connection with the Lanz case. Bonsal is talking to President Dorticos today. Bonsal cannot obtain an audience with Castro [redacted]

Mr. Herter showed the President a statement which Bonsal will use in his duscussion with Dorticos. The President read the statement and said this matter may come up in press conference tomorrow.

John S. D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-198 #1
By DJH Date 8/8/80

October 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 27, 1959

Others present: Mr. McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said that he had spent nine days in the Soviet Union on the inspection of their peaceful atomic activities. The Soviets had kept him going constantly. He had five top AEC scientists with him. Mrs. McCone also accompanied him.

He said he had visited the ice breaker Lenin and had been taken out for a five-hour trip on it. The President asked what the scientists said about its power plant, recalling that Admiral Rickover, on his return, had said that it is not very advanced and advised the JCAE that we should therefore hold back on giving submarine information to our allies, lest it leak to the Russians. Mr. McCone said that the scientists told him that the Lenin power plant was excellent. The ship is splendidly built in every detail. He said there is someindication the Soviets are not doing so well with the power plants on their submarines.

Mr. McCone then said that he was taken through six atomic institutes or laboratories. Generally their power program appears to be behind ours, and has been cut back markedly from their own schedules. He was told that they have slowed down in order to see how the first few plants do, and take advantage of what they can learn from them. He said their work on controlled thermonuclear fusion is very good and that they have acted very fast in this field whenever decisions are taken. They are essentially following our course, and characteristically building on a larger scale the things we are building first on a smaller scale. In the area of high energy physics, they are showing a lot of activity. This is a very expensive field, and he found opinion among them that the nations of the world could advantageously get together on this in order to save costly duplication.

E.O. 11652, sec. II DECLASSIFIED, with deletions.
Authority NLE 76-58, # 15
By [illegible] NLE Date 2-5-97

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REVIEWED BY [signature] DATE 5/12/76 C. a State Dep

He said their level of competence in nuclear matters is quite high, their scientists are good, and started work quite early in this field. Their work began in the late twenties and early thirties and has carried on since. It is quite clear that their accomplishments are by no means attributable to "stealing our secrets," although they may have gained marginal advantage from time to time on specific details in this way.

The Soviets treat their scientists extremely well, giving them various incentives, and various special things such as houses, added income, etc. The scientists have direct access to Khrushchev when required. Their plan of organization in the scientific field is very good. It is built around their Academy of Science, which has shown itself able to do things very fast and to focus attention on selected objects. At the present time top quality scientists are in atomic and missile activities, and their very best scientists are in the field of space. Repeatedly they have shown that they can do things in a fraction of the time we take -- one-fifth to one-third is by no means unusual.

Mr. McCone said that he noticed that they are using some Red Army soldiers on construction work. He was told that where they do this they pay these individuals the difference between soldiers' pay and the pay of construction people. He said their instrumentation and electronics are very good. He did not see their computers or have a chance to observe their computer techniques directly, but they must be quite excellent in view of the results they are achieving.

He said he looked for any evidence relating to a nuclear-powered aircraft, and could only conclude that they are carrying it at the level of a research rather than a development or prototype program.

In summarizing regarding peaceful uses of atomic energy, he said he thought their level of effort is roughly comparable to ours. They are not as far advanced as we are in any area. He sees no sign of any "break through" unless it might be in a highly secret aircraft project.

He said he is laying out a comparable schedule for Dr. Yemelyanov when he comes to the United States. He said the Yemelyanov wants to go further in the exchange of information than we have yet gone. Mr. McCone said that he had had Mr. Garthoff of CIA in his party and was confident he had obtained a great deal of information. He said the party went to the Ukraine, to Krivoi Rog. He was told he was the first American that had ever been there. He visited a uranium ore mine there. Also, he was taken into a mill where metal is extracted from the ore. He was told that he was the first foreigner that had ever been there. No visitor even from the satellites had previously been permitted in. Mr. McCone said that he asked for statistical information concerning their output. This was not available but Yemelyanov said he would bring it to him when he comes to the United States.

Mr. McCone then talked about the possible next phase in this field of activity. He thought that there could be exchange visits of our scientists to their non-secret installations and vice versa. The President suggested putting a few scientists in each other's plants to work there for up to a year or so. Mr. McCone thought a year might be rather long but that six months might be feasible. He commented that there are some places where we could not have them for more than a visit, because they would be in too close association with our people who are in secret activities. In addition, the President thought we could jointly build some new facilities -- such as those involved in high energy physics. Mr. McCone said the Russians have indicated they desire to do this as a possible third step. The President said this whole project looked good to him and asked Mr. McCone to talk to the State Department about it. He thought such facilities could perhaps be built in Vienna near the IAEA.

Mr. McCone said he did not, on his visit, see anyone outside of scientific or atomic figures. The President asked him to talk to the State Department with the thought of bringing Yemelyanov in to see him, so that the President could question him as to what he thought he had learned or accomplished through the visit. Perhaps the fact that this is an action which does not simply reciprocate what Mr. McCone did in Russia will have some impact.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

Mr. McCone said he had also stopped in Great Britain and that Lord Plowden will be here next month. The President asked Mr. McCone to be sure to bring him in. Mr. McCone said he had talked with Mr. Macmillan regarding the problem of testing. Mr. Macmillan said he was ready to have an agreement limited to the banning of atmospheric testing, provided there was a gentleman's understanding that underground testing would also be stopped unilaterally. The President said he wants very much to stop testing, but he cannot see how unilateral cessation would be acceptable. He did not know how he could gain the assurance that he thinks we would need.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. McCone said that in the mine in the Ukraine that he visited there were a dozen places where a one to two kiloton weapon could be set off without our ever knowing it. [redacted] I told the President we had some information on this and would get it to him.

Mr. McCone said the British would like to work out a long-range plan for the purchase of U-235 from us. Their plant is very expensive and they would like to close it down. Regarding atomic

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.204
MR82-167 #4
By DJH Date 5/25/82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(d)
DOE letter 3/22/82
NLE Date 5/26/82

power plants, the President said he thought the best course would be to build no more plants for a while, to wait for improvements to come along through research, and to gain experience. Mr. McCone said we are studying various future lines of possible development. To follow any single line will cost in the order of $350 to $500 million to bring it to a stage of producing competitive power. This is a most important study, now well advanced, and he expects it to cut down on the number of alternative concepts under consideration and development. The President said one trouble is that the scientists get many ideas and then tend to want to carry them all along much too far. It is desirable to cut down unpromising lines of effort earlier.

Mr. McCone said that he was taught a lesson by the Soviet Academy of Science. They move their people around very readily, and thereby channel energies and shorten times of development. He thought the Soviets would be ahead of us, for example, when we get to a one and one-half million pound thrust space vehicle. The President said we are trying to do many things at once, scattering our effort and spreading contracts all over rather than having someone giving direction and setting priorities.

Mr. McCone said that, following this trip, he has for the first time been thinking that it may be desirable to put the President's Science Advisory Committee, the AEC, the NASA and certain other laboratories into one national scientific organization.

Mr. McCone finally commented that he found EURATOM disappointing in some respects. The thinking of the people is good but Europe now has a surplus rather than a shortage of conventional fuels -- oil and coal -- and the atomic power development is going slow. He had the impression that the EURATOM people do not consider it to be so urgent, and in this he agrees.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Staff Note 10/26/

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

FOR A SUMMIT MEETING WORTHY OF YOUR SUPPORT AND ATTENDANCE

Mr. Khrushchev opened his speech before the United Nations with a general, vague proposal for disarmament. This would seem to warrant in return a general proposal which goes to the root of the disarmament problem. It is suggested that you address Mr. Khrushchev substantially in these terms:

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In recent years we of the West have come to a full appreciation of the high position your people occupy in the fields of science and engineering.

You in turn, since your visit to our country, must have appreciated the widespread material prosperity of the American people, symbolized by the possession of one privately owned automobile for approximately every three persons - man, woman and child - in the country.

This degree of material well-being is unprecedented in the history of the world. It has been achieved under conditions of personal freedom and private enterprise. The eagerness for freedom of people who are under your control is evidenced by the escape to Western Europe of more than hundred thousand people since the end of World War II. The efficacy of private enterprise is evidenced by the contrast in recovery from war's destruction in West Berlin as compared with East Berlin. It is evidenced by the higher production and living standards in West Germany as compared with East Germany.

You have often challenged the West to a race in production - agricultural and industrial. That challenge we gladly accept if it is stated not in terms of tons of steel or cement but in terms of the material well-being of the great mass of the people.

Furthermore, it need not be a contest. It can be a co-operative effort. Co-operation is possible if you will remove the iron curtain and permit political freedom and private initiative to stimulate the populations now held under your control.

All the things you ask for - release of tensions, disarmament, expanded trade - become possible by the co-operative effort of free people. Let us join in seeking these benefits under the only terms through which they may be attained.

Such a statement would not be in accordance with diplomatic practice, which is concerned with establishing bases for negotiation and compromise. It is in the noble tradition of the immortal words of George Washington in the Constitutional Convention, when he said, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest may repair. The event is in the hands of God."

Suggested by Ralph E. Flanders
Box 477
Springfield, Vermont

October 26, 1959

Ralph E. Flanders

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

At 10:45, October 1959, the President received in his office a delegation of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers. Mr. Richardson, this year's president of the Institute, introduced the other 17 members present. These included their Councilors and 8 Past Presidents.

They presented the President with a scroll honoring him as the acknowledged world leader in war and peace and as the benefactor of all countries.

The President chatted warmly with the gentlemen and photographs were taken of the group.

A copy of the Announcement of Award of Merit and Citation is attached, together with a list of those attending.

JSB

J. S. Bragdon

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1959

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J. S. Bragdon

Attachment

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Engineering Societies Building
33 West 39th Street New York 18, N. Y.
Telephone: Longacre 3-4849

C O P Y

George S. Richardson, President
Emil H. Praeger, Vice-president
Dean G. Edwards, Vice-president
Theodore T. McCrosky, Secretary
Scott Turner, Treasurer

Announcement of Award of Merit
to be Included on Annual Dinner Program

A photograph of the President and the Citation to be included in program.

An official representative of the President to be present at Annual Dinner as an Honored Guest of the Institute to convey any message from the President.

Presentation Ceremony Procedure

Citation

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

ACKNOWLEDGED WORLD LEADER IN SUPPORTING THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, HONOR, AND PEACE. HIS NAME WILL BE FOREVER ASSOCIATED WITH HIS MASTERLY ENGINEERING OF THE NORMANDY INVASION AND OF THE DEFEAT OF THE AXIS. THE FATE OF MEN AND NATIONS HAS DEPENDED UPON HIS ABILITY TO CONSULT AND PERSUADE, AND TO RECONCILE DIVERGENT OPINIONS. A HUMBLE AND RELIGIOUS MAN OF VISION, ENERGY, AND DECISION, OF GREAT POWER AND SIMPLE FAITH, OF STRONG WILL AND GOOD HEART. IN CRITICAL TIME OF NEED, AN ORGANIZER, LEADER, AND DRIVING FORCE; A DYNAMIC INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

C O P Y

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Engineering Societies Building
33 West 39th Street New York 18, N.Y.
Telephone: Longacre 3-4849

COPY

George S. Richardson, President
Emil H. Praeger, Vice-president
Dean G. Edwards, Vice-president
Theodore T. McCrosky, Secretary
Scott Turner, Treasurer

Members of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers
To be Present at White House Office
10:45 A.M. Oct. 20, 1959

for

Presentation of Award of Merit to President Eisenhower

Officers and Members of Council

President	George S. Richardson Partner, Richardson, Gordon & Associates
VicePresident	Emil H. Praeger Partner, Praeger-Kavanagh
Vice President	Dean G. Edwards Partner, Edwards and Kelcey
Secretary	Theodore T. McCrosky
Past President & Treasurer	Scott Turner
*Herschel H. Allen	Senior Partner, J.E. Greiner Co.
*Edward H. Anson	Senior Vice President, Gibbs & Hill, Inc
*Carlton S. Proctor	Partner, Moran, Proctor, Mueser & Rutledge
E. Sherman Chase	Partner, Metcalf & Eddy
S.C. Hollister	Consulting Engineer
Harold M. Lewis	Consulting Engineer
Gerald T. McCarthy	Partner, Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton
Richard H. Tatlow III	President, Abbott, Merkt & Co.

Other Past Presidents

* Past President Members of Council

Other Past Presidents

George W. Burpee, 1934-35	Partner, Coverdale & Colpitts
Ole Singstad, 1941	Partner, Singstad and Baillie
Enoch R. Needles, 1946	Partner, Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff
George S. Armstrong, 1947	President, George S. Armstrong & Co., Inc.
Francis S. Friel, 1955	President, Albright & Friel, Inc.

AF:JCSatterthwaite:gm
(Drafting Office and Officer)

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9730

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 27, 1959

SUBJECT: Guinea

PARTICIPANTS:	United States	Guinea
	The President	President Sekou Touré
	The Secretary	Saifoulaye Diallo, President of the National Assembly
	Ambassador John Morrow	Ambassador Telli Diallo
	Assistant Secretary Satterthwaite	Louis-Lansana Beavogui, Minister of General Economy
	Colonel Walters (Interpreter)	Fodeba Keita, Minister of Interior

COPIES TO: S/S
G - Mr. Merchant
C - Mr. Reinhardt
S/P - Mr. Smith
AF - Mr. Satterthwaite
EUR - Mr. Kohler
INR - Mr. Cumming
E - Mr. Mann
Amembassy, Conakry - Amb. Morrow
Amembassy, Paris - Amb. Houghton
Amembassy, Monrovia - Amb. Matthews
Consulate General, Dakar - Consul General Dumont

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After an exchange of greetings President Eisenhower noted that Guinea had acquired its independence by peaceful means. It would however be unrealistic, he added, to expect the United States to interfere in those countries which are not yet independent. But in those countries which are independent we want to be helpful. Furthermore we deplore any actions which make Guinean problems more difficult.

The President reviewed the history of our relations with the Philippine Islands, pointing out that in the very early days of our occupation we made it clear to the Philippine leaders that it was our intention to prepare the Philippine people for independence. He himself, working under General MacArthur, had been given the task of organizing a Philippine Army. He also recalled that when the Soviet Union some years ago had described the United States as a colonial power because of its relationship with Puerto Rico, he had instructed our chief delegate at the United Nations to make it clear that Puerto Rico could have its independence any time it wished it. Puerto Rico however said no. The President also referred to the fact that we had been instrumental in helping Cuba acquire its independence.

Thus our own history of independence and of giving independence to others, President Eisenhower continued, makes it evident that we do not believe in dominating any other peoples. At the same time, however, we

cannot

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By DC NLE Date 4/17/78

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cannot stir up unrest in Africa or elsewhere. Nevertheless he wished to make it clear that the United States welcomes the emergence of independent states and is happy to welcome Guinea as the newest of such states. We desire to be helpful. In this connection he recalled that we ourselves were once a colony.

The President then noted that education usually has the first priority in new nations. He thereupon congratulated President Sekou Touré on his considerable accomplishments in this field since acquiring independence, especially his success in building new schools. He was, he continued, particularly delighted by the visit of President Sekou Touré and his party to this country. Our relations with Guinea will, he said, be direct and not influenced by third parties. At the same time, he added, we expect that Guinea likewise will not be influenced by third parties in its relations with the United States. He then told President Sekou Touré he would listen with great interest to whatever he might wish to say.

In replying to President Eisenhower, President Sekou Touré said that he hoped that the present lack of knowledge and understanding of Africa would soon be replaced by a fuller knowledge of that continent. Such progress as has been made in Guinea, he continued, is due to the simplicity and the honesty in the relations between the people of Guinea and its leaders. Referring to the referendum of September of last year, the people of Guinea voted "no", he said, not just for Guinea but for all of Africa. This has been borne out, he stated, by the fact that virtually all those who voted "yes" at that time now want their independence. This, he said, is because by independence they mean confidence in themselves. Their real treasure lies in their honesty and in their will to work.

Continuing, he said, the Guineans have been completely frank with the French and the latter know exactly how the Guineans feel toward them. The French created many difficulties for the Guineans, ordering all their security forces, their teachers and technicians, in sum all of the French officials and advisers, back to France immediately. Moreover, the French removed from Conakry all their records including those of the courts. All this action was difficult enough but more important were the French efforts to ruin the economy of Guinea. Notwithstanding all this they had, as President Eisenhower remarked, made progress and had also acquired many friends around the world.

President Sekou Touré said they thereupon had to search for means to help themselves. Missions were shortly thereafter received from the Eastern countries who offered their help. Indeed so dire was their need that they would have accepted help from the devil himself at that juncture. These missions from the Eastern countries offered them barter arrangements of a

type

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type which they were able to accept. They also sent some 2500 rifles, three tanks, six tractors, a number of field kitchens and several thousand steel plows, all of which were given Guinea without their having made a request for them of any kind either orally or in writing.

The one country of which they did make a request, President Sekou Toure added, was the United States through President Tubman. Although they approached President Tubman several times they did not receive a favorable answer from the United States to their request for small arms for their security forces. They worked through President Tubman because Ambassador Diallo was not in the country at that time. (Note: President Sekou Toure was in error in this remark as Telli Diallo, who was later named Ambassador, was in the United States at least part of this period.) Moreover, President Sekou Toure added, the French were at this time introducing automatic weapons into the country surreptitiously and getting them into the hands of their former soldiers. In fact, he said, they had seized about a thousand of such arms. On this President Eisenhower smilingly remarked that this at least meant they were receiving arms for their security forces in this way.

President Sekou Toure thereafter made the following comments: English has now been made compulsory in all their schools. Guinea contimes to aid all countries seeking their independence. The French had nothing to fear from Guinea in the economic and cultural fields and could well have helped Guinea. All Africans are seeking their independence but the French are doing everything to prevent them from obtaining it.

President Sekou Toure then spoke with considerable eloquence of the greatness of the African continent and of its need for moral and spiritual, as well as material, aid. Guinea, he said, felt that it must aid in solving all these problems. Moreover all the other continents except Africa are now free. Africa is nevertheless obtaining its independence at the rate of four to six countries per year. He thought it would be in the best interests of the United States to aid all these countries on a continental rather than a piece-meal basis. Africa will inevitably move on to its final liberation. The measure in which the United States can adapt its policies to help Africa will redound to the credit of the United States. The only real concern of his visit is to make this understood.

President Eisenhower thereupon said that he would like to make one or two more comments. He mentioned a dinner which he had attended recently in Paris at which were present the Prime Ministers of the member states of the French Community. These Prime Ministers had told him that they had decidéd to remain in the Community. At the same time they had not criticized Guinea for not doing so. They felt that it was in the best interests of their countries not to create trade barriers but rather to contimue to

enjoy

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enjoy the advantages which the Community gave them. At the same time they mentioned the fact that the constitution of the Community still gave them the opportunity to choose independence. One of the Prime Ministers had indeed hinted that his state would probably so choose. The others indicated that they would remain in the Community. If and when they do decide for independence, the United States will try to be helpful to them.

President Eisenhower with great feeling then said that our belief in the brotherhood of man and our religious beliefs strengthen us in this faith. We will not violate our own traditions. Any and every problem presented to us by the new countries of Africa will be considered sympathetically.

In closing the conversation President Eisenhower commented that he had been very interested indeed in hearing President Sekou Touré's remarks and of learning something of the needs of Guinea and of its domestic problems. He was confident that in the further conversations in the State Department these would be spelled out in greater detail and over a period of time during which they may wish to send some people here and we some to Guinea. It would, he said, be a privilege and not a burden for us to do all we could to help Guinea.

Whereupon the interview, having lasted for an hour, was broken off at the Secretary's suggestion by the taking of photographs.

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October 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 21, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
Mr. Hagerty, General Persons,
General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter showed the President a report of Adenauer's views regarding summit and pre-summit meetings, together with a letter to the President from de Gaulle rejecting the idea of a pre-summit meeting within the next few weeks, and a summit meeting in December. He said that the British feel it is very important to have a Western summit meeting as soon as possible. De Gaulle's suggestion -- for a summit meeting in May or June -- does not fit at all well with what he knows the President's schedule is for visiting Russia.

The President, on reading de Gaulle's letter, said that he evidently sees any agreement or action on Berlin as a "retreat." However the President felt we must look for an acceptable solution in this area. He said he had noted in this connection a report of a statement by Khrushchev that he would not agree to the incorporation of West Berlin in West Germany.

Mr. Herter said he understood that Mayor Brandt of Berlin would not mind what political setup was decided on so long as the economic arrangements were such as to assure the freedom of West Berlin from East German domination. In response to a question by the President, Mr. Herter said he expected to have any suggestions the British have within the next few days. The President said that Macmillan ought to go to see de Gaulle with a view of convincing him that we really need the Western summit meeting. He commented that de Gaulle puts disarmament quite low on the list of topics for consideration. Disarmament can only proceed through mutual agreement, and he did not think we can hold the stand of insisting that the Soviets have got to show good faith by unilateral deeds before we make any agreements or concessions.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NLE 80-194 #6
By DJH Date 12/14/81

He commented that he does not think that the Queen's condition should necessarily delay de Gaulle's visit to Britain. He also commented that we have gone a long way to support de Gaulle on Algeria and it is quite unrealistic to think that we can put the Russians on probation. The President thought we should be showing signs of action. Otherwise Khrushchev will have reason to think that we are simply stalling, and the situation will drop back to what it was a few months ago.

Secretary Herter showed the President a proposed draft of a reply to de Gaulle. The President thought it was focused too much on a summit meeting and thought it should be tied more to the need for the development of an agreed Western program and approach on disarmament, Berlin and other questions.

Mr. Herter asked if State could have the President's permission to keep Ambassador Bruce informed on these exchanges. The President said that they might do so through sending the gist or a summary of his letters, but should not send a copy of the letters. He did ask that a copy of his letter to de Gaulle be sent to Macmillan with a request that Macmillan try to arrange a session with de Gaulle. He then commented that the fact that the Russians see us taking these actions, including a Western summit, shows them that we are trying to act in good faith.

The President asked for a comment to be brought into the letter to the effect that a Western summit meeting might serve as an opportunity to bring up to date, and review, our NATO posture. A comment might also be made that such a meeting will assist us to avoid any tendency for our relations with the Soviets to shift toward a bilateral basis.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

October 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 21, 1959

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden, Mr. Horner
General Persons, Dr. Kistiakowsky,
Secretary McElroy, Secretary Gates, Dr.
York, General Twining, Mr. Staats,
Mr. Hagerty, Mr. McCabe, General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan said the group had come in to discuss the transfer of ABMA to NASA. Underlying considerations were that there is not a clear military requirement for a super-booster, whereas in the field of space activities there is a need to go ahead with the development, and the program should be based on a single super-booster. At the present time there are two programs each of about $3/4 billion total. If these are put together the total cost would be between $3/4 billion and $1 billion, rather than a billion and a half. Mr. McElroy said this matter has been thoroughly discussed in Defense. The President asked whether Governor Brucker had been in these discussions. In this connection he said he had no doubt that Brucker was ready to carry on loyally once a decision was made. Mr. McElroy said that the Army is now out of the space business, and is well resigned to an alternative use of ABMA. There were two options -- to turn it over to NASA or to the Air Force. The JCS have looked at the problem and have concluded that it would be better to retain the agency in the Department of Defense. The office of the Secretary of Defense, however, favors a transfer to NASA.

The President asked how ABMA would handle the Pershing missile if this change were made. Mr. McElroy said that the Army can handle the Pershing missile other than at ABMA. Mr. McElroy said there are two questions. First there was now a divided project for a super-booster, and this should be consolidated. Second, there is the question whether ABMA should go to NASA or elsewhere. On these, he thought that the big booster responsibility should be shifted to NASA and that the ABMA group should be shifted to NASA to work on it. The President said he saw no sense in Defense having a

super-booster project. Defense should take advantage of the NASA work. In fact, he saw no problem in this except the possibility of a morale problem at ABMA.. Mr. McElroy commented on one further point. Over the years he said the U. S. has given fluctuating support to science. He acknowledged they had also given fluctuating support to defense. However, the Defense people thought there is better assurance of public support for a large booster project over the years if it is put in Defense than if it goes into a civilian agency. The President did not give very much weight to this consideration.

The President then commented that this shift will force us to focus on the development of a super-booster, which to him is the key to a leading position in space activities. Dr. Glennan commented that there will still be need for interim vehicles and for collateral NASA activities. He commented that if ABMA is transferred, with a $140 million budget for FY-61, he could foresee saving approximately half of this out of the consolidated activity. The President said that a caustic budget review of space activities is required. The question is one of priorities. He thought the super-booster is the key to successful competition and we should concentrate on that. He recalled his principle of attacking one enemy or one principal objective at a time. The NASA budget must go through the whole process of review. He recognized that there are of course many things -- instruments, payloads, etc. -- which must be brought along in order to make effective use of the booster when available.

Dr. Glennan then presented the gist of the Defense/NASA proposal on the transfer (as set out in the joint letter of himself and Mr. McElroy to the President).

The President said that this field breaks into three main elements in his view. The first is that we must get what Defense really needs in space; this is mandatory. The second is that we should make a real advance in space so that the United States does not have to be ashamed no matter what other countries do; this is where the super-booster is needed. The third is that we should have an orderly, progressive scientific program, well balanced with other scientific endeavors. He thought that these efforts should be carried out in agreement between DOD and NASA, efficiently and wisely. To this end he thought this transfer was a good one to make. He thought, however, that there is need for Defense and NASA to do a real job with ABMA and the Army in order to get them to understand the

reasons for the transfer, and not only accept it but support it.

Mr. McElroy said there will not be a perfect meeting of the minds. He anticipated that Congress will bring out whatever dissent exists. The President said he is more interested in good working relations between NASA and Defense. NASA can do a fine job of service to Defense, as NACA did before it. He stressed that this must be carried down and explained to the people really involved, however. He then raised the question whether the transfer should be announced at once or whether some time should be spent explaining it to the people involved. Dr. York commented that there had been so many leaks on the matter that an announcement seemed imperative.

Secretary Gates repeated that there would be controversy over this in the testimony given to the Congress. The President intervened at this point saying it never would have occurred to him in his military service, once a decision had been made by higher authority, to make public his personal convictions where they differed from this decision. He said he would like to see the next Quantico Conference devoted to loyalty -- to the principle that when a decision is made all join in carrying it out. Mr. Gates said that many people in the military service think that there will be a requirement on the part of Defense for a super-booster and would like to keep an "in-house" capability for the production of such a booster in the Defense Department.

Dr. Glennan said he saw two problems in making an announcement -- the first pertaining to the group at Huntsville and the second to the Congress. The President said that Congress will not have the courage to get into this matter if there is not too much dissension within Defense. He then outlined the kind of announcement he had in mind -- stressing his admiration for the fine performance of ABMA, its tremendous accomplishments under Army aegis, and the need for bringing this talent to bear on a consolidated super-booster program. He asked for a draft announcement along these lines to be furnished to him for release later in the day at Augusta.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

October 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 20, 1959

Others present: Dr. Flemming, General Goodpaster

Dr. Flemming said that Mr. Burroughs had seen him after seeing the President regarding the possibility of adding provisions to the OASI to cover catastrophic illness. He said the Administration has opposed this proposal previously on the grounds that it is no more than a form of compulsory health insurance for the aged, and that it would drive voluntary coverage systems out of business. The President said that the problem is that these voluntary systems will not handle the aging. Dr. Flemming agreed that this is a serious problem, adding that HEW is trying to see if it can find a way to bolster the voluntary plans. He said the idea put forward by Mr. Burroughs is to put a tax on employer and employee of 1/4 of 1% of wages, to provide health insurance benefits to people over sixty-five and their dependents.

The President said that if this were tied to the aged people it could be put into OASI and would be self-limiting, in that it would not be susceptible of extension to younger people. The idea is that medical costs below, for example, $250 per year would not qualify. The expenses must really be catastrophic in their magnitude.

Dr. Flemming said the insurance companies are putting out increasingly attractive plans to cover medical hazards. The President then commented that Mrs. Hobby had had an idea for the building of convalescent homes alongside hospitals. These would cost only a fraction of real hospitals, and adequately take care of people during the convalescent period. Dr. Flemming said progress is being made in this field, and quite a number of such facilities have in fact been built. The President said with regard to Mr. Burroughs' suggestion that the opposition will be making proposals of this kind and seeking the credit for it. If something like this is to be done, he would like to have the Administration get some credit. The proposal to tie

it to OASI and limit it to catastrophic illness seemed most attractive to him.

Dr. Flemming said his people were thinking that it might be possible to give an option to the contributor either to apply funds to a private or a public plan, or if the individual prefers otherwise on reaching age sixty-five to return his money to him. The President said we must never start a system of giving this money back, because it would be extended to Social Security very quickly. He thought there was a need for real analysis of this problem, since people do not provide for catastrophic illness. He asked whether doctors would oppose this plan. Dr. Flemming said that they do and that the insurance people also oppose it, even though they recognize that the situation is far from satisfactory. The President suggested that Dr. Flemming bring in a few of these people and ask them what they would do in this matter. He commented that he understands the insurance plans are tending to send more and more people to hospitals, where care is very expensive and oftentimes exceeds what is really needed. He thought the "deductible" principle would help to guard against unnecessary outlays.

Dr. Flemming next turned to a question which had arisen with the President when the Director General of WHO was in to see him. This had to do with the establishment of a separate "International Institute of Health" as one of the institutes of the NIH. He recalled that the Administration had opposed the bill for such a separate institute, while agreeing with its objectives. He had thought that the objectives could be accomplished largely by codifying existing legal provisions and supplementing them where necessary. The President said he was strongly opposed to a separate institute and would not take any additional overhead or new branch for this purpose. Dr. Flemming said his idea was to utilize a special assistant in his own office to put us in position to cooperate with other countries, without establishing a separate institute.

Dr. Flemming asked the President whether the next two or three weeks would be a good time for him to bring Dr. Ravdin and Dr. Burney together. The President had no objection. He referred to his letter of last month to Dr. Ravdin on medical research. He said that Dr. Ravdin might be offended by the letter but stressed that he had only stated what the facts are.

As a last item, Dr. Flemming referred to the National Cultural Center being planned for Washington, and said he would like to bring in Edward Stone, the architect, together with Dr. Milton Eisenhower. He said he would work out a time with Tom Stephens.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

October 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Responsibility and Organization for Certain Space Activities

The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of NASA have agreed upon, and recommend to the President, certain actions designed to clarify responsibilities, improve coordination, and enhance the national space effort. The actions recommended below are consistent with the steps taken by the Secretary of Defense to clarify responsibilities and assignments in the field of military space applications within the Department of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator have agreed upon and recommend to the President the following actions:

A. The assignment to NASA of sole responsibility for the development of new space booster vehicle systems of very high thrust. Both the DOD and NASA will continue with a coordinated program for the development of space vehicles based on the current ICBM and IRBM missiles and growth versions of those missiles.

B. The transfer from the Department of the Army to NASA of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, including its personnel and such facilities and equipment which are presently assigned and required for the future use of NASA at the transferred activity, and such other personnel, facilities and equipment for administrative and

technical support of the transferred activity as may be agreed upon.

C. The provision by the Army to NASA of such administrative services as may be agreed upon to effect a smooth transition of management and funding responsibility of the transferred activity.

The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of NASA are in agreement on the following:

1. The nation requires and must build at least one super booster and responsibility for this activity should be vested in one agency. There is, at present, no clear military requirement for super boosters, although there is a real possibility that the future will bring military weapons systems requirements. However, there is a definite need for super boosters for civilian space exploration purposes, both manned and unmanned. Accordingly, it is agreed that the responsibility for the super booster program should be vested in NASA. It is agreed that the recommendations to center this function in NASA and to transfer the Development Operations Division of ABMA to NASA are independent of any decisions on whether either or both of the super booster systems currently under development are continued in their presently conceived form.

2. The transfer of the Development Operations Division of ABMA shall include transfer of responsibility for Saturn, together with 1960 funds allocated for the project, and transfer to the NASA 1961 budget of such amounts as may be approved for this project in the 1961 Department of Defense budget.

3. In carrying out its responsibilities, NASA will keep the Department of Defense thoroughly and completely informed on its booster program and will

be fully responsive to specific requirements of the Department of Defense for the development of super boosters for future military missions as requested by the Secretary of Defense.

4. It is NASA's intent to center at the transferred activity the bulk of its space booster vehicle systems work, including an appropriate research and development effort, and ultimately, substantial responsibility for NASA launch operations.

5. It is agreed that NASA will provide support to the Department of Defense and military services at the transferred activity in the same manner as it now does at all other field centers.

6. The management and employment of the transferred activity will be the responsibility of NASA, and no commitment is possible with respect to levels of staffing or funding for the operation. NASA, however, will make every possible effort within its responsibilities and resources to utilize the capabilities of the Development Operations Division of ABMA.

7. The transfer of personnel, facilities, and equipment will be on a nonreimbursable basis.

8. The Department of the Army will provide and maintain on a reimbursable basis station-wide services as required by NASA within the Redstone Arsenal complex.

9. NASA will provide for continuation, transfer, or phasing out of military projects under way at the transferred activity as may be requested and to the extent funded by the Department of Defense, and will undertake at the transferred activity such additional military projects as may be agreed upon by NASA and the

Department of Defense.

10. The Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, and NASA, recognizing the value to the nation's space program of maintaining at a high level the present competence of ABMA, will cooperate to preserve the continuity of the technical and administrative leadership of the group.

11. The detailed implementation of the actions proposed will be accomplished through the subsequent negotiation of cooperative agreements between the Department of Defense and NASA.

The Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of NASA have reached agreement and recommend approval of the above actions in the firm belief that the national space effort requires a strong civilian agency and program and a strong military space effort by the Department of Defense, and clear lines of responsibility and authority if the U.S. is to employ its best efforts in the exploration of outer space and to assure the defense of the nation.

If the President approves the recommended actions set forth in A, B, and C above, the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of NASA will proceed immediately to form the necessary staff teams to develop the required implementing documents.

Keith Glennan
Administrator, NASA

Thomas S. Gates
ACTING Secretary of Defense

OCT 30 1959

approved
Dwight D. Eisenhower
2 Nov. '59

October 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 19, 1959 - 11:45 A.M.

The President welcomed the group of Chairmen (list attached) of the People-to-People Committees and spoke briefly on the importance of this type of activity. He spoke of his conversation with Mr. Khrushchev about relations between our peoples and especially jamming, and he told how Mr. Khrushchev had said that jamming would continue in cases where efforts were being made to turn the Russian people against their government. The President said that people-to-people efforts in the long run might very naturally have the effect of winning the Russian people away from "spoon fed doctrines" but that the immediate objective would seem to be that of effecting better relations between our people and theirs in whatever way possible.

The President noted briefly the reports that he gets from time to time of various people-to-people projects and he expressed great gratitude that this group and their associates throughout America were willing to devote their time, efforts, and often funds in this behalf.

Photographs were taken at the conclusion of the meeting.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN OF THE PRESIDENT'S PEOPLE TO PEOPLE PROGRAM WILL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT AT 11:45 A. M., MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1959:

Mrs Martha Allen
Chairwoman of the Youth Committee, People to People Program
New York City

Mr. Herbert C. Blunck, Washington, D. C.
Co-Chairman of the Hotel Industry Committee

Mr. Mark Bortman, Boston, Massachusetts
Chairman of the Civic Committee

Mr. Cyrus Ching, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Speakers Committee

Mr. H. Walton Cloke, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Public Relations Committee

Colonel Edward P. F. Eagan, New York City
Chairman of the Sports Committee

Dr. Brooks Emeny, Princeton, New Jersey
Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr. David E. Finley, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee

Mr. John C. Broger, Washington, D. C.
Vice Chairman of the Armed Services Committee

Mr. Lewis K. Gough, Pasadena, California
Co-Chairman of the Veterans Committee

Mr. Robert B. Lea, Long Island, New York
Vice Chairman of Scientists and Engineers Committee

Mr. Harold L. Lindquist, New York City
Chairman of the Hobbies Committee

Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Chicago, Illinois
Vice Chairman of the Handicapped Committee

Major General Melvin J. Maas, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Handicapped Committee

Dr. Walter A. Reiling, Dayton, Ohio
Co-Chairman of the Service Organizations Committee

Mr. Theodore S. Repplier, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the Advertising Organizations Committee

Mr. Warren E. Schmidt, Washington, D. C.
Chairman of the 4-H Clubs Committee

Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C.
Chairwoman of the Music Committee

Dr. William B. Walsh, Washington, D. C.
Co-Chairman of the Medicine and Health Professions Committee

Mr. Huntington Damon, Washington, D. C.
Operations Coordinating Board

Mr. Conger Reynolds, Wash. DC.
Director, Office of Private Corporations

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at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: October 19, 1959 -- 9:30 to 10:16 a.m.

The President, Dr. Arthur Burns, Mr. Frank Pace, Dr. James Killian, Mr. James Brownlee, General Persons, and Mr. Merriam

The meeting was called to bring the President up to date on the current status of the Commission on National Goals. Mr. Brownlee reported on the deliberations of the Ford Foundation to date, and indicated his belief that it would still be possible to obtain a grant if the members of the Commission would meet and draw up their own plan of action.

The President again emphasized the desirability of such a study, particularly emphasizing the need to standardize some guide lines for the coordination of future domestic and foreign policy. He also mentioned such problems as labor-management relations, Federal financing, an agricultural program, the future of the Mutual Security Program, the problem of balance of payments.

Dr. Killian suggested that the five present members be assembled, and that they ask themselves two questions: first, is the project feasible; and second, if so, how could it best be accomplished.

The President noted that if he had had a set of goals to evaluate against, he probably would have made fewer mistakes. He also noted that all of us need the kind of help that the brains of America can produce.

It was agreed that Dr. Burns would set up a meeting in the near future and that the discussion would be along the lines Dr. Killian had suggested.

Robert E. Merriam

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On October 15th at approximately noon, Secretary Anderson and I met with the President to discuss the future of the Federal-State Action Committee. Secretary Anderson outlined the progress to date, and discussed with the President the relationship of the present committee to the new statutory group which has recently been authorized.

The Secretary told the President that the Federal members of the Federal-State Committee had met on October fourteenth and that it was their unanimous conclusion that the best thing to do would be to recommend dissolution of the Federal-State Committee at its next meeting in Chicago on October 26th. Secretary Anderson indicated that at the moment we have probably gone as far as we could go with this committee, and he thought it preferrable to voluntarily dissolve the Committee than to have it fade away as the new group is formed. The President agreed with this recommendation.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

11/6

Ann:

Mr. Merriam said the President kept the memorandum mentioned in this memo - after their meeting this morning. He thought you might want to attach this to it.

Marjorie Hein

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On October fifteenth, I discussed with the President the memorandum from the President's Committee on Government Organization recommending a Department of Transportation. The President indicated some doubt about the advisability of this proposal, and therefore concluded that it would not be desirable to circulate the proposal to interested Department heads at this time. Rather he preferred to have a future meeting with the Committee on Government Organization.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

October 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

October 16, 1959

Others present: Ambassador Thompson, General Goodpaster

The President referred to a meeting he had held earlier in the day with Secretary Herter and others from the State Department regarding preparations for a summit meeting. He had found that the State Department was concentrating its efforts on an agreement to have a summit meeting with Khrushchev. He thought it would be better to turn our efforts to arranging a Western summit meeting in order to prepare our position, and some kind of "forthcoming proposal" of our own. Ambassador Thompson agreed that we must have our "ducks in a row" with our allies; otherwise we would be very vulnerable to Khrushchev's tactics. He thought, however, that we do not have to be ready to solve the Berlin question completely at the next meeting. It is too hard a nut to crack so easily.

The President agreed. He said he thought that our real effort should go into making some meaningful move toward disarmament. In addition, he thought we should work out something on trade and on exchanges with the Soviets. He commented that propaganda is one area where it is possible for us to tell if the Soviets are carrying out agreements they have made. Thus we would put Berlin in context, and the progress made through disarmament and other means would assist in solving these harder problems. He said that more and more he is coming to the view that complete reunification of the two parts of Germany is not going to be achieved early, and that it must in fact be achieved by the Germans themselves. He thought there was much in what Khrushchev had said on this point.

Ambassador Thompson said he thought that Mr. Khrushchev is determined to get a peace treaty with East Germany in order to nail down the eastern frontiers of Germany and of Poland, and thus remove these sources of future trouble. It was Ambassador Thompson's view that agreement on this matter is what Khrushchev really wants, and that it would take the sting out of the West

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3-204
NR 80-194 #7
By DJH Date 12/14/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b) - (e)
NSC letter 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

Berlin question. He commented that Adenauer does not really want to try to get the eastern provinces back for Germany, that de Gaulle had said the same, and that Mr. McCloy had made a statement to the same effect. The President was much interested in Ambassador Thompson's comments on this point.

Ambassador Thompson next suggested that, if the President agreed, he would like to encourage Khrushchev to send over some more of his top people for informal visits around the United States. He commented that Khrushchev had invited Lodge to make a visit to Europe. He thought this was a good idea and would propose to Lodge that he come as his (Thompson's) guest. Ambassador Thompson said he hoped to be seeing more of Khrushchev informally in the future. The President said he joined in this and thought it was all to the good. He thought that someone as voluble as Khrushchev would be bound to disclose useful information in such talks. Ambassador Thompson said if he (Thompson) did this, he had some concern about making a few mistakes from time to time. The President said he had no concern about any minor errors on Thompson's part. The only point was not to abandon principle. Ambassador Thompson said he thought he might be able to help keep Khrushchev "right" on some of his tendencies toward misapprehension.

The President asked Ambassador Thompson, when he saw Mr. Khrushchev, to recall his visit with the President and say that the President wanted him to know he is trying to get the top people together on the Western side to work out something constructive, but that this does take time. He said Ambassador Thompson might add that Khrushchev has something of an advantage in this respect, in that the President has to work with allies. Ambassador Thompson said he felt that Mr. Khrushchev had some understanding of this since he had said in one of his speeches following the Camp David meetings that progress on the issues that divide us "will take a lot of work and a lot of patience." The President thought that by applying ourselves to the task it might be possible to have a summit meeting as early as December. Ambassador Thompson said that one point that worries him is that there seems to be some possibility that our efforts to achieve a suspension of atomic testing may be breaking down. He realized that a ban on atmospheric testing would be a considerable step forward. However, he thought that Khrushchev would

take such a curtailment of the plan very hard since his main objective in Thompson's opinion is to keep China and Germany from getting these weapons. Mr. Thompson noted that resumption of underground tests would permit the Chinese and Germans to develop these weapons ultimately. Ambassador Thompson commented that Khrushchev is far out in advance of many of his people on this issue. Oftentimes he puts on a show for the benefit of his listeners in order to impress some of his associates. The President commented that Khrushchev cannot be as confident of his position as Stalin was. Mr. Thompson agreed.

Ambassador Thompson thought that Khrushchev may not leave Menshikov here as Ambassador for very long.

The President asked Ambassador Thompson to tell Khrushchev that we are just as interested as he is in pushing forward to resolve causes of tension, and the fact that he may not see anything happening on occasion does not mean that we have lost interest, but rather that there are great difficulties involved. The President thought that there are some possibilities open in the disarmament field. He does not take as pessimistic a view as that reported to him by Mr. Herter as having been reached by Mr. Coolidge. Suppose, for example, that we disarmed in everything but missiles and bombs. It is hard to see how any serious war could be initiated under those circumstances. Ambassador Thompson said he held the same view in his own thinking. He thought that Khrushchev really means and wants to make some progress in the reduction of armaments. He will have great opposition from some of his colleagues, and it is by no means sure that he can carry this out.

(Following this meeting, Ambassador Thompson met with me for about an hour to discuss prospects for our relations with the Soviets, and certain of the practical problems incident to a Presidential visit to Russia. He said he was concerned by the President's indication that he is analyzing the possibility of shifting our policy from an

insistence upon reunification as an essential in Germany. He did not think that we should be ready to give away very much regarding Berlin. I told him I thought the President shared that view.)

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

SECRET

October 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 16, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Reinhardt, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Kohler, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said he had brought the group in to discuss summit meetings and trips with the President. He showed the President suggested letters to Adenauer, de Gaulle and Macmillan regarding a summit meeting in December. After reading the drafts the President thought we must stress that, until we know the West has achieved a concerted viewpoint on major problems, we cannot hold a summit meeting to consider these problems. He therefore asked whether we are thinking of making some kind of agreement on Berlin at a summit meeting; he asked what the State Department thinks we should do about Berlin. Mr. Herter thought our main aim should be to get Khrushchev to agree to put a moratorium on this issue for a couple of years. The President said he would have no objection to new measures in Berlin and Germany. He commented that, for example, it is time to pull out some of our forces now located in Europe. He cited the balance of payments difficulty the United States is experiencing at the present time. He thought we should get tough with Britain, Germany and France to get them to take up more of the load. Mr. Herter said there is some indication of British thinking of shifting from emphasis upon missiles and aircraft back toward conventional forces, although he doubted that they would increase their forces on the continent of Europe. The President suggested for example making the Europeans furnish the Commander for the European NATO Command, and simply leaving one of our divisions there. He commented that the United States, after all, paid for most of the air bases and other infrastructure, and has paid the whole cost of atomic weapons. He thought we should put no more military assistance into Europe. They are now able to support themselves.

Mr. Herter commented that Berlin is something of a symbol. It would be practical to cut our force in Berlin, but it should not appear

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b) - (e)
NSC letter 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/11/81

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3.204
NR 80-194 #8
By DOH Date 12/14/81

that we are being forced out by the Soviets. He thought that the best time to consider a cutback in forces would be in connection with disarmament talks.

The President asked why we could not, for the Western meeting, go to Geneva a few days ahead of a summit meeting. Mr. Merchant said it would be humiliating for Adenauer to be in Geneva for the Western meeting and then have to leave as the summit began. Paris would be better for the Western meeting.

The President asked again whether the State Department had any ideas concerning the substance of an interim agreement on Berlin. Mr. Herter replied that they think we should simply try to buy time. The President said that if we assume that the Soviets are not going to be so generous as this, we must then consider where we want to be for the next ten years. The East Germans can stop all economic connection with West Berlin. They could make West Berlin a dead weight on us. In his opinion, the Western world made a mistake in 1944 and 1945 and must now find a way to pay for it.

The President next asked as to meeting in Bonn rather than in Paris. Alternatively, he said it might be possible to have General de Gaulle here for his state visit in November, having Adenauer and Macmillan come here at the end of this visit for four-power talks, and having the Geneva meetings follow immediately. I pointed out that one complication is that de Gaulle feels committed to go to England first, and cannot visit there until after the Queen has had her baby next spring. The President suggested that the State Department people get word to Macmillan that the British should tell de Gaulle that, because of the Queen's condition, the British are not pushing their claim to have him visit Britain first. He said that what he really wants to find out is, while Germany is divided, what solution for Berlin would Adenauer accept. Mr. Herter said the Germans believe they might maintain the status quo with us supporting them. Mr. Merchant added that the Germans are showing themselves more and more rigid, with Adenauer less and less accessible, and with a consequent inability to negotiate. The President said this makes clear to him that we should have a Western summit meeting first to review all this and see if we can find any basis for going on to a summit meeting.

[redacted] The President said on this basis a period of two days just prior to a summit meeting would not be enough to concert Western views. Mr. Herter said he thought we should start up a working group on summit questions at once. The President agreed, but added that we obviously need to have some period of time between the two meetings, and should have a Western summit meeting as early as possible. He said he is thinking of the next six or seven years. Do we have anything to say concerning disarmament, an interim plan on Berlin, etc. He thinks we are being a little unrealistic and impractical in thinking merely of a moratorium.

Mr. Herter said he thought we could work out some kind of a status for a "guaranteed city" for West Berlin. He added that the Soviets probably will not let West Berlin become a part of West Germany.

[redacted] In further discussion the President said that we should have a Western summit meeting here in the next week if we are to be ready for a summit meeting in Geneva in December. He added that if we are simply going to stand on the status quo there is no reason for a summit meeting. He commented that he thought that he could strike a bargain on his own with Khrushchev if he were to try to do so, but he knew our allies would not accept his acting unilaterally. He said he thought the Foreign Ministers must come to Washington immediately and we must find out if there is any possibility of going to Geneva with an agreed program. Mr. Merchant said the West could agree quickly on a Berlin position based on a moratorium, but that Khrushchev would not accept it. [redacted] The President recalled that he has not rigidly committed himself to a summit meeting. He sees no use in going to a summit meeting if we are simply exposing ourselves to insults by Khrushchev. He added that the U. S. should not have to take the primary part as regards European security measures. The European countries should do so. Mr. Herter said that the Germans want to be able to say that they had to yield to their allies.

The President acknowledged that we are in the situation where we have two million people in the middle of Eastern Germany, with responsibility for them resting right here. He would like to see how this could be resolved.

Mr. Herter said he could try to arrange a Foreign Ministers meeting. The President commented that if this is not done there should be a Western summit, with a prior state visit by de Gaulle if necessary. The shortest way would be to meet in London. In any case, this is the next essential. We would tell our allies that with all the many questions that exist concerning the summit, its timing, agenda, and differing viewpoints on major questions, it is of critical importance that there be a Western summit meeting at the earliest possible date. He said he would go within a week, or anytime thereafter. The only alternative he could see would be for the Foreign Ministers to meet in Bonn so that they would have access to Adenauer. While he would prefer to have the summit meeting here, he was prepared to go to Europe. He did not want to go to Bonn. After further discussion, it was agreed that Paris would be the most suitable spot. The President said this would be a strictly business meeting with no social affairs, no ceremonies, etc. The State Department group undertook to redraft the letters in the foregoing sense.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

October 16, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

Attached is a memorandum discussed with me this morning by Bob Burroughs. I have asked him to see the Secretary of HEW with a copy of this document. Secretary Flemming, when convenient, is to give me his reactions to it and any recommendations he may have in the circumstances.

In case Secretary Flemming does not bring up the matter in the next couple of weeks, acw should remind the President.

DDE

AF:JCSatterthwaite:apg
(Drafting Office and Officer)

CONFIDENTIAL

9364

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 15, 1959
11:30 A.M.

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with the Prime Minister of Morocco

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Moroccan Prime Minister Ibrahim
Moroccan Ambassador Ben Aboud
JCS Assistant Secretary of State Satterthwaite (AF)
Colonel Walters (Interpreter)

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The Prime Minister received a sincere welcome from the President and the conversation between the two gentlemen lasted for half an hour. The Prime Minister transmitted a message to the President from King Mohamed recalling the long friendship between our two countries and the warm reception he had received in the United States in 1957. The President in turn asked the Prime Minister to convey his personal greeting to King Mohamed and to tell him that he also had happy memories of King Mohamed's visit.

Two matters of substance were discussed, first the bases, and, at the close of the conversation, Algeria. On the bases the President stated that he knew there were a number of problems between us and understood that the Prime Minister would be seeing the Secretary of State at luncheon, at which time the problem could be discussed in detail. The Prime Minister made the point that even between the best of friends there are often problems which have to be solved and said that he believed it was in the interest of common friendship to solve such problems. The President agreed.

On the problem of Algeria the Prime Minister said that while General de Gaulle had made a positive contribution to the solution of this problem, he had surrounded his offer of free elections with so many conditions that he was afraid it would be difficult to find a solution. The President in reply made the point that President de Gaulle was the first French leader who had had the

courage

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courage and strength to offer the Algerians the possibility of deciding their own fate. He mentioned the long friendship between France and the United States arising from the historical fact that France had been our first ally and helped us to gain our independence. But, he added, we also have great friendship for the people on the south shore of the Mediterranean. He strongly recommended that the two sides should make every effort to minimize the differences remaining in order that a just solution might be found. The President said he thought it very important that the free world should settle disputes of this kind among themselves in order to show a united front against the dangers from the East.

During the course of the conversation the President also asked a number of questions about agricultural and mineral developments in Morocco. He was especially interested to learn from the Prime Minister that the Moroccan Government has instituted a program of plowing land for the small land owners in order to help the farmers to improve their agricultural methods. He also expressed interest in and asked a number of questions about the Arabic language and the extent to which it is used in the world.

At the conclusion of the conversation the President invited the photographers to come in to take a few photographs, to the pleasure of the Prime Minister. The latter also appeared pleased to find a number of correspondents waiting to interview him on his departure. He answered their questions deftly, emphasizing that his conversation with the President had been exceptionally cordial. When asked whether he had discussed the question of the bases with the President, he said that he could only say that there had been a general exchange of views.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1959

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Not Sent

At my request, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, has been carefully considering various proposals to more effectively organize our Federal transportation functions. They have recently submitted to me a memorandum on this subject, a copy of which is attached hereto. I should like to have, by November first, your personal written comments on the proposals embodied in this memorandum. I am particularly anxious that this matter not be discussed generally in your agency, and ask that you hold this document for your own personal use only, and limit discussion of it to those on your immediate staff with whom it is absolutely necessary to consult.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1959

Not sent

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

At my request, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, has been carefully considering various proposals to more effectively organize our Federal transportation functions. They have recently submitted to me a memorandum on this subject, a copy of which is attached hereto. I should like to have, by November first, your personal written comments on the proposals embodied in this memorandum. I am particularly anxious that this matter not be discussed generally in your agency, and ask that you hold this document for your own personal use only, and limit discussion of it to those on your immediate staff with whom it is absolutely necessary to consult.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1959

NOT SENT

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

At my request, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, has been carefully considering various proposals to more effectively organize our Federal transportation functions. They have recently submitted to me a memorandum on this subject, a copy of which is attached hereto. I should like to have, by November first, your personal written comments on the proposals embodied in this memorandum. I am particularly anxious that this matter not be discussed generally in your agency, and ask that you hold this document for your own personal use only, and limit discussion of it to those on your immediate staff with whom it is absolutely necessary to consult.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1959

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable E. R. Quesada, Administrator
Federal Aviation Agency

At my request, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, has been carefully considering various proposals to more effectively organize our Federal transportation functions. They have recently submitted to me a memorandum on this subject, a copy of which is attached hereto. I should like to have, by November first, your personal written comments on the proposals embodied in this memorandum. I am particularly anxious that this matter not be discussed generally in your agency, and ask that you hold this document for your own personal use only, and limit discussion of it to those on your immediate staff with whom it is absolutely necessary to consult.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1959

PERSONAL.

W.H. STAFF

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable Wendell B. Barnes
Administrator
Small Business Administration

At my request, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, has been carefully considering various proposals to more effectively organize our Federal transportation functions. They have recently submitted to me a memorandum on this subject, a copy of which is attached hereto. I should like to have, by November first, your personal written comments on the proposals embodied in this memorandum. I am particularly anxious that this matter not be discussed generally in your agency, and ask that you hold this document for your own personal use only, and limit discussion of it to those on your immediate staff with whom it is absolutely necessary to consult.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Staff Notes October 1959 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon and others, 10/12/59, re Panama (4 pgs) 3/18/82, bc	10/13/59	A
2.	Memorandum of Briefing at White House re Panama (4 pgs)	10/12/59	A 2/5/81, bc
3.	Charts re Panama and Canal (9 pgs)	undated	A
4.	Memcon.(State), DDE, Prince Naim of Afghanistan (3 pgs)	10/12/59	A
5.	Memcon.(State), DDE, Ambassador Arias of Panama (2 pgs)	10/12/59 5/27/82, bc	A
6.	Memo of Conf., DDE, President Lopez Mateos of Mexico and others re economic and other matters between US and Mexico (6 pgs)	10/10/59 5/17/82 bc	A
7.	Memcon.(State), DDE, President Lopez Mateos re commodity problems (4 pgs) 7/2/82, bc	10/10/59	A
8.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 10/9/59, re Macmillan, matters with British, Summit, misc. foreign policy matters (3 pgs)	10/12/59	A
9.	Memcon.(State), DDE, Pakistan Foreign Minister Quadir and others (4 pgs)	10/9/59	A
10.	Memcon. (State), DDE, Prime Minister of Iran re Iran and CENTO (1 pg) DJH 6/18/82	10/9/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 45

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
11. Memcons.	(State), DDE, Iranian Prime Minister and others re USSR-Iran Relations and Petroleum and Economy (4 pp) THIS AND NEXT CLASS	10/9/59	A
12. Memcon (State), DDE and Turkish Prime Minister Adnan Menderes and others (2 pp) DJH 6/16/82		~~10/9/59~~	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES Box 45 Folder: Staff Notes October 1959 (2)

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AGENDA FOR WHITE HOUSE MEETING

OCTOBER 12, 1959

United States-Panamanian Relations

A. Present state.

B. Means to improve.

1. Eliminate frictions:

a. "Third country" imports.

b. "Luxury goods" sales.

c. Unnecessary competition with Panamanian enterprise.

d. Efforts by United States citizen employees and families to improve relations with Panamanians.

2. Economic Aid and Technical Assistance:

a. Housing for Panamanians employees of Canal Zone.

b. Diversification of Economy.

(1) Land settlement program, modern farming training.

(2) Completion Inter-American Highway (BPR)

(3) Feeder Road Program (IBRD financed)

(4) Electric Power, Water, telecommunications in outlying areas.

(5) Credit assistance for purchase capital equipment.

(6) Marketing training.

DR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 12, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Rubottom, Mr. Vance Brand, Secretary Brucker, Mr. Roderick, Mr. Waugh, Mr. Staats, Mr. Siciliano, General Goodpaster

Governor Brucker began with a presentation regarding United States' problems and issues with respect to Panama. (A copy of his presentation, with charts, is attached.)

Referring to a chart on wage scales, the President said the Panamanians are asking why there is such a gap between the top scale (primarily for Americans) and the lower scale (primarily for Panamanians, mostly in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs). He discussed briefly some of the possible variants on the wage scales, with the hope that something could be done to lessen the bad effect now being experienced. He welcomed the proposals for a housing program, commenting that the Panamanians give great emphasis to this need. He then commented that he understood that, in the treaty, there is provision that items to be procured by the Panama Railway Company, the Canal Zone Administration, and for the employees of the Canal Zone, are supposed to be bought here in the United States or in Panama, with procurement from third countries the exception rather than the rule. He said he was aware of Panamanian objections to over-use of third country procurement. There is a question in his mind as to whether free entry should be allowed at all to U. S. residents of the Zone and U. S. travellers on ships transiting the Canal.

Governor Brucker said that the "third country" issue arises most sharply in the case of beef procured from Australia and New Zealand at a price far under U. S. and Panamanian prices. He commented that if we reduce our procurement to U. S. and Panamanian sources only, the Panamanians will hold us up. His idea was to retain the

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authority to trade elsewhere, but to use it sparingly.

The President said he is all for trading where costs are at a minimum, and taking advantage of every possible economy. However, we must consider whether larger U. S. interests are involved which may on occasion require us to sacrifice some of these savings. We must not follow a purely mathematical approach, nor must we adhere to past practices simply to keep the Zone workers happy.

Governor Herter said that another question that has caused trouble is the misuse of security -- classifying jobs as security jobs when in fact they are not. Governor Brucker said he had just had this reviewed, and the number of security ratings has been substantially cut down. The President said that he feels common sense must be used in administering the security provision. He remembered from times past the great concern, which was valid in those days, over the possibilities of sabotage. Now, however, one good missile with an atomic warhead could knock out one whole end of the Canal structure.

Mr. Roderick commented that a part of our difficulty arises from the fact that U. S. contractors working in the Zone pay the $1 an hour minimum required by U. S. law. He said this is a problem that is receiving close study at the moment.

Governor Herter returned to the point that there is a strong obligation on the part of the United States to cut down its third country purchases where it is feasible to procure the item needed in the United States or in Panama. The President said he realized that everyone wants to make the best showing financially for his organization, and that the Governor down there, who is an extremely able man, is trying to do the same thing. The point is that there is a large U. S. interest involved.

Mr. Dillon referred to the matter of housing, and specifically to the question how it was to be financed. So far as the Ex-Im Bank and Development Loan Fund are concerned, he had real question whether either should support this. If it were possible for the Panama Canal Company to handle it, possibly by a loan to a housing organization, this would help a great deal. Mr. Waugh underlined the importance of a housing project, stating that it would be a

"ten strike." A $5 million project involving 1000 sets of quarters struck him as reasonable and realistic. He thought it would be most desirable to have the Canal Company handle the financing so as to avoid establishing a precedent elsewhere. Mr. Roderick also supported financing through the Panama Canal Company. The President said he liked the housing proposal very much.

The President then said that because the Panama Canal operation has such a deep impact on our foreign relations, the matter is not an internal one, but is rather one on which the Department of the Army and the State Department should stay in very close touch, with designated representatives meeting frequently on this.

Secretary Herter recalled to the President that he would be seeing Ambassador Arias later in the day. He suggested that the President tell Arias that the United States has been studying all these problems most sympathetically, and is trying to work out constructive solutions, adding that the Panamanians, on their side, have some responsibilities too and must not indulge in the wild and destructive charges they have been making. The inevitable consequence will be that the Congress will not support recommendations for cooperation of the kinds being considered. Mr. Rubottom added that the Panamanians tend to view the Canal as their greatest asset (the President interjected that it is) and seek to extract maximum income from it. He thought they needed to be told in a friendly but firm fashion that we will be fair with them but they must be fair as well. Mr. Waugh suggested that something is needed to calm down the situation, and that Arias should be asked not to make a campaign against the United States and the Canal Administration.

Mr. Rubottom said there are signs that the Panamanians may take the question of our treaty compliance to the World Court. It is also true that they want a completely new treaty relationship, as well as a cut of the proceeds from tolls. The President said there may be reason to increase the toll rates so as to have the Canal pay its way and in fact begin to pay back some of the principal that has been invested. Mr. Rubottom said that the United States gains great prestige throughout Latin America by keeping the tolls low. The President said it is his conclusion from the discussion that something might be accomplished regarding imports from third countries --

particularly luxury goods now imported without duty for Canal residents. He said it is hard to see why these residents don't pay Panamanian or U. S. duties on such imports.

The President indicated he was satisfied with the discussion, and asked that the whole matter be kept under very careful attention by the Department of the Army and the State Department.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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12 October 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD (Excluding Discussion)

SUBJECT: Briefing at the White House, President's Office, 12 October 1959

1. Present from the White House - President Eisenhower, Mr. Siciliano and General Goodpaster
Department of State - Secretary Herter, Under Secretary Dillon and Assistant Secretary Rubottom
Export-Import Bank - Mr. Sam C. Waugh
Development Loan Fund - Mr. Vance Brand
Department of the Army - Secretary Brucker and Assistant Secretary Roderick.

2. Secretary Herter opened the meeting by saying that he understood the Secretary of the Army was going to give a briefing on Item 1 of the Memorandum of Understandings of the 1955 Treaty with Panama covering wages in the Canal Zone. Secretary Brucker, using prepared charts (copies attached), covered the following matters before any discussion was held:

Initially, he used the chart covering "Subjects of Political Attack in Panama";

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"A. Sovereignty

1. "Partnership"
2. Panama Flag in Canal Zone
3. Panama Flag on Ships Transiting Canal

"B. Treaty Compliance

1. Item 1. "Equal Pay for Equal Work"
2. Item 8. Origin of Items for Resale in Zone"

Secretary Brucker then pointed out that Item 1 of the Memorandum of Understandings "Equal Pay for Equal Work" would be the subject of the briefing to follow.

3. The following chart to show the "Civilian Employment in Canal Zone" was explained next:

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	U.S.	Non U.S.	Total
Panama Canal Company Canal Zone Government	3,448	8,945	12,393
Military & Other	1,503	3,777	5,280
Total	4,951	12,722	17,673

SECURITY POSITIONS

Panama Canal Company Canal Zone Government	15%
Military	26%

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Secretary Brucker elaborated on the security matter and explained that just recently one of the larger groups of security positions - school teachers - had been removed from that classification. He assured the President that this matter was under continuing study. It is expected that there will be further reductions in security positions as the study progresses. He explained, however, that the Treaty states that it is the complete responsibility of the United States to determine those positions which are to be designated as security positions. Secretary Brucker also mentioned some of the types of security positions.

4. The chart entitled "Background of Wage Plan" was used as the general outline of the next remarks by Secretary Brucker. The text follows:

"1. In 1955 Treaty, United States agreed to equal pay for equal work. Agreement fully implemented by current Canal Zone Wage Plan.

"2. Canal Zone Wage Plan rates based on:

Rates paid in U.S. if necessary to recruit personnel in U.S.
Rates prevailing in local area if skills are available in Panama. (These are from 25% to 75% in excess of rates for similar employment in Republic of Panama)

"3. Present system clearly detailed before Senate Foreign Relations Committee. No protest made by Government of Panama at time Treaty was ratified.
Panamanian Government leaders led public to believe U.S. rates would be paid to all."

"The Canal Zone Wage Plan" chart of the Manual Scale (Step 1) was then presented. It portrays the portion of the scale which is based on recruitment of labor in Panama generally covering the unskilled and semi-skilled "Blue Collar" employees. It was explained that the wages

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indicated were Step 1 and that $.50 was the minimum wage, rising through 10 grades to $1.03. The upper scale, or the skilled labor portion of the curve, is based on the need to go to the United States to recruit a major portion of the employees. Secretary Brucker pointed out that "equal pay for equal work" exists throughout the Plan and that 743 Panamanians are working on the skilled portion of the wage curve. They are being paid the same basic wage as United States employees on that portion of the wage curve. Then he pointed out that there are "probably less than 100" Americans working on the unskilled and semi-skilled portion of the wage curve. He stated that many of these Americans were on this portion of the wage curve prior to the implementation of the present plan and, therefore, are being "grandfathered" at their prior U.S. rate until their service ends in the Canal Zone. Secretary Brucker, at this point, called attention to the fact that this method of basing wages on two areas of recruitment to implement the Treaty was carefully explained to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate (at the Hearings for Ratification of the Treaty). No complaint was registered by Panama until after the Treaty was ratified.

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5. Secretary Brucker, using Chart No. 5, then explained the various proposals which have been made to modify the Canal Zone Wage Plan with their attendant costs to the United States Government agencies. One of the proposals was to connect the minimum wage of $.50 at grade M-1 with a straight line to the minimum amount on the skilled curve at grade M-11. This is indicated by a green line designated as "B." The additional annual cost of this proposal would be $12 million. Another proposal was to make $.75 the minimum on the unskilled curve and connect this line to the lowest point on the skilled curve at M-11. This is indicated by a blue line designated as "C." The additional annual cost of this proposal would be $16,500,000. A third proposal was one that has been made by Ambassador Arias of Panama on several occasions stating "You will pay United States rates someday, why not now?" Such a curve is shown as a downward extension of the skilled curve from its minimum point at grade M-11 utilizing United States rates through the semi-skilled and unskilled portion of the curve to grade M-1. This is indicated by a yellow line designated "D" on the chart. The additional annual cost of this proposal would be $28,500,000. Secretary Brucker, using chart "Objective in 10 Years," then explained a method of carrying out proposal "C" over a period of ten years by increasing the lower end of the unskilled curve $.05 every 2 years, thus raising the minimum over 10 years from $.50 an hour to $.75 an hour. The upper end of the unskilled curve would, at the same time, be raised $.22 each 2 years until the blue line "C" connected $.75 on the lower end of the scale to the $2.30 point which is the lower end of the skilled curve. These costs might be paid from traffic tolls if they continue to grow but additional appropriations for the pay of civilian employees of the military agencies would be necessary.

6. Secretary Brucker then stated that he did not think any one of the proposals provides a solution to our problems with Panama. Using

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an overlay to show the effect of a 10% increase on the unskilled and semi-skilled portion of the wage curve, he suggested such an increase be made at the end of the first year of operation of the Canal Zone Wage Plan but not prior to that date. He said such an increase would help the employees who need such monetary aid. The additional annual cost of this proposed 10% increase would be $1,770,000.

7. Secretary Brucker then presented his recommendations. The first was a 10% wage increase for the unskilled and semi-skilled workers after a year of operation of the Plan. He then referred to the chart which indicated the following "Proposed Actions":

"1. Expand apprentice and related training in Zone

A. Increase spaces for Panamanians
B. Incentives (Monetary or fringe benefits)

"2. Economic Assistance to Panama

A. Housing in Panama
B. Industry Development
C. Highway and Road Improvements
D. Small Business Loans

"3. Technical Assistance and Counsel to Panama

A. Dairy Operations and Sanitation
B. Business and Industry"

Secretary Brucker spent considerable time explaining the expansion of the apprentice and related training plans. He pointed out that the program is not working well now because of two factors: (1) the Panamanian student finds it difficult to compete with the United States student for entrance to the plan and (2) the Panamanian student is generally uninterested because he can work elsewhere and provide himself an income. Secretary Brucker mentioned what must be done to overcome these two difficulties. The first would be to provide an additional number of spaces for Panamanians making it unnecessary for them to compete with the United States citizens for entrance to the plan and, secondly, provision of some sort of an incentive, either monetary (by being offered additional jobs while studying) or the promise of employment in the Canal Zone on the successful completion of his training. Secretary Brucker then made the added proposals as indicated on the chart under the headings of Economic Assistance and Technical Advice and Counsel to Panama.

8. Discussion then followed led by the President's questions and remarks.

George H. Roderick
Assistant Secretary of the Army (FM)

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Charts 1-9

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For further information,
See entry 3-4 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

U/PR:Wiley T. Buchanan Jr. CONFIDENTIAL

(Drafting Office and Officer)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9343

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 12, 1959

SUBJECT: Farewell Call on The President by Ambassador Arias of Panama

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Ambassador Arias of Panama
Chief of Protocol Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.

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U/PR	Army - Asst. Sec. Roderick
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The President received Ambassador Arias only an hour prior to the latter's departure for Panama where he is soon to begin his active campaign for the Presidency in next year's election.

Early in the conversation the President stated that he hoped Ambassador Arias would not use his presidential campaign in Panama as a vehicle to attack the United States. The President told the Ambassador that he had met earlier in the morning with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of State Rubottom, Assistant Secretary of the Army Roderick, and Messrs. Waugh, Brand, and Siciliano to consider the question of United States relations with Panama.

The President stressed his desire to carry out the spirit and not just the letter of the law of the treaties between the two countries. He further stated that his desire was that we approach the problems with a sense of fairness. He suggested to the Ambassador that he work with Messrs. Waugh, Rubottom, Brucker, and Roderick, as well as any others who might be helpful, to achieve mutually satisfactory solutions to problems and stated that he had set up an ad hoc committee through which to coordinate their efforts. The Ambassador said that he was leaving town within the hour but that he would definitely come back for such a meeting.

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The Ambassador said that the number of skilled Panamanian workers was small because the Panamanians were so eager to begin as semi-skilled workers that they were unwilling to serve as apprentices even though this eventually meant a higher rate of pay. The President mentioned the possibility of an adjustment in the wages for unskilled workers while training for skilled positions and a definite promise of jobs might even be made to encourage training. He stressed the fact that Panama had not availed itself of more than approximately $2 million of a $12 million highway loan which was made several years ago, and that Panama had shown the same unusual attitude toward a proffered $2 million loan for assistance in a school construction program more recently. He stressed the United States desire to cooperate with Panama on affording better housing to workers and other problems of mutual interest.

The President mentioned the recent public criticism of the United States and commented upon the fact that it certainly would not help our relations. He mentioned that, of course, if we could not maintain satisfactory relations we might have to find another location for the Canal. The Ambassador quickly retorted that Panama certainly did not want this to happen and the President indicated he would not wish it to happen either and hoped that improved relations would be forthcoming shortly as a result of sincere efforts on both sides.

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By DTH Date 5/12/82

October 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 10, 1959 -- 10:30 AM (Camp David)

Others present: Mexico - President Lopez Mateos, Foreign Minister Manuel Tello, Ambassador Antonio Carrillo Flores, Ambassador Sanchez Gavito, Nabor Carrillo Flores, Dir. Gen., National University of Mexico, Brig. Gen. Jose Gomez Huerta, Chief of Military Household, Justo Sierra, Presidential Assistant

U.S. - Secretary Herter, Ambassador Hill, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Secretary Rubottom, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Hagerty, Lt. Col. Walters, Major Eisenhower

The meeting opened in a relaxed and cordial atmosphere. The first matter for discussion was that of a name for the upper dam on the Rio Grande River. The two Presidents agreed that the name of the dam should be "Amistad Dam," which the Americans may call "Friendship Dam."

* * *

The President then requested Mexican views on cotton exports. He cited his understanding that the matter had been relieved by increased markets and decreased production. President Lopez Mateos agreed, but pointed out that the increased sales were due in some cases to artificially lowered prices, occasionally lowered below the cost of production. Ambassador Carrillo Flores said that on the whole the situation looks better, due partly to the organization of producers which has studied the problem (Inter-American Cotton Federation). All they ask is a relatively stable price scale. It would be detrimental to Mexico's interest if the price of cotton ran too high. The President said that he had, after the Acapulco visit, instructed our Department of Agriculture to administer the law as fairly as possible, keeping Mexico's problems in mind.

* * *

The President then brought up the question of lead and zinc and pointed out that new lead production in Australia was creating additional

competition to the detriment of prices in our own country. This is true of lead because lead and zinc are mined together as a unit in our country. Mr. Tello pointed out that the U.S. import restrictions had been a blow to the Mexican economy, but which was being absorbed. His concern now centers on new bills before the Congress designed to continue these restrictions and to add an import tax. He realized that the President faces problems in his dealings with Congress.

The President said he could put this question to the Tariff Commission and expressed confidence of being able to stop unfavorable legislation. Mr. Rubottom said there has been some improvement in the price per pound recently.

The President then outlined some of the tariff problems which he continually faces. He stated he had vetoed 75% of the recommendations to raise tariffs which had been sent to him in the last six years. In only 5% of the cases did he give all that the Tariff Commission had recommended. He cited almonds, dates, tung oil, spring clothespins and briar pipes to show that no industry is too small to demand protection.

* * *

Secretary Herter then suggested that the President brief the Mexican delegation on our problems with regard to balance of payments. This the President did, pointing out that although our exports exceed our imports at the rate of a billion dollars a year, our worldwide obligations (to include grants and loans and maintaining of military forces around the world) cause an imbalance of payments to our disfavor which will have to be rectified. He has mentioned this to Macmillan, Adenauer, and de Gaulle with a view to their picking up some of the burden. President Lopez Mateos agreed. He pointed out, however, that in the relations between Mexico and the U.S., the balance works to Mexico's disfavor. Mexico buys $1 billion dollars worth of produce from the U.S. and sells only $600 million worth. Their loans, including private loans, account for only 10% of what they buy. Dr. Eisenhower pointed out that the $400 million disparity in trade between the two countries is almost made up for by the $300 million that American tourists spend in Mexico. Ambassador Carrillo Flores agreed with this statement, but pointed out that most of the money spent by our tourists is spent very near the border, for commodities which must be

imported from the U.S. What the Mexicans would like to encourage is tourist trade deeper into the Mexican territory. He emphasized again that the Mexicans understand the U.S. problems and do not desire to exacerbate them. The President said he gives this briefing for background only and emphasized in a jocular vein that we are not requesting sympathy.

* * *

Mr. Tello said that the two pressure groups who create the major difficulties for the government are the producers of coffee and shrimp. With regard to coffee, the Mexicans had believed that they had made great progress with this commodity. With help from Mr. Rubottom and Mr. Mann, they had reached agreement with African producers on overall coffee production. They have now become highly concerned over research reportedly being done in the U.S. on production of synthetic coffee. He realized that the President cannot forbid such research but asked that it not be stimulated. Mr. Rubottom identified these reports as pertaining to an activity of the Army Quartermaster Corps, primarily in efforts to improve the aroma of coffee. He assured Mr. Tello that the Quartermaster Corps is not attempting to find a real substitute for coffee. The President pointed out the great value of decaffeinated coffee. Since an individual can drink great quantities of decaffeinated coffee, its use, if fostered, could do much toward increasing demand.

* * *

Mr. Tello then turned to the problem of shrimp. Shrimp prices have dropped recently through the world and the U.S. An American group, the National Shrimp Congress, is considering an import quota and a tariff to protect the U.S. industry. Of these, the Mexicans feel the least unpleasant is the quota. Mr. Tello pointed out that shrimp is the fourth largest export of Mexico. The President agreed that the quota system is preferable, partly because it actually affords better protection. He confessed that the shrimp problem had not been brought to his attention and observed that in the matters of import restrictions we often find a conflict between the producer and the processor. He asked if the present imports represent a legitimate basis for quotas. The Mexicans indicated that they did. He thinks we should catch this problem before it gets out of hand. Mr. Rubottom said that import

quotas are normally based on the average of the past five years. Such a scheme would leave Mexican imports in a position of great preeminence.

* * *

Ambassador Hill's reference to some American boats which have recently broken Mexican law while fishing for shrimp stimulated a discussion of the question of the Law of the Sea. The President expressed puzzlement to Secretary Herter over the apparent inconsistency in the U.S. outlook with regard to taking fish from the ocean and taking oil from the bottom of the ocean. Although the U.S. observes a three-mile limit with regard to fisheries, we maintain the right to exploit the ocean bottom to the limits of the Continental shelf. Mr. Herter admitted the inconsistency, but presented no solution.

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Secretary Herter pointed out that there will be a conference in Geneva on the Law of the Sea this next year. The results of this conference are of great concern to the Navy which feels that restriction of the internationalization of waters will greatly impair their anti-submarine efforts. If the conference fails, we will be in a very bad situation, since there will be no international law on this subject.

Mr. Tello set forth the Mexican viewpoint on this subject. The Mexican Constitution stated that Mexico will recognize international waters up to a limit from her shores consistent with prevailing international law. (This is in contrast to the U.S. Constitution which specifies a limit of three miles.) Mexico, therefore, recognized a three-mile limit up to the year 1935. In that year a conference on the matter was held at The Hague. The fact that no agreement was reached at that conference meant that Mexico no longer had an applicable international law on which to base their own attitude. As a result, they set up a committee to study the question of international waters (Carrillo Flores was a member). As the result of this committee, Mexico signed bilateral treaties with many nations recognizing each other's rights in some cases to limits up to twelve miles. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (later modified), which established the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico, recognized the boundary

at a distance of three sea leagues (nine miles) from the mouth of the Rio Grande. This results in a position on the part of the Mexican Government that territorial waters extend nine miles from the shores. They realize that the U.S. Government does not concur in this position and there is yet no decision. At last year's Geneva conference this particular matter could not be decided. The matter of territorial waters is still pending. The Mexican Government hopes there will be an agreement next year and will comply with that agreement, as required by their Constitution.

The President then outlined some of the problems of the U.S. in this regard, citing the case of Texas tidelands. In this instance ownership is recognized only up to three miles, but privileges of exploiting minerals on the ocean bottom was recognized to a nine-mile limit. (Some discussion as to the status of the action on this matter followed.) The President said he would like to see the problem of territorial vs. international waters solved first among the American nations. This would give us a 22-country bloc with which to go into the Geneva conference. Mr. Tello pointed out that some of the most positive advocates of wider bands of territorial waters are American countries. Chile, for example, claims territorial waters 200 miles from their shores. He pointed out that in time of war a security zone exists permitting warships of the American nations to enter each other's territorial waters. An amendment to the Mexican Constitution was recently introduced allowing exploitation of the Continental shelf. At this time some persons advocated extending the limits of Mexican territorial waters to that point. However, the Mexican Government considered it unwise.

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The President pointed up the weakness of bilateral agreements in this respect. If the U.S. and Mexico should make a bilateral agreement of this type, then we would have to enforce it against other nations, or allow other nations fishing rights in waters we agree not to use. He reiterated his desire for an American agreement on the matter and urged that someone besides the U.S. take the leadership in securing this American agreement. He visualized the problem as breaking down into three parts: (1) fishing rights; (2) territorial waters; and (3) the Continental shelf.

Mr. Tello said it is important that the Geneva conference be successful; if this is not the case, we must develop a Continental position. He said

the question on the Continental shelf has been agreed on and is no longer a problem. President Lopez Mateos said the Mexicans regard the question of territorial waters and fishing rights as essentially one and the same. The President accepted this viewpoint.

* * *

The President then briefed President Lopez Mateos in some detail on the conversations held at this location two weeks previously with Mr. Khrushchev.

John S. D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

ARA:CMA:MEOsborne:m

(Drafting Office and Officer)

CONFIDENTIAL

Mexico 9453

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 10, 1959

SUBJECT: Commodity Problems: Cotton, Lead and Zinc, and Coffee

PARTICIPANTS:

President Eisenhower	Ambassador Hill
President López Mateos	Asst. Secretary Rubottom
Foreign Minister Tello	Ambassador Justo Sierra
Secretary Herter	Mr. James C. Hagerty
Dr. Milton Eisenhower	Major Eisenhower
Ambassador Carrillo Flores	Melville E. Osborne
Ambassador Sanchez Gavito	Nabor Carrillo Flores
Eugenio Mendez Docurro	Federico Mariscal
	Lt. Col. Vernon A. Walters

COPIES TO: S/S, G, C, S/P, ARA-4, H, E-2, Amembassy Mexico City - Ambassador Hill

President López Mateos said he wished to bring up the subject of cotton. He said he understood that the bulk of the Mexican cotton crop from the previous year had been sold. President López Mateos confirmed this and added that much of it had been sold through barter arrangements. He continued by saying that cotton prices were lower than during previous years and consequently the Mexican Government had been forced to lower export taxes on cotton. He explained that in some cases prices received by farmers were so low that they were below the costs of production. The Mexican Foreign Minister stated that the cotton problem was one of two aspects -- international and domestic. The international problem appeared to be well on the road to solution to bring world production and consumption closer in balance, and the Department of State had been most helpful in bringing this about. The domestic aspect still presents a problem; as a result of world price declines, production in Mexico had been reduced. He declared that Mexico wanted stable prices, not high prices, though the lower prices had forced some Mexican farmers out of production. He said Mexico was seeking to help farmers shift to alternative crops.

President Eisenhower said that after his Acapulco trip he had told the State Department and the Department of Agriculture to administer the law of Congress regarding cotton as fairly as possible to Mexico.

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DECLASSIFIED President
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President Eisenhower commented that the lead and zinc problem was serious from the United States point of view. World prices of lead were down, while United States production continued low. Meantime, increased production from Australia and other countries depressed prices and, since lead and zinc are often mined in the same operation, the reduced prices of lead had a depressing effect on zinc also. Foreign Minister Tello commented that, while the international problem with regard to lead and zinc is not as great now, Mexico was concerned regarding possible action the United States might take to protect the domestic market still further. The United Nations group working on the international problem of lead and zinc had made arrangements to take corrective measures against world overproduction and this appeared to be a road to a reasonable adjustment from the international point of view. With regard to the United States domestic problem, Mr. Tello pointed out that the United States had imposed quotas in 1958 and now the United States Congress was considering not only the continuation of quotas but also the possibility of raising import duties on lead and zinc. Secretary Herter commented that efforts by Congress along this line in 1958 had been successfully opposed.

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President Eisenhower said he would oppose any increase in tariffs on lead and zinc and, if Congress passed such measures, he would veto them and he believed he could get enough support in Congress to prevent his veto from being overridden. He said he would suggest to the Congress that this problem be referred to the Tariff Commission; that Commission often takes a more reasonable attitude than Congress on tariff problems as it is not so politically motivated. The President added that he had vetoed most of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission for increases in duties during recent years; he had approved only about 5% of the number of recommendations for increases, and he had authorized slight increases in the case of about 20% of the recommendations of the Commission. Consequently, he had vetoed some 75% of the Commission's recommendations for tariff increases.

President Eisenhower commented that the variety of commodities attracted to the United States market from abroad by the high prices of these commodities in the United States is truly astounding. For example, only $350,000 worth of almonds and dates are imported into the United States each year, but as a result of pressure by California almond and date growers the entire California Congressional delegation besieged him to increase the duties on these commodities on the ground that foreign imports were ruining California's economy. Similar pressures arose in the case of tung oil; even spring clothespins were the subject of such pressures, though only 268 workers in Maine are engaged in the production of this item. Similarly, producers of heavy electrical machinery and

equipment

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equipment had asked for protection from foreign imports. The President said he had successfully opposed efforts to raise duties with regard to these commodities. In general, he added, United States exporters were on his side in opposing increased tariffs but producers who sell exclusively in the United States almost always want increased protection. He said the most recent commodity for which protection was asked was briar pipes. The entire delegation of the state, the chambers of commerce and other local groups will exert pressure for any local interest that claims to require protection from foreign imports. The President said he was constantly battling against this protectionist pressure.

Mr. Tello said he would like to raise a problem regarding coffee. He referred to reports that synthetic coffee was being intensively promoted in the United States and said this had created much concern in Mexico. He said the international problem appeared to be fairly well in hand. As a result of the excellent cooperation of the Department of State, African producers of coffee had been brought into the international coffee agreement. He said the efforts made by the Department of State were most appreciated, particularly those made by Assistant Secretaries Rubottom and Mann. However, Mexico is alarmed that the progress made in connection with the international problem might be obviated if synthetic coffee is produced. The Mexican Foreign Minister said he understood the United States could not prevent such developments but he hoped the United States Government would not stimulate it.

President Eisenhower said that what was needed was a propaganda campaign to explain to the world that decaffeinized coffee is a better beverage than any other beverage in use. He said after his heart attack his physicians had instructed him to give up coffee but they permitted him to use Sanka coffee, and since he wanted to compensate for the lack of caffeine and approach the aroma of regular coffee he used at least twice as much Sanka. Possibly, he said, an intensified propaganda campaign along this and other lines could stimulate the consumption of coffee. Mr. Tello commented that one provision of the new coffee agreement had increased the levy on coffee producers to be devoted to such a propaganda campaign.

Mr. Rubottom asked to comment on the report regarding synthetic coffee. He said Stanford University had recently completed a study for the Foreign Relations Committee. The report was a bulky one, but on one page it had made mention that studies leading to the production of synthetic coffee were being intensively carried out, and this part of the report had received considerable attention in coffee producing countries. The Department of State had investigated the facts and had discovered that no United States agency was, in fact, studying

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the possibilities of producing synthetic coffee as a substitute for real coffee. However, the United States Army did have a program to try to improve the aroma of soluble coffee to make it more similar to the aroma of real coffee; consequently the United States is not engaged in research of any type for a synthetic coffee to replace real coffee. Mr. Rubottom said that this fact had recently been given wide publicity in Brazil and Colombia, two countries where the report had given rise to much concern.

President Eisenhower said that efforts should be made immediately to advertise the true facts in Mexico as well. President López Mateos commented that with regard to American coffee he would say, "The stronger the better".

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9249

Approved by S
10/16/59

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 9, 1959

SUBJECT: Iran and CENTO

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Manuchehr Eqbal, Prime Minister of Iran
Mr. Amir Khosro Afshar-Qasemlu, Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran
Dr. Ali Qoli Ardalan, Ambassador of Iran
The President
The Secretary
~~XXXXXXXX~~
Assistant Secretary G. Lewis Jones
Mr. Charles Sedgwick, Interpreter

COPIES TO: S/S, G, C, S/P, NEA - 2, U/MSC, INR, Amembassy, Tehran - Amb. Wailes

Dr. Eqbal thanked the President for his warm reception during the Washington CENTO Ministerial meeting and conveyed the greetings of the Shah of Iran to the President. He expressed great satisfaction that the meeting had been held in Washington, pointing to the importance which the United States attaches to CENTO and reiterated that his government also attaches great importance to the treaty and intends to be faithful to all the commitments which it has undertaken.

The President said that we consider the flank extending eastward from Turkey to Iran and Pakistan very important. Therefore, we must be sure not only that Iran's economy is kept strong through a rising standard of living but also that Iran's military strength and the heart of its people is maintained. We and Iran's other allies can help Iran militarily and economically in this effort but it is up to Iran to find the necessary courage. That is why we are pleased that in the present situation Iran has given us so good an example of spiritual strength.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Approved by D 10/16/59

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under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 9, 1959

SUBJECT: Petroleum and the Iranian Economy

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Manuchehr Eqbal, Prime Minister of Iran
Mr. Amir Khosro Afshar-Qasemlu, Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran
Dr. Ali Qoli Ardalan, Ambassador of Iran
The President
The Secretary
~~XXXXXXXX~~: Assistant Secretary G. Lewis Jones
Mr. Charles Sedgwick, Interpreter

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G Amembassy, Tehran - Amb. Wailes
C E Amembassy, Moscow - Amb. Thompson
S/P INR U/CEA

The President asked Dr. Eqbal whether Iranian petroleum exports had been increasing. Dr. Eqbal replied that while exports had increased since the International Consortium, which includes United States companies, began operations, prices have recently fallen. As a consequence, his government feared a five to fifteen million dollar deficit in the current development budget and greater deficits in the future.

The Prime Minister said that the Consortium had informed his government that the Russians had been dumping Rumanian oil at low prices and that the Consortium had had to reduce its prices to meet this competition. After consulting the Secretary, the President noted that neither he nor the Secretary was aware of such Russian dumping.

The Prime Minister asked that in order to offset the lower prices, the Consortium should reduce production in Kuwait and increase its Iranian production correspondingly. Kuwait's three hundred million pounds sterling on deposit in England is more money than Kuwait knows what to do with, while Iran faces serious deficits. He also called attention to the possibilities of future competition from Sahara oil.

The President suggested that the Iranians might look into markets in India, Southeast Asia and the Philippines where they might

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be in a better competitive position. Dr. Eqbal noted that the Iranians only control twelve per cent of the oil produced in Iran while the Consortium controls the remainder, so that the decision as to markets is essentially up to the Consortium.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

9186

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DATE: October 9, 1959

SUBJECT: Turkish Prime Minister's Call on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
His Excellency Adnan Menderes, Turkish Prime Minister
His Excellency Ali S. H. Urguplu, Ambassador of Turkey
His Excellency Fatin Rustu Zorlu, Turkish Foreign Minister
The Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State
The Honorable G. Lewis Jones, Asst. Secy. of State for NEA
The Honorable Fletcher Warren, United States Ambassador to Turkey

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Mr. Menderes, who had met the President when he was Commander at SHAPE and on two other occasions, greeted the President warmly. He did all the talking for the Turkish party, except for a few interpolations by Mr. Zorlu.

Mr. Menderes wished to thank the President (a) for receiving him, (b) for having the CENTO meeting in Washington, and (c) for the unwavering support which the United States has given to the regional CENTO states. Mr. Menderes stressed to the President the excellent atmosphere prevailing among the regional members at the Conference. He said the Pakistanis displayed a greater peace of mind than at previous meetings and that all of the members were leaving in a better frame of mind.

The President brought up the question of the radio propaganda attacks against Iran. The Secretary referred to the special declaration issued by the CENTO Council of Ministers in this regard. Mr. Menderes confirmed that these propaganda attacks were continuing and said that they had had the interesting effect of stiffening the resistance of the Iranian people and causing a "rallying to the throne". The President then spoke to the Secretary regarding the editing of a statement re Iran which the President was to issue after seeing Eghbal.

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The President told Mr. Menderes that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to visit the CENTO countries. The trouble was that he was bound to his desk. He could not delegate his responsibilities to the Vice President. If it were possible to make the Vice President Acting President then Mr. Eisenhower would not be abroad as President. If he went abroad he would have to be pursued by a stream of papers on which only his signature would serve. Moreover, once he started visiting countries he would have to visit many countries. "It is impossible to visit 10-12 countries for two days each." Mr. Menderes said that Turkey understood the President's problem, but nonetheless hoped sincerely it would be possible for him to visit Turkey at some stage. He said, "Your visit to the CENTO countries would be worth three American divisions."

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Toner Notes October 1959

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1. Special Staff Note, October 24, 1959

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3.	Staff Notes No. 666 (2 pgs)	10/30/59	A
4.	Staff Notes No. 665 (2 pgs)	10/29/59 5/17/82, kc	A
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6.	Staff Notes No. 663 (2 pgs) 7/17/81 LHS	10/27/59	A
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13.	Staff Notes No. 657 (2 pgs)	10/19/59	A

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18.	Staff Notes No. 654 (3 pgs)	10/14/59	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 653 (3 pgs)	10/14/59	A
20.	Staff Notes No. 652 (2 pgs) portion EXempted, mR 81-181 #12 appeal; portion exempted, mR 81-181 #12	10/12/59	A
21.	Staff Notes No. 651 (2 pgs)	10/10/59	A
22.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	10/9/59	A
23.	Staff Notes No. 650 (2 pgs)	10/9/59	A
24.	Staff Notes No. 649 (2 pgs) portion exempted, mR 81-181 #13	10/8/59	A
25.	Staff Notes No. 648 (2 pgs)	10/7/59	A
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 667

October 31, 1959

1. Manufactured Exports. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that a Commerce study has revealed a shortfall of about $500 million in US exports of manufactured products in 1958, as compared with our share of the international market in 1954-57. Motor vehicles alone accounted for $300 million of this loss, and steel was down $100 million. By regions, we held our own in Latin America, lost rather heavily in Europe, and did poorly in Africa and the Near and Far East. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Canadian Pork. -- Agriculture notes that on January 11 the Canadians will change their method of price support from purchase of hog carcasses to compensatory payments to producers. This will mean lower prices in Canada, which has caused much apprehension here; but the Canadians have now assured us that they will not permit the subsidized pork to enter US markets as a result of the new method. Canadian hog production has been up sharply in recent years, due at least in part to high supports. Also, as in the US, feed grain supplies have been large. (Admin. Conf.)

3. US-Hungary. -- State has replied to a Hungarian proposal for direct negotiations "to solve outstanding issues" that we do not think the time is propitious for direct negotiations with Hungary on major problems, that we are always ready to discuss questions of mutual interest, and that consideration of such lesser problems as travel restrictions and our Legation's deported local employees would help to ease relations. State noted that we were particularly concerned about the major issue of Hungary's attitude toward the UN. (S)

4. Soviet Airlines. -- State is concerned that the Greeks may soon cave in to Soviet requests for air rights to the Middle East. Embassy Athens will stress to the Greeks that preventing overflights has positive value in reducing Soviet penetration of

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MR 81-181 #8
By DJH Date 5/12/82

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sensitive areas and maintaining essential NATO unity, even though the Soviets have access to the Middle East through Albania. As a minimum we hope Greece will consult in NATO before setting a damaging precedent. (C)

5. US-Chile. -- Although State does not formally object to the proposed sale of electrolytic copper by Chile to Red China, we will express our concern. We are aware of Chile's internal problems posed by the Chinese offer, but trust that Chile realizes that reception of Communist overtures will disappoint many friends and influence other Latin American governments in ways favorable to the Communists. We have made special efforts to assist the present Chilean Administration and would be embarrassed if the proposed sale became publicly related to the Eximbank loan applications of two Chilean copper companies. The issue might be raised of justifying US loans to foreign firms to help them expand trade with Red China, which trade is forbidden to US firms. (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 666

October 30, 1959

1. Africa Study. -- Dr. Kistiakowsky reports successful completion of the experimental study of Africa South of the Sahara which the National Academy of Sciences made for ICA at the suggestion of the President's Science Advisory Committee. Seeking to apply scientific skills to the planning and operation of aid programs, the study concluded that since manpower (now largely illiterate) is Africa's greatest resource, we should emphasize support for educational programs, especially in agriculture and public health. The report stresses the need for highly competent people to administer the aid programs. ICA is planning to carry out many of its recommendations. (Admin. Conf.)

W. H. (Kistiakowsky)

2. US-Nigeria. -- At British suggestion, ICA is planning to negotiate a bilateral aid agreement with Nigeria before it gains full independence in October 1960. The Nigerians wish to begin negotiations as soon as possible. The UK will give them complete authority to undertake treaties or agreements of this type prior to independence. For the past several years, ICA has conducted a small technical cooperation program in Nigeria, but all requests for projects have required UK clearance. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Taiwan

ICA.

... IC)

4. Sino-Soviet Bloc

W. H. (Hewer)

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SN No. 666 Page 2

W.H. (Hagerty) (contd.)

(4. cont.).

5. Missiles ... (C)

Defense

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 30, 1959

From Commerce:

The Economy. -- Commerce will announce today that seasonally adjusted manufacturers' sales in September were about 1% above August, with the entire rise in the nondurable-goods industries. Adjusted new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods were up 7%. Despite very low shipments by iron and steel producers, their incoming orders increased and backlogs mounted. New business in non-durables increased 4%. Adjusted inventory book values declined $300 million because of a reduction in durable-goods stocks.

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NR 81-181 #9
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Document No. 9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 665

October 29, 1959

1. Project Hope. -- Karl Harr notes that US officials concerned are ready to carry out the Government's commitment of earlier this year to place in operating condition the US hospital ship Consolation for use by a private organization in providing medical training and assistance to underdeveloped countries. They believe however, and OCB concurs, that substantial government expenditures should await firm assurance that the backers of Project Hope can provide the private funds required. The project's board of directors is being so notified. Meanwhile the ship remains in mothballs. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US-Colombia. -- An American Foreign Power and Light Company subsidiary has told the Colombians that it intends to withdraw from operations there. It has prepared a proposal setting forth the terms of sale of the company's assets. The decision results from Colombia's failure to sanction a necessary rate increase or resolve the question of excess profit taxes, and from the company's inability to obtain a revaluation of its assets to reflect current exchange rates. Embassy Bogota will try once more to convince President Lleras of the folly of permitting such a beneficial enterprise to leave with consequent unfavorable repercussions on business and investment. (C)

3. US-Venezuela. -- ICA and State have agreed to continue the Technical Cooperation program in Venezuela through FY 1960. However, program costs will be held to $100,000 and only requests for short-term technicians will be accepted. (ICA had felt that Venezuela's financial position was sufficient to support its own technical assistance program, but State justified continuance of the ICA program for the present on political factors and the economic and social conditions in the interior of Venezuela.) (C)

4. Missing Judge. -- Justice reports that the FBI has been called into the case of the recent disappearance of Judge W. L. Parkinson of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, who resides

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in Chicago. (Admin. Conf.)

5. ATLAS. -- At 0220 EST today ATLAS 26D (Test No. 2344) was successfully launched on the Atlantic Missile Range. The missile was equipped with a General Electric Mod III ablation type re-entry vehicle. The primary objectives were to evaluate performance of the missile system's ground and airborne equipment and the propellant utilization systems, to demonstrate radio guidance system accuracy, and to obtain data on re-entry vehicle performance. Ignition, liftoff and engine burning time were apparently normal. The trajectory and nose cone separation conformed to plan and impact occurred in the target area in the Ascension Island MILS net at a nominal range of 4384 n.mi. (C)

6. THOR. -- At 2111 EST yesterday, THOR 230 was launched on the Atlantic Missile Range. It was the 24th firing in nominal IOC configuration. The major test objectives were to evaluate missile system and guidance system accuracy, and obtain data for the statistical determination of CEP. The missile was equipped with flashing lights to permit tracking with ballistic cameras. Ignition, thrust buildup, liftoff and trajectory were normal. Preliminary information indicates that the re-entry vehicle impacted in the target area in the Antigua splash net 1300 n.mi. downrange, and that the test was entirely successful. (S)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ref: Item #6, SN # 665

IOC = initial operational capability

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 664

October 28, 1959

State

1. US & Austria

... (S)

State

2. Apartheid Resolution

... (S)

State

3. US-India

... (S)

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U.H. Paarlberg

4. Agriculture. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that prices and incomes to farmers may decline further in 1960. Hog and cattle prices are also expected to be lower. Realized net farm income should be about $11.2 billion in 1959, a drop of almost $2 billion from 1958, and net farm income may decline another $1 billion in 1960, primarily because very heavy supplies are expected. ... These economic prospects are scheduled for release and discussion at the Agricultural Outlook Conference to be held in the Department of Agriculture November 16-19. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

5. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that the impact of

the steel strike, now in its 15th week, is becoming serious and conditions will rapidly deteriorate. Mass layoffs are imminent, and shutdowns, shorter work weeks and more production curtailments are unavoidable. Shortages are most acute in the Midwest, and affect the East Coast, South, Southwest and Far West, in that order. Even immediate resumption of operations would not for many weeks stem the tide of increasing unemployment or halt the curtailment of manufacturing operations. Resumption of production by Kaiser's Fontana plant will help some Western defense contractors on standard products, but Kaiser does not make some products necessary to several high-urgency defense programs. There will be about 150,000 unemployed automotive workers this week, with many 4-day work weeks. The metal container industry has been hard hit, with some production down 25% and likely to drop to 50% by the end of this month. ... Ingot production for the week beginning October 26 is scheduled for 13% of industry capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Defense Contracts. -- On November 2, Defense will publish an important revision of its procurement regulations covering cost allowances under Defense contracts, which will give clearer guidance for treating cost elements in all contracting situations. Current practices in cost-reimbursement type contracts are not materially changed; but new guidance is provided for the treatment of costs under negotiated fixed-price type contracts. The change promises more efficient negotiation and administration of Defense contracts. Some industry criticism is expected; but the Comptroller General has long advocated comprehensive cost principles, and Congressional reaction should be favorable. (Admin. Conf.)

NLE MR Case No. 81-181
Document No. 10

THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 663

October 27, 1959

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that labor disputes have moderated the pace of business activity through mid-October by reducing industrial output and employment. In the third quarter there was some further expansion in national output of goods and services for final use, but less than in the preceding quarter. Following four quarters of substantial advance, the GNP dropped because of inventory reduction associated with lessened production of basic materials. The seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment rate, which had reached a peak 52.6 million in mid-July and then dropped 550,000 in August, held steady in September. Industrial output changed little in September because further curtailments in some durable-goods industries were almost offset by advances in other industries. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Colorado River Project. -- Interior will release tomorrow, so that it may speak for itself, the complete correspondence with Governor McNichols (Democrat) of Colorado and the Upper Colorado River Commission regarding the allocation of power to be generated by plants of the Colorado River Storage Project. In reply to requests and resolutions that Interior maintain close liaison on power allocations with the Commission, and that no allocations of power or construction of transmission lines take place until each interested state has had an opportunity to review the plans, Acting Secretary Bennett has responded: "... the Secretary has certain primary responsibilities which he cannot abrogate even if he desired...but we will be most happy to have the Bureau of Reclamation maintain current and close liaison and cooperation with the Commission in all matters pertaining to the allocation and transmission of power to be generated by the hydro-electric facilities of the Colorado River Storage Project." (Admin. Conf.)

3. Desegregation. -- HEW reports that as of shortly after the

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By DC NLE Date 7/9/81
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opening of the 1959 fall school term, there were about 2.48 million white and 518 thousand negro pupils residing in districts which have started or completed desegregation. Approximately 211 thousand of these negro pupils attend classes with white children. Of these 211 thousand negro pupils, about 87 thousand are in the District of Columbia's completely desegregated school system, and 29 thousand in Maryland. (U)

4. US-Canada. -- Justice notes that the recently announced civil antitrust suit, brought against several West Coast peat moss distributors and naming as co-conspirators but not as defendants a number of Canadian firms, is the first affecting Canadian interests to be filed since the Attorney General agreed to give the Canadian Minister of Justice pre-filing notice of these suits. The new policy is designed to prevent friction and misunderstanding. Evidently the Canadians were pleased with the handling of this case. (Admin. Conf.)

5. US-Colombia. -- Defense reports that recently President Camargo of Colombia personally asked our Ambassador for aid in combating the serious bandit-guerilla activity that has plagued his country for the past ten years. A specially selected six-man team, including two Army officers, has been furnished for eight weeks to assess the problem and give on-the-spot advice and assistance. A formal report will be prepared and sent to President Camargo after the team returns here. (S)

6. THOR. -- (Ref: SN #654) Further analysis of the firing of THOR 221 from the Atlantic Missile Range on October 14 indicates that impact was .15 n.mi. short and .85 n.mi. right of the programmed target 1300 n.mi. downrange in the Antigua Splash Net. (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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DZ

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 662

October 26, 1959

1. Scientific Manpower. -- The Services have recently established programs to identify and train, in the natural sciences and engineering, enlisted men with scientific talents. Army annually provides 150 career EM with university training and a total of 228 are now enrolled; Navy enrolled 93 EM in 1958 and 212 in September of this year; and Air Force intends to start its 2-year college program next February, aiming for 200 graduates annually. The Services have found that these students have maintained above average grades and a low attrition rate. ...Army also identifies EM with high aptitudes for on-the-job training and use in the scientific and professional fields. (U)

2. Military Personnel. -- The Marines have started a program of unit rotation into infantry battalions under which personnel will be assigned to units for a 30-month period, units will be transferred as a group, and half of the battalion personnel strength will be replaced in block at the end of each 15 months. The program will substantially reduce the time loss inherent in short tours, lessen the administrative load, and permit more effective exploitation of experience and training. The system, which is being effected gradually, will eventually encompass all infantry battalions, and eleven have already been phased in. Seven controlled input battalions are now being rotated between the 1st and 3rd Marine Divisions. After evaluation, the Controlled Input System may be extended to other Marine combat arms. (U)

3. X-15. -- Defense notes that the unpublicized reason for the abort last week of the X-15's attempt at a third powered flight was that the pilot tore his glove while trying to free a frozen manual valve in the pilot's oxygen transfer system. This resulted in an inoperable pressure suit. (U)

4. Public Assistance. -- HEW notes that an effect of the steel strike has been the increase in general assistance in communities where many are employed by steel companies. In August the number of persons receiving general assistance rose 66,000 over July, to

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a total of 1.025 million. There were also increases in old age assistance and in aid to dependent children, presumably because unemployed workers were unable to continue to contribute to these dependents. ... Because general assistance is solely the responsibility of states and/or localities, the pattern of aid is not uniform. Some states do not provide statewide assistance, and others require that needy families first exhaust almost all other resources before becoming eligible for general assistance. (U)

5. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits, to purchase American-made equipment, of $850,000 for production of threshers and motor graders in Argentina, of $20 million for a Belgian jet airline, and of $34 million for a nuclear power plant in Italy; Eximbank Cooley credits totaling about $738,000 in rupees to establish pharmaceutical plants in Pakistan for subsidiaries of American companies; approval of initial IMF par value of 5.06049 Moroccan derhams per US dollar; and stand-by arrangements with the IMF to permit drawings by Morocco of up to $25 million, and of up to $41.25 million by Colombia. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 26, 1959

From Dr. Paarlberg:

The Committee for Economic Development, a reputable private research firm, has published these data on US long-term economic growth trends:

AVERAGE YEARLY GROWTH RATES

Economic Indicator	Long-term Period covered	Long-term Rate	1947 to second quarter 1959
Real gross national product.....	1909-57	2.9%	3.6%
Industrial production.....	1909-57	3.5	3.7
Total labor force.....	1929-58	1.3	1.3
Real GNP per person engaged in production.....	1929-57	1.6	2.4
Per capita disposable income in constant dollars.....	1929-57	1.6	2.0
Prices (implicit GNP price deflator).....	1909-58	2.5	2.6

The CED describes Soviet growth as"...possibly six or seven percent a year compared to our average long-term rate (in which there is no clear evidence of change) of about three percent", and says that total Soviet GNP is at least two-fifths that of the US.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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STAFF NOTES NO. 662

October 24, 1959

1. Financing. -- Treasury plans to announce at the close of the market on Thursday, October 29, the terms of new securities to be issued in exchange for $7.7 billion of 3-3/8% certificates of indebtedness issued December 1, 1958, and $1.2 billion of 3-1/2% Treasury notes issued October 10, 1958, both of which mature this November 15. Of the $8.9 billion of maturing securities, about $5.1 billion are held by Federal Reserve Banks and US Government investment accounts, $1.1 billion by commercial banks, and $2.7 billion by all other investors. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Mortgage Exchange. -- HHFA reports that if the recently announced exchange of $150 million of FNMA mortgages for Treasury 2-3/4% Investment Series B bonds is successful, an additional offering to bring the total to about $335 million will be made. The objective is to offset FNMA's borrowings from Treasury to finance special housing programs. An August Senate Resolution opposed this exchange. Nonetheless a decision was made to proceed in this effort to reduce Federal expenditures by liquidating part of FNMA's mortgage portfolio, which had been financed by Treasury. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Investment Abroad. -- On Monday Commerce will announce that capital outlays abroad by US industry in 1958, at $3 billion, were 14% lower than in 1957. About $750 million of this amount came from US sources and the rest from foreign creditors and internal sources of American overseas enterprises. Over $900 million was expended in Canada, and Latin America ranked a close second (down from $1.2 billion in 1957). Expenditures in Europe increased modestly. ... Thus far in 1959, a rise in foreign capital outlays is suggested by larger capital outflows from the US and the tendency of parent companies to leave a larger proportion of their foreign earnings abroad. (Admin. Conf.)

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10/27 Saunders says Sec. Flem-ming & Gross. conf. postponed until Oct 29. Thought this announcement not until then. (I phoned Allie) sm

HEW

4. Medical Diagnosis. -- Secretary Flemming plans to announce on Tuesday that a fluorescent antibody technique for the rapid diagnosis of streptococcal infections (precursor to rheumatic fever, and rheumatic heart disease from which an estimated 2 million Americanssuffer) has been validated in field tests. Since the late 1930's a successful campaign has been waged against rheumatic fever, but methods of prevention have depended on diagnosis which has traditionally required several days. With the new tests, identification can be made in 2 to 3 hours, and treatment started to interrupt the sequence of infection. The pilot studies on the test were undertaken by state health departments, the Public Health Service and the National Heart Institute. The fluorescent antibody technique has promising applications for a wide variety of diseases. (Admin. Conf.)

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5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 24, 1959

From Interior:

Glen Canyon Dam. -- Bids on 8 hydraulic turbines for the Glen Canyon power plant were invited by the Bureau of Reclamation on September 2. The bid opening date for these 155,550 horsepower units, which are estimated to cost about $14 million, is set for November 10. Bid invitations on 8 electric-power generators are scheduled to be issued in the early spring of 1961. These 8 units with a name plate rating of 112,500 kilowatts each should cost about $22 million. Bids from foreign manufacturers on this equipment will be permitted. The bids will be evaluated in accordance with Interior policy based on E.O. 10582 of December 17, 1954. Under this policy, a 6% differential is added to all bids offering equipment which will be manufactured substantially from foreign materials. In comparing foreign and domestic bids, when the low domestic bidder offers equipment to be manufactured at a US plant in an area of substantial labor surplus, the foreign differential is doubled, resulting in the addition of 12% to the foreign bids. When requested by the contracting agency, OCDM may make a determination as to whether the equipment should be supplied domestically for reasons of national defense and security. In case of such an OCDM certification, presumably only bids by domestic suppliers would be considered. No past Bureau of Reclamation contracts have been certified. OCDM has recently rejected a request from American producers for a blanket limitation on foreign heavy electrical hydro equipment purchases for Government use. The OCDM held such a blanket limitation was not warranted by national security considerations.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 23, 1959

From Labor:

Wages and Prices. -- Labor will announce at 11:00 a.m. today that the Consumer Price Index rose .3 percent between August and September, to a new record high of 125.2 (1947-49 = 100). Prices of services were up .4 percent, nondurables excluding food rose .6 percent, and foods increased .3 percent. Durable commodities were unchanged. .... However, the buying power of employed factory workers rose between August and September, because spendable earnings increased 45 cents (to $80.21 per week for a worker with three dependents and $72.68 for one without dependents). Weekly spendable earnings were up about $2.75 from September 1958, or 3.5 percent; but buying power rose less than 2.5 percent because of the increased prices.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 661

October 23, 1959

1. UN - Hungary

State

2. US - Afghanistan ... (S)

State

... (S)

3. Dairy Products. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that the improvement in the dairy situation has much reduced Agriculture's inventories of surplus non-fat dry milk and caused a halt in plans for donations of this product at home and abroad. Domestic donations over the last recorded 12 months were about 1.1 billion pounds, valued at over $203 million. Foreign donations to 91 countries totaled about 1.8 billion pounds, worth over $209 million. This is something of a domestic problem because needy persons and charitable institutions have come to rely on the milk; and stopping foreign donations may also create a policy problem. Apparently improvement in the dairy situation was a mixed blessing. ... The matter is now being discussed between Agriculture and State. (Admin. Conf.)

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I. H. - Paarlberg

4. Fraud in Education. -- At his October 27 press conference

27.

Pw Saunders on 10/27:— Sec. Flemming's press conf. postponed until Thurs, Oct. 29 & announcement won't until then. I phone alert this

HEW

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Secretary Flemming will issue a statement condemning "diploma mills" and announcing that he has instructed the Commissioner of Education to take steps to inform the public about such institutions which issue fraudulent and worthless diplomas. (Admin. Conf.)

5. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that national income in second quarter 1959, at an annual rate of $404 billion, rose $14.5 billion or 4% over first quarter figures. Nearly every major industry and most types of income were higher, including employee compensation, and before and after-tax corporate profits. ... During the third quarter, however, the rise in national income and in gross national product was interrupted. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 660

October 23, 1959

10/23 I called Alice & told her date should be 10/22 SM

Interior

1. Water Conversion. -- Interior reports that ten cities in the arid areas of the Southwest have been selected (out of 55 interested) for further consideration as a site for one of the two brackish water conversion demonstration plants authorized by P. L. 85-883. Early in November a site selection board will inspect these cities, in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

2. Swine Disease. -- Agriculture reports that vesicular exanthema (VE), a serious disease of swine, has recently been eradicated from the US as the result of a State-Federal cooperative campaign launched 7 years ago, when the disease became epidemic and afflicted 43 states. This means savings of millions of dollars to the livestock and meat industries and improved control of other swine diseases, including trichinosis. (The cooking of garbage, stressed in the VE campaign, kills many other disease organisms.) (U)

Defense

3. Missiles ... (C)

Defense

4. Missiles ... (S)

Defense (cont'd.)

5. Military Personnel. -- As of the end of first quarter FY 1960, military personnel strength totaled 2,494,999, down 9,311 since this June 30th. Comparative figures are as follows:

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Military Personnel (cont'd)

	June 30 1959	September 30 1959 (Preliminary)	Change
TOTAL	2,504,310	2,494,999	- 9,311
Army	861,964	867,437	+ 5,473
Navy	626,340	620,940 (Est.)	- 5,400
Marine Corps	175,571	173,455	- 2,116
Air Force	840,435	833,167	- 7,268

(U)

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WASHINGTON

October 22, 1959

General Goodpaster:

Re: Little Joe

Although these tests are of limited significance, NASA reports them so we will know what is going on if we see newspaper stories.

A. P. Toner

(SSN #1 to SN # 659)

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WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 22, 1959

From NASA: (Mercury Program Shot)

Wallops Island, Virginia	Time
"Little Joe" (Second)	Oct. 23, 1959, 8:00 a.m. EDT

(a) Objectives: (1) Performance of the escape system under maximum load conditions. (2) Design concepts of the capsule. (3) Further qualification of the Little Joe booster-capsule combination for several more flights. (4) Operation of the recovery parachutes.

(b) Vehicle: "Little Joe" an eight engine solid rocket vehicle is especially developed for Mercury capsule systems checks. Since a short trajectory is desired two of the engines will be dummies.

(c) Additional data: Flight is designed to boost the capsule to altitude of 45,000 feet at which point the capsule escape system will be fired to separate the capsule from the booster and activate the parachute recovery system. The capsule will be instrumented to provide information on accelerations and pressures occurring during the escape maneuver.

This experiment will not be open to the press although announcement of the results will be made after the firing. No forms of life will be carried in this experiment.

The first "Little Joe" shot was a vehicle test and did not involve a capsule.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 659

October 21, 1959

1. Caribbean Arms. -- State is modifying its policy on arms shipments to the Caribbean area, partly because of the lessened tensions there. Under the new policy, export licenses will be withheld for shipment of most military equipment to Cuba and the Dominican Republic but restrictions will be relaxed for other countries in the area. State is advising friendly governments which supply arms of this change and is asking them to adopt parallel practices. (S)

2. GATT. -- State will campaign at the Tokyo GATT meeting to eliminate discriminatory quotas and believes this will be the major issue at the session. Agenda items include: committee progress reports on expansion of trade, a request that industrialized countries unilaterally reduce tariffs and negotiate to remove internal taxes on products from the less developed countries, the Rome Treaty, perhaps the general subject of a European Free Trade Area, and plans for a free trade area embracing seven South American countries. (Admin. Conf.)

3. President of Guinea. -- Sekou Toure, who will be visiting here next week, first gained prominence in the late 1940's as president of the West African branch of the communist-dominated, French Confederation Generale du Travail. In 1953 he became leader of the Guinea section of one of the two major inter-territorial political parties, and in September 1958, he led Guinea to reject the French Constitution and become independent. By controlling Guinea's only effective political party (the Parti Democratique de Guinee) and stripping the tribal chiefs of power, he has obtained a free hand in running his country. ... Almost certainly one of Toure's objectives is to unite West Africa. He probably will urge other territories to secede from the French Community and federate with Guinea, and has already joined Nkrumah in creating a "union" of Guinea and Ghana. ... Toure is courageous, brutally frank, tough-minded, open to direct approaches, and a hard and shrewd bargainer. Although sometimes shy with strangers, he is generally self-assured (particularly in public) and is an excellent orator. (S)

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MR 81-181 # 11
By DJH Date 5/12/82

4. Gross National Product. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that unreleased preliminary advance estimates by Commerce show a $481 billion third quarter GNP, down $3.5 billion from second quarter figures. The decline results from the steel strike. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that the steel strike, now in its fourteenth week, is causing increasing layoffs and curtailments. Most steel consumers feel that even if production is resumed this week, it will be too late to prevent a major cutback because of the time required to fill the supply pipelines. As of October 12 probably about 3-4% of the 6 million employed by steel consuming manufacturers were laid off because of the strike. Consumers predict that continuation of the strike for 30 days will cause layoffs of 20-25%. On October 16 the Business and Defense Services Administration ordered non-struck mills to give top priority to specified defense and atomic energy programs and struck mills are to do the same upon re-opening. Unfortunately non-struck mills do not produce all items required. The Census Bureau reports that 3.5% of construction work to be put in place in September was deferred because of the strike. A total of over 70,000 automotive components workers will probably be laid off by the end of this week. The ship and container industries have also been slowed down appreciably. ... Ingot production for the week beginning October 19 is scheduled at 13.1% of industry capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

6. X-15.-- NASA reports that on October 17 the X-15 was flown from a B-52 for 10 minutes at the planned Mach .82 and 41,000 feet altitude. At launch the roll damper malfunctioned, causing a severe 60° bank angle. The recovery maneuver lost some altitude and delayed the engine start while the pilot coped with the rolling motion. The results of stability checks during powered climb were good. The maximum speed and altitude were about Mach 2 and 65,000 feet. ... Tests thus far have revealed these structural problems: overloaded landing gear; high frequency vibration (110 cps.) on powered flights at more than Mach 1.4; and, at supersonic speeds in wind tunnel tests, serious flutter in the lower vertical tail, causing tail destruction. The contractor is attending to the landing gear and tail problems and instrumentation is being installed to determine the causes of the high frequency vibration. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 658

October 20, 1959

1. Afghanistan - Iran

State

... (C)

2. Helium. -- Interior hopes to remove restrictions from helium sales in November, ending a 16 month voluntary allocation system, as a result of the added output being provided by the recently completed plant in Keyes, Oklahoma. The new plant, which began operation in August, has nearly reached its designed yearly capacity rate of 290 million cubic feet of helium. The demand for helium has been at a rate of about 370 million cubic feet annually and with the Keyes output the production is estimated to be about 638 million cubic feet. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

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3. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that publicly reported cash dividend payments by corporations in September were $1.8 billion, compared with $1.7 billion in September 1958. Changed timing of payments played an important part in the sharp increases for trade, and for iron and steel manufacturing. In the first 9 months of 1959 these dividends were 4% higher than in the same period last year. In every quarter of this year dividend disbursements have exceeded those of comparable periods in 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. Glen Canyon. -- Work on the Glen Canyon Dam, under construction since 1957 by Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, has been halted since July 1959 by a construction crafts strike

Interior

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against Merritt-Chapman and Scott, the prime contractor. A proposed settlement involves a wage scale 50 cents an hour over the Arizona going rate. An escalation clause in the company's contract calls for the Government to pay 85% of any wage increase, but the Government is not required to pay an additional allowance for subsistence. At issue is whether the proposed added wage costs are in lieu of subsistence. Interior will not pass on this issue in advance but will consider any additional wage costs when the company presents its claim for progress payments, which could occur soon. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 657

October 19, 1959

Interior

1. Oil Imports. -- Interior's Oil Import Administration is announcing shortly that some 40 million barrels of residual fuel oil, or 59.9 percent of the total allocation, remains to be imported during the last three months of the current July-December allocation period. Importers have brought in close to 27 million barrels of residual fuel oil during July, August, and September, the first three months of the allocation period. ...Current and prospective importers of crude and unfinished oil, finished petroleum products, and residual fuel oil have been notified that applications for January-June 1960 oil import allocations are due by November 2. Following receipt, oil import allocations will be computed, and individual quotas should be publicly announced around December 1. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

2. Technical Assistance. -- ICA, with the approval of State, is undertaking an intensive long range study of its Technical Cooperation program which will embrace the broad human resource and institutional problems of the underdeveloped areas, and consider ways in which technical cooperation might contribute most effectively to their solution. In about a year the study is expected to produce recommendations as to the scope, direction and administration of technical cooperation programs over the next ten years. (U)

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ICA

3. Guaranty Programs. -- Mr. Dillon has approved an ICA proposal to explore thoroughly how the various guaranty authorities available to the Government can be used on a greatly expanded basis to increase private capital flow to underdeveloped nations. If the study reveals that such a program is feasible, it is anticipated that a pilot project will be undertaken to attempt to increase substantially the flow of US private resources to India's private sector. ICA will fund the study and, together with other interested agencies, provide staff for its execution. (U)

State

4. Yemen

111 (S)

[redacted]

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(4. cont.)

State (cont'd.)

(S)

5. Army Overhaul. -- Army maintains an overhaul program to repair materiel for: return to stock for initial issue to Regular Army and civilian components, replacement issue to troops when repair requirements exceed organizational and field maintenance capabilities, and supply to other countries under MAP rather than procuring new equipment. The overhaul is done in depot shops under Chiefs of Technical Services in CONUS and under overseas commanders. Figures for the last three years follow:

Defense

ocation	Acquisition Value Of Materiel Overhauled (in millions of dollars)			Overhaul Cost (in millions of dollars)			Dollar Return For Each Overhaul Dollar Spent		
	FY 1957	FY 1958	FY 1959	FY 1957	FY 1958	FY 1959	FY 1957	FY 1958	FY 1959
CONUS	$ 690	$ 700	$876	$ 123	$ 129	$ 130	$5.61	$5.43	$6.74
Overseas	397	354	328	71	57	59	5.59	6.21	5.56
Worldwide	1,087	1,054	1,204	194	186	189	5.60	5.67	6.37

(U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 656

October 17, 1959

1. Disarmament. -- USIA's broad sampling of overseas press reaction indicates that Khrushchev's disarmament proposal was less than fully successful propaganda. In all areas including the underdeveloped ones there was skepticism of the plan's utopian character; but there was equally widespread feeling that the proposal, despite its limitations, warranted serious consideration. Increased attention was given by many Asian countries to the need for an adequate control system in any disarmament plan. ...Press coverage was typically heavy in Europe, lighter in Latin America, and least in Asia and Africa. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US-USSR. -- Following State's guidance, USIA will continue to treat Soviet activities in reasoned, moderate tones and avoid cold war vocabulary. Media will avoid creating any plausible pretext for Soviet resumption of full jamming or blatant anti-American propaganda. State's guidance also applies to statements of US officials and calls for positive exposition of our basic policies, aims and aspirations. There is no change in treatment of Red China or Soviet domination of the satellites. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Medical Education. -- The Budget Bureau reports that on October 30 Surgeon General Burney will release a report on medical education prepared at his request by a private committee chaired by Frank Bane. The report concludes that to maintain an adequate supply of physicians in 1975, Federal programs will be necessary to provide both medical scholarships and matching grants for construction and expansion of medical school facilities. Federal expense, not yet determined, would likely exceed $250 million over a ten-year period. HEW is considering the need for 1961 legislative proposals generated by the report. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Income. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of personal income in September was $379.5 billion, compared to $380 billion in August. The

Commerce (cont'd.)

$381 billion rate for the whole quarter was unchanged from the previous quarter. Wage and salary disbursements, and farm proprietors' income declined much less in September than in August. Automobile industry payrolls rose sharply as work began on new models, and there were lesser increases in automobile component industries. But the steel strike had increasing impact on primary metals, mining, and transportation. The third quarter decline in net farm income resulted primarily from reduced wheat marketings and lower livestock prices. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Rockets

Defense

... (S)

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Note: This was originally typed on 10/16 and included item from State (their #341) as item #1 of this SN; but on 10/17 revised to take out the State item, per AJG request because covered already by State and CIA -- then inserted an item from Commerce as Item #4 above -- by APT on Sat.

(I destroyed original and all carbons of the old version on Mon. 10/19/59 skm)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 655

October 15, 1959

1. Nuclear Power. -- The Dresden nuclear power station at Morris, Illinois which achieved criticality at 2:45 a.m. today is the first large-scale power reactor to do so since AEC's Shippingport, Pennsylvania facility, and the first to be constructed solely by private industry. The new plant is a 180,000 (net) electrical kilowatt boiling water reactor designed and built by General Electric for Commonwealth Edison of Chicago, for a fixed price of $45 million. Associated with Commonwealth Edison in the financing is the Nuclear Power Group, Inc., a group of 7 utility companies and one engineer-construction organization, which contributed $15 million for research. (U)

2. Automatic Data Processing. -- Administrator Sumner Whittier notes that VA, Treasury and Post Office are planning to centralize the issuance of veterans' benefit checks in an electronic system to be installed in Chicago next year, which will permit joint VA-Treasury use of check payment data and pre-sort 100 million checks a year for the Post Office (about 25% of all Government checks). Eventually the magnetic tapes produced in the check-writing process will be used in Treasury's electronic banking system in Washington, which controls payment and check-reconciliation operations for US checks. (U)

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3. B-58

4. Singapore

[redacted]

SECRET

(4. cont.)

(State Cont'd)

" (S)

5. Hawaii ÉNATO

State

" (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 654

October 15, 1959

1. International Exhibit. -- USIA's "Family of Man" exhibit, which was so popular at the Moscow exhibition, has now been seen by over 50,000 Poles. Extensive Polish press coverage has been consistently favorable. The Warsaw showing is being extended and then there will be showings in three other Polish cities. Copies of the exhibit (originally developed by the Museum of Modern Art) have been shown in 34 countries to over 5 million people. (U)

USIA

2. International Weather. -- Commerce notes that the Federal Aviation Agency and the Weather Bureau will cooperate in establishing an Aviation Weather Communications System among Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. The cost will be met by money already committed to foreign aid. Work on the project is to begin today. (U)

Commerce

3. Vietnamese Management Project. -- ICA, in cooperation with GSA, is undertaking a pilot project in Vietnam to develop greater competence in supply management among Vietnamese officials. A six-month GSA survey mission starts December 1. (U)

ICA

4. People-to-People

Defense

" (C)

5. United Givers Fund. -- Sumner Whittier reports that for the second consecutive year VA was the first large Federal agency to exceed its UGF quota, with 109.5%. The average pledge of VA employees in the Washington area is $20. The average Central Office gift is $22.83. (U)

VA

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6. AF Jet Flying. -- As of December 31, 1958 Air Force had flown more than 9 billion miles in jet planes, the equivalent of 45 round trips between the earth and the sun. About 80% of the

Defense

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nearly 55,000 rated pilots in the Air Force have jet experience, and over 9,000 of them have more than 1,000 jet hours each. (U)

7. MINUTEMAN. -- Air Force is developing plans to use part of its MINUTEMAN weapons system in a mobile configuration and believes that rail transportation is most suitable. It has therefore established a formal working relationship with the Association of American Railroads to test the feasibility of this plan. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 15, 1959

From OCB (based on an FBIS Survey):

Soviet Criticism. -- Moscow shows signs of reviving its routine derogatory portrayal of life in the US--of strikes and unemployment, racial prejudice, and cultural poverty. On October 10, Moscow broadcast to the Soviet Far East a TRUD dispatch from New York on the dock and steel strikes, picturing them as an inherent part of the "bitter class struggle" in the US. An October 12 talk in French to Africa reverted to the traditional theme of race discrimination in our South.

For four full weeks during and following Khrushchev's visit, Radio Moscow had totally abstained from commentaries of this type. (Khrushchev himself, however, in speeches since his return from the US, has made frequent jibes at certain aspects of our way of life.) Articles in IZVESTIA on October 8 and 9 -- though critical only in passing of conditions here -- may have signaled Radio Moscow's reversion to the old pattern: The first article condemned the "social inequality" of US medicine, and the second, by A. Adzhubey, argued that it was futile to try to portray capitalism as "humane" or truly concerned with the workers' welfare.

15. WE

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STAFF NOTES NO. 654

October 14, 1959

1. Africa

State

... (S)

2. Pakistan

State

... (S)

Agriculture

3. Strontium 90. -- Agriculture, AEC and the Public Health Service are planning a joint research effort to develop dairy-plant methods of removing strontium 90 from milk. Agriculture comments that fallout levels from past tests do not justify action to decontaminate milk supplies, but the new

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Agriculture (Cont'd)

effort is designed to provide practical answers to problems that might arise in the future. It grew out of studies sponsored by the US, UK and Canada which demonstrated the possibility on laboratory scale of removing strontium 90 from milk with chemicals called "ion-exchange resins". (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. Steel. -- Commerce reports that the steel strike, now in its thirteenth week, is affecting the large steel consuming areas of the economy. Short work weeks, curtailed schedules and layoffs are increasing. Many consumers feel that shutdowns in one or two weeks are inevitable. The decline in production and employment should accelerate for two weeks and then break more sharply, when steel will be critically short in mass production industries. Defense expects increasing shortages in its programs which can not be met by mills still operating. Immediate resumption of production would not supply projects which have been slowed or stopped in the construction industry. Many automotive parts and component suppliers are on curtailed schedules, and production in November will be drastically reduced. Manufacturers of consumer durables are concerned about goods for next summer, which must start on production lines in December. Ingot production for the week starting October 12 is scheduled at 12.9% of industry capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Missiles

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Defense

6. Missiles ... (S)

SN # 654 - 3 -

(6. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 653

October 14, 1959

1. Voice of America

USIA

... (S)

2. US-Indonesia

ICA

... (C)

Agriculture

3. US-USSR. -- Starting yesterday three groups of Soviet scientists will be visiting the US for three to four week stays in exchange for past visits to the USSR by American agricultural scientists. The first group consists of horticulturists, to be followed by forestry science and mixed feed delegations. (U)

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Labor

4. Prices. -- Labor will announce today that between mid-August and mid-September wholesale prices rose .4% to 119.6% of their 1947-49 base. Farm products increased 2.1% to 88.9, processed foods rose 1.9% to 107.8 and other commodities remained at 128.4. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. EXPLORER VII. -- JUNO II No. 19A was successfully fired from the Atlantic Missile Range at 1129 EDT yesterday to place into orbit a 91.5 pound NASA scientific satellite. Preliminary computations of the orbit made by Army indicate that the apogee is 670 miles, perigee 350 miles, inclination 50.1°, period 101 seconds, and expected lifetime 20 years. Telemetry is being received on the frequency of 19.99 mc. Transmitter batteries are being recharged by solar cells, but a timer will turn off the transmitter after 1 year, in accordance with international agreements. (U)

6. Satellites, etc.

Defense

7. Missiles ... (S)

Defense

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(7. cont.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 13, 1959

From Labor:

Employment. -- Labor will announce today that changes in unemployment in September were mainly seasonal despite the steel strike. Unemployment dropped 200,000 to 3.2 million and employment fell 900,000 to 66.3 million, as many students returned to school. Although striking workers are not counted as unemployed unless looking for other jobs, layoffs in industries affected by strikes were principally responsible for the rise in the adjusted unemployment rate from 5% in July (before the strike began) to 5.5% in August and 5.6% in September. However, starts in the production of new models increased jobs in the automobile and component-supplying industries.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 652

October 12, 1959

1. Caribbean Arms. -- We are seeking British comments on a proposed revision of our Caribbean arms policy, under which licenses would be approved for sales of reasonable and normal amounts of combat equipment for Colombia, Mexico, the Central American countries, Haiti and Venezuela. We shall continue to withhold combat military equipment, training aircraft and armed and unarmed patrol vessels from Cuba and the Dominican Republic. (S)

2. Guatemalan [redacted] (S)

3. ATLAS. -- At 2310 EDT October 9, ATLAS 22D was launched from the Atlantic Missile Range on the first attempt without a flight readiness firing. Primary flight objectives were to validate the operational type series "D" missile over a 4385 n. mi. range and to demonstrate the Mark III ablation type re-entry vehicle. There was only one major countdown hold to replace a valve in a ground heat exchanger. Ignition, thrust buildup, booster engine staging, nose cone separation and all functions were normal. Liftoff was clean and the missile was stable throughout the flight. The re-entry vehicle impacted within the Ascension Island MILS net, as programmed. Telemetry was obtained to the impact point. Preliminary indications are that all objectives were met and the flight was completely successful. ... Further analysis of data on ATLAS 17-D launched successfully on September 16 indicates that all

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E.O. 12065 Sec. 3-204
NR 81-181 #12
By DDE Date 5/12/82

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 2/22/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

flight phases were normal except that, inexplicably, the vernier solo hydraulic system was not activated, causing impact slightly short of the target. There will be additional instrumentation on future missiles to investigate this problem. Preliminary data place impact 5 n.mi. short and .5 n.mi. left of target. (S)

4. POLARIS. -- Preliminary information on today's firing of POLARIS A1X-2 at 1217 EDT on the Atlantic Missile Range indicates that ignition, lift-off, pitch-over, first stage performance, second stage ignition and separation were all normal. At T plus 65.5 seconds telemetry was lost. Exhaust trail ceased at T plus 68 seconds by visual observation. There was no apparent explosion. The first stage impacted at 23 n.mi. and the second stage at 125 n. mi. Analysis of test data is proceeding to determine the cause of the malfunction. (C)

5. Alaskan Oil. -- Land in the public domain bordering the Arctic Ocean in northern Alaska contains millions of barrels of recoverable crude oil, according to a Bureau of Mines report to be made public shortly by Interior. The report, giving results of a special study made by the Bureau at the request of the Navy, estimates that 122 million barrels of oil can be extracted by primary-production methods from certain formations in the Umiat field, in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, about 350 miles north of Fairbanks. The Bureau estimates total oil deposits in this field at over 930 million barrels. An undetermined amount of petroleum, in excess of the 122-million-barrel primary production estimate, may be produced by secondary recovery methods. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 650

October 10, 1959

1. Water Commerce. -- According to the Army Corps of Engineers' annual compilation, US waterborne commerce in calendar 1958 exceeded 1 billion tons for the fourth consecutive year. The preliminary 1958 total was about 1 billion tons, compared with over 1.13 billion tons in 1957, the all-time high. (U)

2. Hurricane Damage. -- In spite of all possible advance preparation, Hurricane Gracie caused extensive damage (but no casualties) at Marine Corps installations at Parris Island and Beaufort, N. C. (Air Station). Parris Island has requested $250,000 to cover repairs and rehabilitation according to a preliminary estimate. (U)

3. People to People. -- The lead article in the September National Geographic treats the role of Navy personnel in the Far East in the President's People to People program. (U)

4. D. C. Building. -- GSA is completing the acquisition of property along the west side of 17th Street, N.W., between New York Avenue and F Streets, for a site for a $7 million building for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The agency is selecting an architect for the project, which is tentatively scheduled for completion in 1963. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Compact Cars. -- GSA specifications are being rewritten to permit manufacturers of compact cars to bid for Government orders for six-cylinder sedans which are procured for civilian agencies at an average rate of 4,000 vehicles a year. (Admin. Conf.)

6. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in an Eximbank credit of $5 million, under a December 1958, $100 million line of credit, for US equipment for an American company's meat packing plant in Argentina; Eximbank Cooley credits totaling about $775,000 in Israeli pounds for grain silos and

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production of concrete building parts in Israel, and a loan of about $420,000 in rupees for pharmaceutical products in Ceylon; and in the approval of sale by the IBRD of portions of loans under revised terms and conditions, including sales in some cases at less than par without the Bank's guarantee. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 651

October 10, 1959

1. Maritime Insurance. -- The Merchant Marine Act outlines a procedure (including Presidential approval) whereby the Maritime Administration can substitute Government coverage for the commercial insurance protection of US shipping which would be cancelled in the event of war. Recently commercial insurers have been broadening the circumstances under which they will automatically cancel coverage of merchant ships because of war risk: Previously cancellation would occur 48 hours after outbreak of war involving the US, UK, France and the USSR. Under the new provisions commercial insurance would be cancelled at the outbreak of war, whether declared or not, between any NATO member and any Warsaw Pact country or Communist China. Maritime is now clarifying the conditions under which it will continue to write Government war risk coverage. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Integration Summary. -- HEW notes that since the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling, 5 states voluntarily or under Court order have planned to desegregate 15 districts, and 5 others are expanding programs to bring to 749 the number of desegregated districts in 17 states and the D. C. There are 8,597 school districts in the region of which 2,132 are still-segregated biracial districts and 5,688 are not biracial. In the area there are about 9.66 million white and 2.97 million negro public school pupils. (Negro students are 23.5% of the total.) Approximately 439,000 of the negroes are in "integrated situations" and about 140,000 attend schools with white children. ... South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are still totally segregated but Florida has started to desegregate. Arkansas has desegregated one more district. Prince Edward County, Virginia is the first area to abolish public education. A grade-a-year integration plan in Delaware has ended most resistance in the border states. ... The Supreme Court now has before it nearly a dozen segregation cases which may clarify pupil placement and school-closing

laws, and may further define the Court's 1954 order that integration should proceed "with all deliberate speed". (U)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

4. US-Japan

Defense

... (C)

ICA 5. US-India

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STAFF NOTES NO. 650

October 9, 1959

1. Steel and GSA. -- No Federal buildings under construction have been delayed by the steel strike, but a slow-down on buildings just starting is threatened. ... Production and purchase of steel office furniture will drop after October 30 and in some cases cease. Volume production could not resume before March or April, 1960. GSA is adjusting its program to the emergency and may have to use some wood substitutes despite the recent trend toward metal furniture purchases, averaging about $30 million annually. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Stockpile. -- GSA's latest effort to reduce the Government's exposure for purchase of stockpile materials under existing DMP contracts involves 5 million pounds of nickel which GSA is committed to buy from Falconbridge at a premium price of $1.14 a pound. GSA is negotiating to divert this nickel to industry, through a direct purchase by Inco from Falconbridge at the premium price, but with GSA reimbursing Inco for the premium (about 41-1/4¢ lb.) by delivering to Inco excess Government-owned nickel oxide of equivalent value. This arrangement, already agreed in principle, would prevent an expenditure of about $5.7 million and the acquisition of material already in excess stockpile supply. Savings realized through renegotiations of this kind and cancelled commitments are estimated at $336 million. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense materials Procurement

3. Encephalitis. -- Secretary Flemming has informed Democratic Congressman Rodino who has demanded federal funds to combat the encephalitis epidemic in New Jersey, that: (1) six Public Health Service scientists have been detailed to the epidemic area; (2) the Service's spraying equipment and manpower have been put at New Jersey's disposal; (3) the State can expend any part of its general health grant for mosquito control; and (4) the Secretary of HEW can not declare a state of emergency arising from

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a natural disaster -- rather it is for the Governor to make his request to OCDM. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-UK

Defense

... (c)

5. Afghanistan-Iran

ICA

... (c)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 649

October 8, 1959

1. India-Pakistan. -- Embassy Karachi reports that the Acting Foreign Minister of Pakistan will confer with Indian officials this month on border disputes between the countries. Although the conference will probably deal primarily with questions left unresolved in last year's talks between Prime Minister Noon and Nehru, establishment of permanent machinery to settle border disputes may also be discussed. The Pakistanis believe the Indians will be more willing to seek a modus vivendi because they have slowly realized that "neutralism of the left" has failed, that the Himalayas are an ineffective boundary, and that Indian military forces are not adequate to resist serious Chinese pressure. (S)

2. Nepal-Red China. [redacted] (S)

3. Dominican Economy. -- State notes that the Dominican economy has deteriorated considerably in recent months because of abnormally high military expenditures and depressed revenues from exports. The Government, which has finally made public admission of its plight, apparently can no longer secure credits to meet its outstanding external obligations. Remedial efforts have been ineffective and bad for business morale, and the outlook for the future is grim. (S)

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MR 81-181 #13
By DJH Date 5/12/82
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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (6)(d)
NSC letter 26d/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

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4. Disarmament. -- The Soviets have been spreading the story in the UN that they single-handedly persuaded other major powers that the new ten-nation Disarmament Group must be closely connected with the UN, against our wishes, and that they heroically accomplished such a connection in the Four-Power Communique and the draft GA Resolution. They also claim that they had wanted neutrals on the new group but that we insisted on the "five-five" agreement. Our Mission is setting the record straight, particularly with the Latin American delegations. (S)

5. Educational Construction. -- HEW reports that the value of educational construction put in place so far in 1959 is 4% below the same period last year, and further decreases are anticipated. In June, July and August the decline from the same months in 1958 was 8%. There have also been substantial decreases in contract awards for state and local public educational construction, in public elementary and secondary school bond sales, and in the value of bonds passed in school bond elections. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Urban Transportation. -- Budget notes that some of the recent public criticism of the Federal-aid highway program alleges that it is not being planned to solve one of the Nation's most serious problems--traffic congestion on urban streets. This criticism could be the opening move in a campaign to expand present Federal-aid for urban roads. . . . It should be emphasized that urban traffic congestion is not entirely a roads problem; it is to a considerable extent a mass transportation problem, and should be related to other programs concerned with urban development. (Admin. Conf.)

Called to Mr Stans Budget +2

Fed-aid excuse for going into road program at 90-10 ratio with states is the inter-state character of the net work. Urban SECRET involves urban streets should to only Fed. aid only as part 3 aid given for "urban renewal".

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STAFF NOTES NO. 648

October 7, 1959

1. Submarines

AEC

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

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... (S)

3. USSR

Defense

[redacted]

(cont'd.) (3. cont.).

Defense

... (C)

4. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that the steel strike, now in its twelfth week, is increasingly affecting the economy. Some industrial communities with economies based entirely on steel have been hard hit. Areas of large steel consumption but with a broader economic base are beginning to be affected. In communities with a widely diversified economy, the strike's impact is not yet significant. During the next two weeks, production and employment will continue to decline with more layoffs, slowdowns and shorter work weeks. Users will be forced to change specifications and manufacturing methods to allow substitution of materials. There have been no particularly important changes in the impact of the strike on specific industries or on the defense program since last week. ... For the week beginning October 5, ingot production is scheduled at 12.9% of industry capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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5. East Germany

State

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 647

October 6, 1959

1. Japan

ICA

... (C)

2. The Economy. -- Commerce is announcing today that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories in August was $88.5 billion, well above August of last year but an adjusted $400 million below July 1959. This first monthly decline of the year was split between manufacturing and the retail trade, with wholesalers' stocks unchanged. The steel strike and unusually high automotive sales caused the decline in manufacturing and retail inventories respectively. ... August retail sales were considerably above a year ago but off 1% from this July. Wholesale sales dropped about 3%. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

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3. National Health. -- HEW estimates that in 1957-58 the proportion of the GNP used for health care was 50% above 1928-29. Total GNP real value more than doubled in the meantime. Great improvements in medical technology, organization and programs were largely responsible for the increase in services. ... Since 1929 the publicly financed portion of total expenditures for health and medical care has risen from 14% to 24%, and publicly funded personal health care increased from 10% to 21%. Of personal health care expenses in 1957-58, health insurance benefits (almost non-existent in 1928-29) covered 18%, consumers' direct payments 57%, and industrial in-plant services and philanthropy

HEW

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about 4%. ... Total expenditures for health and medical care were $23 billion in FY 1958, of which about $1 billion was for medical facilities and the rest for services and research. (U)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

5. Third Soviet Cosmic Rocket. -- NASA comments that the long elliptical trajectory predicted for the rocket by Moscow is much like that of Explorer VI, but more extreme since it reaches beyond the moon's orbital position. Its injection velocity must be several hundred feet per second lower than for Pioneer IV or the first Russian moon rocket, but substantially higher than for Explorer VI. Transit time to the distance of the moon, much longer than for the earlier lunar flights, will probably be 60 hours ending around 10:00 EDT today. Strong monthly perturbations from the moon may at sometime cause the body to collide with the earth or the moon, or conceivably to escape the earth and orbit the sun. Moscow's plans for telemetry give US stations a low probability of reception. The Russians gave no indication of guidance beyond the injection period. Presumably guidance was the same they have used previously. The announced payload of 957 pounds is slightly heavier than in the previous Soviet experiment, which is made possible by the slightly lesser propulsion requirements. (Admin. Conf.). ... Defense reports that revised Russian data sent to Jodrell Bank predict a new period of orbit of 18.232 days, compared with earlier Russian and US estimates of around 9.5 days. The closest approach of LUNIK III to the moon was 4890 statute miles at 0951 EDT today. Perigee at return to earth is expected to be about 9,000 miles. Total information to date is from extrapolation of Russian published information and from tracking at Jodrell Bank, where Space Technology Laboratory scientists under Air Force contract are reducing all data received there. The Russians have announced that LUNIK III

Navy + Defense

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NASA & Defense (cont'd)

will be transmitting from 1000 to 1200 EDT. East Coast US stations are now attempting to track it near the moon at an elevation angle of some 5 to 15 degrees above the eastern horizon. (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 646

October 2, 1959

1. Castro. -- Embassy Habana feels that in a recent TV appearance Fidel Castro revealed an extreme sensitivity over press criticism of the first taxes he has had to decree, affecting liquor and imports. He also betrayed awareness that his henchman "Che" Guevara is widely considered a sinister influence. The Embassy finds Castro concerned over his mounting difficulties and likely to continue highly sensitive to criticism. The TV address prompted at least one opposition paper to increase its criticism. (S)

2. President of Mexico. -- Adolfo Lopez Mateos, who will visit Washington October 9-12, became President on the Partido Revolutionario Institucional ticket on December 1, 1958. He was Minister of Labor and Social Welfare in his predecessor's cabinet and was handpicked for succession. He is moderate, progressive, intelligent and politically astute. Despite open endorsement in his election by Marxist and pro-Communist elements, he is no proletarian; and he is considered friendly to the US. He was born in 1910 and reared in modest circumstances because of the death of his father. After law studies he was a university teacher, secretary to a party head, director of a government-controlled printing cooperative, district attorney, chief of Ministry of Education public relations, and Senator from the State of Mexico. He has visited the US briefly several times -- once as counselor to a delegation to an inter-American meeting. He is married to Eva Samano, has one child and is devoted to hiking, but not bullfighting. (C)

3. IAEA Versus Bilaterals. -- A recent State-AEC policy review of bilateral atomic energy agreements in relation to our own support of the IAEA brought the conclusion that countries should be encouraged (but not required) to turn to the IAEA for assistance rather than to extend, amend or

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MR 81-181 #14
By DJH Date 5/12/82

negotiate new agreements for cooperation with the US. AEC has recommended to State that the pending Philippine request for an amendment, and the expressions of interest in bilateral agreements by Indonesia and the UAR, be handled accordingly. (Admin. Conf.)

4. F4H-1. -- (Ref: SN # 631) The initial phase of the flight test program designed to determine the maximum altitude performance of Navy's F4H-1 and beat the Soviet unofficial world record of 94, 360 feet ended September 30 after 8 investigative flights. An altitude of 94, 800 feet was attained, exceeding the official world record held by a USAF F-104. The next phase of flight investigation will start after data evaluation, in the first week of November, with the objective of reaching better than the 97, 200 feet required by international rules to take the record from the USSR. (U)

5. POLARIS. -- At 1311 EST October 2 a POLARIS AX-20 was fired on the Atlantic Missile Range. Primary objectives were to test: missile performance and trajectory during powered flight, operation of the guidance attitude reference system (stable platform) and of the computer in providing steering commands, and function of the digital telemeter system. Preliminary information indicated normal ignition, lift-off and pitch-over. The missile followed trajectory for 35 seconds and then no. 1 jetevator went hard-over to nose down position, causing the missile to pitch over. This was followed immediately by first stage explosion which caused re-entry body and second stage separation. The first stage impacted at 3 n. mi. and the second stage about 9 n. mi. The Range Safety Officer destroyed the missile at 80 seconds. (C)

Laos

6. -- (Ref. SN #631) In view of urgent Country Team recommendation, State and ICA will support a maximum force level of 3200 men for the Lao National Police, which will permit recruiting of 200 men and facilitate rotational training of the rest of the force in the new police academy. The Country Team's request for 800 additional men was denied at least until the existing force can be trained. (S)

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 645

October 1, 1959

1. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that the impact of the steel strike, now in its eleventh week, is increasing daily. Many consumers are buying warehouse steels at higher than mill prices, converting steel at extra cost, substituting uneconomical sizes, buying from distant or gray markets, and reducing the work week. The POLARIS program is threatened with delay because of shortages in alloy plates and sheets. The construction, automotive, container and packaging, and agricultural equipment and construction machinery industries are all feeling the effects of the strike in varying degrees. Some consumer durables plants are already curtailing operations and the rest of them will start to cut back by mid-October, and most of the industry would have to close down by November 1. Inventories generally are approaching dangerously low levels and over the next two weeks there will be a gradual downward trend in production. . . . Ingot production for the week beginning September 28 is scheduled at 12.9% of total capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

2. The Economy. -- Manufacturers' sales, new orders and inventory book values in August were well above the same month in 1958 but below July 1959. Adjusted August shipments were 5% below July, new orders were down 6% and, for the first time this year, inventories declined (by $200 million), mainly in the primary and fabricated metal, and transportation equipment industries. The number of unfilled orders was steady as total shipments roughly equaled new orders. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Ellis Island. -- All bids received on March 9 for the purchase of Ellis Island were rejected as not reasonable; but substantial interest has developed since then and GSA has again advertised for proposals to buy the property. Offers must be in by November 2 and remain open for acceptance by the Government through December 2. The Congressional Committees on Government Operations will be

SECRET

notified of any proposed agreement in advance. (U)

USIA

4. Khrushchev Visit. -- USIA media are following the guidelines on the Khrushchev visit set by the joint communique and the President's Monday press conference. Output continues correct and objective, and takes into account the prospective visit by the President and his family to the USSR next spring. ... Soviet media are optimistic in tone and treat the visit as a success. (Adm. Conf.)

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USIA

5. Jamming. -- Most of the Soviet jammers that were aimed at VOA broadcasts to the USSR before the Khrushchev visit are still silent; but certain frequencies and selected parts of some programs continue to be jammed. USIA is trying to determine what is intentional and what may be "spillover" from jamming of frequencies nearby or the result of atmospheric conditions. Jamming of broadcasts to the satellites continues as before, and VOA broadcasts in English are unjammed as always. (Admin. Conf.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

6. Arab Meeting

State

7. Missiles ... (S)

Defense

... (C)

(Carbon No. 2 ret'd. Cy 2 + destroyed 11/10/59)

✓ Carbon No. 1 ret'd Cy V.P. + destroyed 10/29/59)

DDE Schedules November 1959

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1959

7:45 am	The President had breakfast with the following: **Hon. Richard M. Nixon** Senator Lyndon Johnson Senator J. William Fulbright Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Alexander Wiley Speaker Sam Rayburn Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Robert Chiperfield Congressman Thomas E. Morgan Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
9:17 - 9:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:40 - 9:45 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:45 - 9:50 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:50 - 10:15 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:16 - 10:18 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:18 - 11:00 am	(General John S. Bragdon) OFF THE RECORD
11:03 - 11:13 am	H. E. Paul Koht Ambassador of Norway (The Ambassador showed the President photographs of tapestries that will be shown on tour throughout the U. S.) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:13 - 11:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:22 - 11:40 am	Hon. James Hagerty

11:24 - 11:26 am	Hon. Robert Gray
12:03 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:35 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:25 - 5:35 pm	Hon. Kevin McCann
3:27 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow Major John Eisenhower
4:25 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:33 - 4:42 pm	Mr. . William J. Hopkins
4:40 - 4:55 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Movie Projection Room.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1959

8:50 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
	The President remained for the 9:00 A. M. Services.
9:54 am	Departed National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
9:59 am	Arrived at the White House and proceeded to his office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1959

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:00 - 9:05 am	Senator Clifford Case (Came in to have his picture made with the President) Mr. F. Clyde Wilkinson (until 9:03 am) Photographer from the Republican Senate Campaign Committee to take picture
9:30 - 10:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:00 - 10:50 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow Dr. Kevin McCann
10:55 - 10:57 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:58 - 11:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:20 - 11:40 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:22 - 11:24 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 - 11:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:35 - 11:45 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1959

8:27 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Strieff.

8:30 - 9:50 am — CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Elmer Bennett
Hon. Philip Ray
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Hon. David Kendall
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. L. Quincy Mumford (for Item 2)
Dr. Leonard Carmichael "
Hon. Abbott Washburn "
Hon. Franklin Floete "
Mr. Ivan Nelson "
Mr. William Ticknor "
Mr. William LaRue, for Item 3

9:50 - 9:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:57 - 10:01 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:01 - 10:15 am	Hon. Livingston Merchant Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Major John Eisenhower
10:23 - 11:40 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
11:00 - 11:07 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
11:42 - 11:57 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:57 - 12:00 Noon	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:13 - 12:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:50 - 1:00 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:30 pm	Returned to the office.
2:30 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:10 - 4:10 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:13 pm	Returned to the office.
4:13 - 4:15 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:17 pm	The President returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1959

8:02 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Strieff
8:13 - 8:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:35 - 8:47 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 9:00 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
9:00 - 10:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. William B. Franke Hon. James H. Douglas General Nathan F. Twining General Lyman Lemnitzer Admiral Arleigh Burke General Thomas S. White General Randolph McC. Pate Hon. Allen W. Dulles Mr. John N. Sprague Dr. Herbert F. York Colonel William N. Odom Colonel Samuel McC. Goodwin Mr. Harold R. Logan Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

9:00 - 10:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued): Hon. Gerard Smith Major John Eisenhower Mr. Charles Haskins Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion Boggs Captain L. P. Gray Major Paul W. Eckley Mr. Alfred L. DeRusso Mr. Robert A. Jacobson
10:55 - 10:57 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:03 - 12:23 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING (Hon. Christian A. Herter) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. John N. Irwin) (General Williston Palmer) (Mr. Charles H. Shuff) (Mr. John O. Bell, State Department) (Mr. Leonard J. Saccio) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
12:23 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Walter C. Dowling Newly appointed Ambassador to Germany (Called on the President before departing for his new post)
12:30 - 12:43 pm	Dr. Arthur Larson Hon. David Kendall
12:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

3:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:30 - 3:32 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:48 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:00 - 5:04 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Martin
5:07 - 5:10 pm	Hon. David Kendall
5:10 - 5:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. Malcolm Moos
5:30 pm	The President went to Dr. Snyder's office in the Mansion.
5:43 pm	Entered his quarters in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Strieff.
8:00 - 8:05 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:05 - 8:20 am	Steve Martini
8:17 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 9:14 am	H. E. Paul Henri Spaak Secretary-General of NATO Hon. Christian Herter Hon. W. Randolph Burgess U. S. Representative to USRO Mr. Charles Sedgwick, interpreter (Pictures were taken)
9:14 - 10:25 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:25 - 10:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Major John Eisenhower
10:30 - 10:53 am	Professor Vasily S. Emelyanov Director of the Main Administration for the Use of Atomic Energy, Conference of Ministers, USSR Hon. John McCone Mr. Raymond Garthoff, interpreter Major John Eisenhower
11:45 - 12:07 pm	Hon. Walter P. McConaughy Newly appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Korea (Called on the President before departing for his post)
12:07 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Rocco Siciliano (Came to say goodbye -- is resigning from his position at the White House)
12:25 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:42 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:18 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:05 pm	(Hon. Kevin McCann) OFF THE RECORD
3:05 - 3:25 pm	General Omar Bradley
3:25 - 4:30 pm	(Hon. Kevin McCann)
3:36 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:30 - 5:08 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:43 - 4:50 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:08 - 5:10 pm	Hon. Rocco Siciliano
5:30 - 5:45 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:35 - 5:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:50 am	The President walked to his office, where he remained until 9:30 am.
10:25 - 1:25 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Billy Jo Patton
1:30 pm	Returned to the residence.
3:10 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Bush Air Field.
3:32 pm	Arrived Bush Air Field. The following were on hand to say goodbye: Mr. Julian Roberts Mr. Clem Castleberry Colonel H. L. Moore, Jr. Colonel and Mrs. F. C. Bowen Colonel Paul Snowden Mr. Peabody
3:40 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne aboard the Columbine for Washington, D. C. The following accompanied them: General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson General Howard McC. Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Thomas Belshe Mrs. Ann Whitman Mr. Wayne Hawks Captain Olive Marsh Miss Mary Caffrey Mr. Robert A. Duffy Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:25 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
5:32 pm	Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House
5:42 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:44 pm	The President arrived in the office.
5:48 - 5:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:52 - 7:45 pm	The President went to the Mansion and met with the following: Mr. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

11:03 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to the Reid Memorial Church.
11:15 am	Arrived at the Reid Memorial Church where they remained for the Services. They were greeted upon arrival by Mr. Charles W. Bowen, III, Head Usher
12:23 pm	Returned to their residence at the Augusta National Club.
1:40 - 4:30 pm	The President played golf with Mr. Julian Roberts Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson
4:33 pm	Returned to his residence.
8:05 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower joined the following in the Trophy Room of the Club: General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson
10:40 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to their residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

7:55 - 11:20 am	The President worked in his office.
9:40 - 10:55 am	The following met with the President: Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. William B. Franke Dr. Herbert York Brig. General George S. Brown
1:07 - 4:07 pm	The President played golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Clifford Roberts (18 holes) Mr. Charles Yates
4:40 pm	The President returned to his residence.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:20 - 10:20 am	The President worked in the office.
10:20 - 10:55 am	The President and Mr. Gene Stout played the Par 3 course.
11:05 am	Returned to the residence.
12:59 - 3:45 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Charles Yates Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson
3:52 pm	Returned to his residence.

No further activity reported this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:25 - 11:25 am	The President was in his office.
1:07 - 4:17 pm	The President played golf with Mr. Jerome Franklin Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson
4:23 - 5:08 pm	The President and Mrs. Robinson played par 3 course, playing the first two holes twice.
5:15 pm	Returned to his quarters.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:00 am	The President walked from his cottage to the office.
8:30 - 11:00 am	The following met with the President General Nathan Twining General Thomas White General L. L. Lemitzer General Randolph McC. Pate Admiral Arleigh Burke
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and walked to the cottage.
1:44 - 4:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf. The first nine he played with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Gene Stout Mr. Albert Peabody The second nine he played with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Albert Peabody
4:57 pm	The President returned to his cottage.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:10 am	The President went to his office.
9:50 am	Departed the office and went to the practice tee.
10:06 - 1:25 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clarence Schoo Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Sig Larmon
1:30 pm	Returned to the cottage.
5:05 pm	The President walked to the main clubhouse where he joined Mr. Clifford Roberts, and they walked to Tennessee Cottage.
5:35 pm	Returned to the President's cottage.
5:40 - 6:05 pm	The President visited at Mr. Roberts' cottage.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:10 am	The President walked to his office.
8:30 - 12:30 pm	The following met with the President: Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates General Nathan Twining Hon. Mansfield Sprague Brig. General Carey Randall Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. William F. Schaub Prior to the above meeting, still and movie pictures were taken of the conference group.
12:51 pm	The President departed his office and returned to his cottage.
2:04 - 4:47 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Sig Larmon
4:50 - 5:20 pm	The President practiced on the practice tee.
5:21 pm	Returned to the cottage.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1959

AUGUSTA, GA.

8:15 am	The President went to his office in the Pro Shop.
8:15 - 9:40 am	Worked in the office.
9:42 - 12:53 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ellis Slater
1:00 - 2:08 pm	The President worked in the office.

No further activity recorded for this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:07 am	The President departed his cottage and went to the office at the Augusta National Golf Club.
11:15 am	Returned to the cottage.
12:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had pictures taken in front of their cottage.
1:00 pm	The President rode the electric cart to the practice green.
1:10 - 4:14 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Roy E. Larson
4:20 pm	Departed the golf course and returned to the cottage.

No further activity this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:40 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. Clifford Roberts, departed the Augusta National Club and motored to Union Station, Augusta, Georgia. (Mr. George Allen followed in another car).
9:55 am	The President greeted Mrs. Eisenhower who had taken the train to Augusta the evening before.
9:58 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Union Station, Augusta, Georgia, and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club.
10:10 am	Arrived at the Augusta National Golf Club. The President went to his office.
10:55 am	The President departed the office and went to the Pro Shop.
11:05 - 11:20 am	The President and Mrs. Charles Jones went to the practice green.
11:25 am	Returned to the President's cottage.
1:08 - 4:50 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. George Allen
5:00 pm	The President returned to his cottage.
	No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1959

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:43 - 9:12 am	Lord Edwin Plowden Chairman, Atomic Energy Authority of England Hon. John McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:12 - 10:14 am	H. E. Felix Houphoust-Boigny Prime Minister of the Ivory Coast H. E. Herve Alphand Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs M. Marcel von Essen, interpreter
10:14 - 10:17 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:18 - 10:26 am	Mr. Tom Campbell
10:26 - 10:30 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:33 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
10:52 am	The President, aboard the Columbine, was airborne for Augusta, Georgia.
12:52 pm	Arrived at Bush Air Field, Augusta. The following accompanied the President: Mr. George Allen Dr. Howard Snyder Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Wayne Hawks Mrs. Ann Whitman Captain Olive Marsh Miss Mary Caffrey Miss Alice Boyce CWO Arthur Bales Sgt. Robert Duffey Sgt. John Moaney Delores Moaney

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

12:52 pm — The following greeted the President upon his arrival at Bush Air Field:
- Mr. Clifford Roberts
- Mr. Jerome Franklin
- Mr. Clem Castleberry
- General Howard M. Hobson
  Commanding General, Provost Marshal Center
- General David P. Gibbs
  Commanding General, Signal Corps Training Center
- Colonel Paul Snowden
  Commanding Officer, Fort Gordon, Georgia

12:57 pm — The President and Mr. Clifford Roberts departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, Augusta, Georgia.

1:50 - 5:15 pm — The President played 18 holes of golf with
- Mr. George Allen
- Mr. William Robinson
- Mr. Gene Stout

Following the golf game, the President returned to his residence.

No further activity recorded this date.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

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U. S. Secret Service

U. E. Baughman. November 23, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Augusta, Georgia, beginning November 12, 1959.

Thursday, November 12, 1959

10:33 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the White House en route to and arriving at MATS Terminal at 10:44 a.m., in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat with SA Flohr driving.

10:53 a.m. They were airborne for Augusta, Georgia, arriving at Bush Field, Augusta, at 12:52 p.m. The following were aboard the Presidential plane: Messrs. George Allen and Wayne Hawks, Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, Dr. Howard Snyder, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Miss Mary Caffrey, Capt. O. Marsh, Miss Alice Boyce, Sgt. John Moaney, W/OBales, WHASA, and the following personnal from this office: SAIC Rowley, ATSAIC Kellerman, ATSAIC Roberts, and SAs Flohr, Shipman, Johns, and Pontius. Also, Dolores Moaney, SA Stringfield, and Sgt. Robt. Duffey.

12:57 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Clifford Roberts, departed Bush Field and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving at 1:15 p.m. (Dr. Snyder, Mrs. Whitman, and Mr. Hawks entered main gate the same time as the President.)

1:18 p.m. Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of Club and re-entered at 2:56 p.m.

1:32 p.m. Mr. Hawks departed main gate of Club.

1:35 p.m. The President went to the practice green at 1:35 p.m. for a game of golf with Messrs. George Allen, William Robinson, and Gene Stout, golf pro. The President teed off from the first tee at 1:50 p.m. The foursome completed 18 holes of golf at 5:00 p.m. and the President returned to the house, arriving at 5:15 p.m.

6:00 p.m. General Andrew Goodpaster and Miss Alice Boyce (secretary) entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:45 p.m.

6:10 p.m. Capt. Olive Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 7:40 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Friday, November 13, 1959

9:40 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Cliff Roberts, departed the Club

and motored to Union Station, Augusta, Georgia, (Mr. Geo. Allen was also in the party) SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat with SA Flohr driving, to meet Mrs. Eisenhower who arrived by train from Washington, D. C., at 9:55 a.m. (See report of ATSAIC Stout dated November 23, 1959, for details.) The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Union Station, Augusta, at 9:5[illegible] a.m. en route to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving at 10:10 a.m. Upon arrival at the Club, the President went to his office.

10:12 a.m. Messrs Allen and Roberts entered main gate of Club.

10:24 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks departed main gate of Club, having entered at 9:20 a.m.

10:55 a.m. The President departed his office and went to the Pro Shop.

11:05 a.m. The President and Mr. Chas. Jones went to the practice green, North of Club House, and returned to the President's cottage at 11:25 a.m.

11:28 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower departed main gate of Club.

11:46 a.m. Capt. O. Marsh departed main gate of Club at 11:46 a.m., having entered at 8:30 a.m.

11:46 a.m. General Goodpaster departed main gate of Club, having entered at 7:45 a.m.

12:47 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower entered main gate of Club.

1:08 p.m. The President went to the practice green for a game of golf with Messrs. W. Alton Jones and Charles Jones, and George Allen. Eighteen holes of golf was completed at 4:50 p.m. and the President returned to his cottage at 5:00 p.m.

2:05 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower departed main gate of Club, returning at 4:10 p.m.

5:45 p.m. Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of Club, having entered at 7:45 a.m.

5:50 p.m. Capt. O. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 8:10 p.m.

8:10 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 10:00 p.m.

10:00 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club, departing at 10:05 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, November 14, 1959

7:4[illegible] a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:00 p.m.

7:54 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:08 a.m.

8:07 a.m. Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:07 a.m.

9:07 a.m. The President departed his cottage and went to his office. He returned to his cottage at 11:15 a.m.

10:02 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 12:30 p.m.

12:24 p.m. Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club.

12:35 p.m. Ten reporters and photographers escorted inside by Mr. Hawks, Acting Press Secretary. They departed at 1:02 p.m.

12:40 p.m. Two photographers entered and escorted to Secret Service office by S. P.(Canhon)(Ga. State Policeman). They departed at 1:00 p.m.

12:55 p.m. Photos were taken of the President and First Lady in front of their cottage.

1:00 p.m. The President rode electric cart to practice green. The foursome, the President, Messrs. Roberts, Barry Leithead, and Roy E. Larson, teed off at 1:10 p.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:14 p.m., at which time the President returned to his cottage, arriving at 4:20 p.m.

1:02 p.m. Mr. Hawks departed main gate of Club.

2:02 p.m. The First Lady and Mrs. George Allen departed main gate of Club, returning at 3:45 p.m.

4:05 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:30 p.m.

No further activity.

Sunday, November 15, 1959

8:15 a.m. The President walked to his office, above the Pro Shop, at 8:15 a.m. and stayed until 9:40 a.m., at which time the President with Messrs. Allen, Robinson, and Slater began 18 holes of golf, completing same at 12:53 p.m. At 1:00 p.m. the President went to his office again and stayed until 2:08 p.m. He then returned to his cottage, arriving at 2:10 p.m.

9:00 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 4:05 p.m.

9:35 a.m. Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Butcher, and Mrs. Walton Walker entered main gate of Club.

10:25 a.m. Mr. H. E. McDaniel (Bell Telephone repair man) entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:10 a.m.

10:30 a.m. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Titus departed main gate of Club and returned at 11:25 a.m.

12:50 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 3:45 p.m.

2:35 p.m. Gen. Goodpaster departed main gate of Club, having entered at 7:30 a.m.

3:45 p.m.	Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.
4:30 p.m.	Miss Clinton Lee, 822 Fleming Avenue, Augusta, Georgia, delivered flowers for Mrs. Eisenhower.
6:00 p.m.	Mrs. M. Holderman delivered painting of the President.
8:50 p.m.	Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club.
8:55 p.m.	Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club.
	No further activity.

Monday, November 16, 1959

6:50 a.m.	Dr. Glennon entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:14 a.m.
7:40 a.m.	Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 1:55 p.m.
7:47 a.m.	Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:50 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	Mr. Hawks, Mr. Stans, Mr. Schaub, and Dr. Kistiakowski entered main gate.
8:10 a.m.	The President walked to his office.
8:55 a.m.	Secretary of Defense McElroy and party entered main gate of Club, (Gen. Persons, Gen. Goodpaster, Gen. Lemitzer, Gen. White, Gen. Twining, ~~Adm. Burke~~, ~~(Also Gen. McCate, USAF.)~~ Gordon Gray and Gen. Randall.
9:10 a.m.	The President, with Secretary McElroy and Gen. Goodpaster walked from his office to the Trophy Room, arriving at 9:12 a.m. Still and movie pictures were taken of the entire conference group. The conference ended at 12:50 p.m. and the President returned to his cottage.
9:20 a.m.	Mr. Hawks and party departed main gate of Club.
9:22 a.m.	Mr. Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 9:45 a.m.
9:55 a.m.	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree entered main gate of Club and departed at 1:42 p.m.
11:15 a.m.	Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Butcher, and Mrs. Walker departed main gate of Club with Mrs. Eisenhower and returned at 1:00 p.m.
12:00 Noon	Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 2:25 p.m.
12:50 p.m.	Secretary of Defense McElroy and Party departed main gate of Club. (Names listed above under 9:10 a.m.)
1:45 p.m.	The President took golf practice until 1:55 p.m., and at 2:04 p.m. the President, Mr. Cliff Roberts, and Mr. Sig Larmon began 18 holes of golf. They completed the game at 4:47 p.m. and then practiced on the first tee from 4:50 p.m. until 5:20 p.m., at which time the President returned to his cottage, arriving at 5:25 p.m.

4:40 p.m. Mrs. Whitman and Miss Alice Boyce entered main gate of Club and departed at 5:15 p.m.

6:10 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 7:35 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Tuesday, November 17, 1959

8:10 a.m. The President went to his office.

9:50 a.m. The President departed his office and went to practice tee and took golf practice until 10:00 a.m. At 10:06 a.m. the President, Mr. Schoo, Mr. Alton Jones, and Mr. Sig Larmon started 18 holes of golf, completing same at 1:25 p.m. at which time the President returned to his cottage, arriving at 1:30 p.m.

5:05 p.m. The President walked to the main clubhouse where he was met by Mr. Cliff Roberts. They departed at 5:25 p.m. and walked to the Tennessee Cottage, where they remained until 5:35 p.m. when they returned to the President's cottage.

5:40 p.m. The President and Mr. Roberts walked to Mr. Roberts' quarters, and at 6:05 p.m. the President returned to his own quarters.

6:12 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:32 p.m.

6:32 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club, returning at 7:35 p.m.

7:35 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 7:37 p.m.

Wednesday, November 18, 1959

7:45 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate and departed at 6:20 p.m.

8:00 a.m. The President walked to his office at the Club and returned via cart to his cottage at 12:00 noon.

8:25 a.m. The Joint Chiefs of Staff entered main gate and departed at 11:10 a.m. (Gen. Twining, Gen. White, Gen. Lemitzer, Gen. Pate and Adm. Burke.)

1:15 p.m. The President took golf practice until 1:35 p.m. and at 1:44 p.m. the President, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Gene Stout, and Mr. Albert Peabody started 18 holes of golf. Mr. Cliff Roberts took Mr. Gene Stout's place at the 10th tee. The game was completed at 4:50 p.m. and the President returned to his quarters at 4:57 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, November 19, 1959

7:55 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:05 a.m.

8:20 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 11:25 a.m.

8:25 a.m. The President walked to his office and rode back in a cart to his residence at 11:25 a.m.

12:33 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower departed main gate of Club and returned at 3:15 p.m.

12:45 p.m. The President took golf practice until 1:05 p.m., and at 1:07 p.m. the President, Messrs. Jerry Franklin, Cliff Roberts, and Wm. Robinson teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 4:17 p.m. The President then stopped at the cottage of Mr. Robinson, leaving there at 4:20 p.m. The President and Mr. Robinson played par 3 course beginning at 4:23 p.m. The first two holes were played and then repeated. The President finished golfing at 5:08 p.m. and then returned to his quarters at 5:15 p.m.

3:00 p.m. Capt. O. Marsh entered main gate of Club at 3:00 p.m. , departing at 8:05 p.m.

8:05 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club and returned at 10:20 p.m.

10:20 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:25 p.m.

No further activities this date.

Friday, November 20, 1959

7:35 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club and departed at 6:08 p.m.

8:20 a.m. The President walked to his office. From 10:20 a.m. until 10:55 a.m. the President and Pro Gene Stout played the Par #3, 9 hole course. At 11:05 a.m. the President returned to his residence.

9:00 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:10 a.m.

12:40 p.m. The President took golf practice until 12:55 p.m., and at 12:59 p.m. the President, Mr. Yates, Messrs. Roberts and Robinson teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 3:45 p.m. The President went to his quarters at 3:52 p.m.

4:07 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of Club.

4:07 p.m. Capt. Marsh departed main gate of Club, having entered at 8:35 a.m.

4:30 p.m. Mr. H. W. Metts delivered sausage, gift for the President.(Address in file.)

4:50 p.m. Mr. T. A. Walker delivered quail for the President. (His address in file.)

5:40 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of Club.

5:40 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of Club, departing at 6:47 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, November 21, 1959

7:55 a.m. The President walked to his office, returning to his residence at 11:20 a.m.

9:40 a.m. General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther entered main gate of Club.

9:40 a.m. Secretary Gates, Secretary Douglas, Secretary Brucker, Secretary Franke, Dr. York, and Gen. Brown entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:55 a.m.

9:40 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate of Club, departing at 1:00 p.m.

12:45 p.m. The President took golf practice until 1:05 p.m., and at 1:07 p.m. the President, Messrs. Robinson, Roberts, and Charles Yates began 18 holes of golf, completing same at 4:07 p.m. The President practiced from 4:10 p.m. until 4:40 p.m. when he returned to his quarters.

2:00 p.m. General Barton entered main gate of club and departed at 2:35 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, November 22, 1959

8:45 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate of Club and departed at 10:14 a.m.

11:08 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed residence in WH Car No. 103, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat with SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, Augusta, Georgia, arriving at 11:15 a.m. After the Services, they departed the Church at 12:18 p.m. and returned to their cottage at the Club, arriving at 12:23 p.m.

1:15 p.m. The President took golf practice until 1:30 p.m., and at 1:40 p.m. the President, Messrs. Julian Roberts, Cliff Roberts, and William Robinson teed off for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 4:30 p.m. The President returned to his quarters at 4:33 p.m.

8:05 p.m. The President and First Lady went to the Trophy Room of the Club, accompanied by General and Mrs. Gruenther, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Roberts, and Mr. Robinson. The President and First Lady returned to their quarters at 10:40 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Monday, November 23, 1959

7:45 a.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of Club, departing at 12:45 p.m.

7:46 a.m. Gen. Goodpaster entered main gate of Club, departing at 12:40 p.m.

7:55 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of Club, departing at 9:45 a.m.

8:50 a.m. The President walked to his office.

9:15 a.m. Lieut. Col. Crovell entered main gate of Club.

9:20 a.m. Gen. Gruenther and Lieut. Col. Crovell departed main gate of Club.

9:40 a.m. The President took golf practice until 10:15 a.m., and at 10:25 a.m. with Messrs. Robinson, Cliff Roberts, and Billy Joe Patton began 18 holes of golf, completing same at 1:25 p.m. The President returned to his residence at 1:30 p.m.

10:10 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered Club and departed at 11:05 a.m., re-entering at 12:10 p.m.

3:10 p.m. The President and First Lady departed the Club in WH Car No. 103, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat with SA Flohr driving, and motored to Bush Field, arriving at 3:32 p.m. The Columbine, USAF 7885, was airborne for Washington, D. C. at 3:40 p.m., arriving at MATS Terminal at 5:25 p.m. They departed MATS at 5:32 p.m. in Car No. 102, SAIC Rowley in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and arrived at the White House at 5:42 p.m. The following persons accompanied President and Mrs. Eisenhower to Washington, D. C. on the Columbine: Gen. and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Roberts, Mr. William Robinson, Dr. Snyder, Gen. Goodpaster, Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Wayne Hawks, Capt. Marsh, Miss Mary Caffrey, Sgt. and Mrs. Moaney, W/OBales, WHASA, Chief Baughman, SAIC Rowley, SAs Flohr, Bates, Shipman, Roth, Holmes, Weaver, and Mayo. Mr. Thomas Belshi and Robert A. Duffey, WHASA, were also on the Columbine.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1959

VETERANS DAY

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:05 - 8:07 am	Major Richard Streiff
8:05 - 8:15 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:15 - 8:18 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:18 - 8:19 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:19 - 8:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:27 - 8:29 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:30 - 10:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone General Thomas D. White Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Mr. Charles Haskins Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs

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10:00 - 11:34 am CABINET MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Charistian A. Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John Patterson
Hon. Robert K. Gray
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Bradley Patterson
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. Allen Burgess
Hon. W. Randolph Burgess

For Item 5 only:

Mr. Edward F. Stone, Architect Adviser, National Cultural Center
Mr. Jarold Kieffer, Secretary, Board of Trustees National Cultural Center
Mr. Robert H. Thayer
Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Coordination of International Education and Cultural Relations
Mr. Robert W. Dowling, Chairman, Advisory Committe on the Arts
Mr. L. Corrin Strong, Executive Vice Chairman, National Cultural Center
Dr. Alan T. Waterman
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
Mr. Harry Turbo, Assistant to Mr. Stone

11:34 - 11:45 am	Hon. Christian Herter
11:30 - 11:45 am	(Hon. John A. McCone) OFF THE RECORD
11:52 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. William P. Snow U. S. Ambassador to the Union of Burma (Called on the President before departing for his post)
12:01 - 12:05 pm	Mr. Robert Dowling
12:05 - 12:30 pm	(Mrs. Barbara Gunderson) OFF THE RECORD
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:52 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:09 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz Colonel Walter Tkach
2:15 - 3:28 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Mr. Elmer Staats Hon. Robert Merriam
3:30 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:48 - 3:50 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

The United States Eisenhower Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1959

8:19 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:42 - 8:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
8:52 - 8:54 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty	
8:54 - 9:01 am	Major John Eisenhower	
9:01 - 9:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower	
9:15 - 9:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Roemer McPhee	
9:25 - 9:34 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
9:34 - 9:45 am	Hon. Gordon Gray	
9:45 - 9:50 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
9:50 - 9:59 am	Major John Eisenhower	
10:00 - 10:55 am	(Hon. Meyer Kestnbaum)	OFF THE RECORD
10:55 - 11:06 am	(Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Don Paarlberg)	OFF THE RECORD
11:06 - 11:55 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier	
12:00 - 12:26 pm	Hon. Sinclair Weeks	
12:26 - 12:31 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam	
12:31 pm	The President made a recording for Mr. Robert Woodruff. This was done in his office.	
12:36 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	

2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:11 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Dr. Don Paarlberg
3:20 - 3:42 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:42 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
4:30 pm	The President went to the Mansion where he watched a movie.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1959

8:21 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:27 - 11:35 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
11:39 - 11:48 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:42 - 11:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:50 am	The President went to the Mansion
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:02 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
2:15 - 3:27 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:29 pm	Returned to the office.
3:30 - 4:08 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
4:08 - 4:12 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:12 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:34 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	The President gave a Reception in the Mansion for Members of the Supreme Court. The following were present: Hon. Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Associate Justices Hon. Hugo L. Black Hon. Felix Frankfurter Hon. William O. Douglas Hon. Tom Clark Hon. John M. Harlan Hon. William J. Brennan, Jr. Hon. Charles E. Whittaker Hon. Potter Stewart

(continued)

5:00 pm Reception for Members of the Supreme Court (continued):

Retired Justices:

Hon. Stanley F. Reed
Hon. Harold H. Burton

Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. J. Lee Rankin

Officers of the Supreme Court

Mr. James R. Browning, Clerk
Mr. Walter Wyatt, Reporter of Decisions
Mr. T. Perry Lippitt, Marshal

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1959

10:47 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
10:57 am	Arrived at the Church where they attended the 11:00 A. M. Services.
12:08 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Church and motored to the White House.
12:13 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1959

9:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
9:06 - 9:45 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:10 - 9:37 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:11 - 9:15 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:18 - 9:37 am	Captain Evan P. Aurand
9:22 - 9:25 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:27 - 9:37 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
10:40 - 10:44 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:50 - 11:15 am	Hon. Kevin McCann
11:17 - 11:55 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:56 - 11:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:59 - 12:32 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Colonel Robert L. Schulz Captain Evan P. Aurand
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:27 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:30 - 8:40 am	Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
8:40 - 8:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Robert Merriam
8:47 - 9:00 am	Hon. Edson O. Sessions. Newly appointed Ambassador to Finland (Came to call on the President before departing for his new post)
9:00 - 11:00 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Neil H. McElroy Judge Lawrence Walsh Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Aandahl Hon. Frederick G. Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James p. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Elmer Staats Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Robert K. Gray Hon. John McCone Hon. Jack Anderson General John Bragdon Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan

(continued)

9:00 - 11:00 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton Major John Eisenhower Dr. Walter Tkach, for Item 1 Hon. Allen W. Dulles, Items 1 and 2 General Elwood R. Quesada Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Hon. Franklin Floete, Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Hon. Norman P. Mason, Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Hon. Sumner G. Whittier Dr. Alan T. Waterman Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Robert E. McLaughlin, Item 4 General John Bragdon, Item 5 Hon. Philip Ray, Item 5
11:00 - 11:20 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
11:20 - 11:22 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:22 - 12:10 pm	(The Members of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization called on the President to discuss proposed transportation organization. The following were present): (Hon. Arthur Flemming) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Milton Eisenhower) (Mr. Don K. Price) (Hon. Robert Merriam) (Hon. Elmer Staats) (Hon. Arthur Kimball)
12:11 - 12:13 pm	General Elwood R. Quesada
12:13 - 12:20 pm	(Hon. Kevin McCann) OFF THE RECORD
12:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach.

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2:00 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:23 - 3:03 pm	The President played 5 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe
	(Rain forced them to discontinued the game)
3:30 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
3:57 pm	Arrived at the White House.
	The President attended a movie in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1959

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:11 - 8:15 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
8:15 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:45 - 9:00 am	Hon. George V. Allen Director, U. S. Information Agency
9:00 - 10:30 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Lawrence Walsh Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Philip A. Ray Hon Allen W. Dulles General Nathan F. Twining Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Brig. General Alfred Starbird Mr. Edward J. Bloch Hon. James S. Lay Mr. Marion Boggs
10:31 - 10:46 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:48 - 11:00 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. John A. McCone Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky

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11:00 - 11:30 am	Hon. Christian Herter
11:30 - 11:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:32 - 11:51 am	H. E. Ferdinand Graf Austrian Defense Minister H. E. Dr. Wilfried Platzer Austrian Ambassador Hon. Wiley Buchanan Colonel Vernon Walters (Minister Graf presented a tapestry to the President) (Pictures taken)
11:53 - 11:55 am	Hon. Roy Rubottom Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
12:00 - 12:25 pm	Lt. General (ret.) Pedro Aramburu Provisional President of Argentine from 1935 to 1958 H. E. Dr. Emilio Donato del Carril Argentine Ambassador Hon. Roy Rubottom Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Dr. Edward L. Tinker, New York Host of General Aramburu in the U. S. Colonel Vernon Walters, interpreter
12:25 - 12:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
12:30 - 12:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:13 - 2:53 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds of the White House.
2:55 pm	Returned to the Mansion.
3:16 pm	The President arrived in the office.

3:17 - 3:25 pm	Mrs. Henry B. Saylor and friends (Mrs. Saylor is wife of Major General Henry B. Saylor.)
3:43 - 4:20 pm	Admiral Sir Charles E. Lambe First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Great Britain
4:20 - 4:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:30 - 5:40 pm	(Hon. James P. Mitchell) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. David McDonald)
5:40 - 5:41 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:41 - 5:43 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. William J. Hopkins
5:42 - 6:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:20 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:40 - 8:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:55 - 9:35 am	(General Lauris Norstad, OFF THE RECORD Supreme Commander, Allied Powers Europe) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
9:45 - 10:28 am	Pre-Press Briefing Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Major John Eisenhower Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:06 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:07 - 11:26 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:26 - 12:02 pm	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:05 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Wendell B. Barnes Administrator, Small Business Administration
12:15 - 12:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:20 - 12:32 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:34 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:49 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.

2:13 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:24 - 5:09 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Senator Frank Lausche Mr. Carlton D. Smith
5:35 pm	The President and General Howard Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:59 pm	Arrived at the White House.
6:05 - 6:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1959

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:26 - 8:30 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:32 - 8:52 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:55 - 9:05 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:05 - 9:08 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:09 - 9:30 am	Hon. Amory Houghton U. S. Ambassador to France
9:31 - 9:40 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:49 - 9:55 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:55 - 10:15 am	The following representatives of the Reserve Officers Association called on the President: Colonel John W. Richardson AFRes., Detroit, Michigan National President, Reserve Officers Association of U.S Colonel John T. Carlton, USAR, Washington, D. C. National Executive Director, ROA Commander William Duval, USMR, Cincinneti, Ohio National Vice President for Navy, ROA Major George B. Rawlings, AFRes., Las Vegas, Nevada National Vice President for Air, ROA Hon. Bryce Harlow (Picture taken)
10:15 - 10:18 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:18 - 11:04 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:15 am	The President and Hon. Neil H. McElroy departed the White House and motored to the entrance of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Arlington, Virginia.

11:13 am — The President stopped at the entrance of the new extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Arlington County, Virginia. He was greeted by:

Hon. Roger C. Ernst
Assistant Secretary of the Interior
Mr. Conrad L. Wirth
Director of National Park Service
Mr. Harvey Thompson
Superintendent of the National Capital Parks
Hon. Joel T. Broyhill

The President participated in the ribbon cutting opening the new extension of the Parkway.

Following the ceremony, Mr. Ernst gave one of the shears to the President.

11:16 am — The President and his party departed the George Washington Memorial Parkway and motored to the new Central Intelligence Agency site at Langley, Virginia.

LANGLEY, VIRGINIA

11:25 am — The President arrived at the new Central Intelligence Agency Building, Langley, Virginia. He was met by

Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Mr. Lawrence R. Houston, Chief of the Office of General Counsel, CIA

Presidential honors were rendered and Mr. Dulles and Mr. Houston escorted the President to the speakers stand.

11:30 am — Invocation by Rev. Frederick B. Harris, Chaplain of the Senate.

11:32 - 11:37 am — Address by Hon. Allen W. Dulles. Following this, Mr. Dulles introduced the President.

11:38 - 11:45 am — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT at the Cornerstone Laying ceremony of the new CIA Building.

The following were on the speakers' stand with the President:

Hon. Allen W. Dulles
General Charles P. Cabell, Deputy Director CIA
Hon. Franklin Floete
Colonel Lawrence K. White
Rev. Frederick Brown Harris
Mr. Wallace K. Harrison
Mr. Sidney Sauers
Mr. Hillenkotter
Mr. Laurence R. Houston, General Counsel, CIA

11:47 am — The President, Hon. Neil McElroy and Major John Eisenhower departed the CIA Building and motored to the helicopter pad.

11:53 am — The President, Major John Eisenhower, Captain Evan P. Aurand, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. James Rowley departed the helicopter pad via Marine helicopter for Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

12:26 pm — The President landed new the Barlow Township Fire House where he was greeted by

Mr. Earl Pitzer
Adams County Chairman
General Arthur Nevins
Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower
Mary Jean Eisenhower

EISENHOWER LIBRARY ABILENE, KANSAS

The President entered the Barlow Fire House and voted in the Pennsylvania Primaries.

Pictures were taken.

12:35 pm — The President and his party departed via U. S. Army helicopter en route to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1:16 pm — Landed on the South Grounds of the White House.

1:20 pm — (LUNCH)

2:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:05 - 3:22 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:10 - 3:14 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:26 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:20 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:10 pm	Returned to the office.
5:10 - 5:16 pm	Colonel William G. Draper
5:21 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1959

8:08 am — The President, Hon. James Hagerty and Dr. W. Allen Wallis departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel.

8:11 am — Arrived at the Statler Hotel. The President was greeted by

Mr. H. Bruce Palmer
President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company
Mr. D. Tennant Bryan
President of the Richmond Newspapers, Inc.
Mr. Herbert Blunck
General Manager of the Statler Hotel

The President was escorted to the American Room of the Statler Hotel.

8:20 am — Breakfast began. The following were seated with the President:

Mr. H. Bruce Palmer
Mr. D. Tennant Bryan
Dr. W. Allen Wallis
Special Assistant to the President
Dr. Charles W. Lowry
Chairman
Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order, Washington, D. C.

8:55 - 9:05 am — ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth.

9:06 am — The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Dr. Allen Wallis departed the Statler Hotel and motorded to the White House.

9:08 am — Arrived at the White House.

9:11 am — The President entered the office, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty.

9:13 - 9:15 am — Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

9:33 - 10:15 am	Mr. Vernon Stouffer Mr. Thomas Pappas Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Saw the President re Republican Dinners in January)
10:17 - 10:45 am	(Mr. Hudson Strode) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Arthur Minnich)
10:45 - 11:30 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. James Hagerty (until 10:54 am) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 11:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
11:47 - 12:06 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President went to the food locker under the North Portico.
1:45 pm	Returned to the office.
1:55 pm	The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:20 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:38 - 4:38 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belsho.
5:20 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:47 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1959

9:55 am — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the South Grounds of the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

11:40 am — Arrived at the Farm.

The President, General Arthur Nevins, and Chief West inspected areas of the Farm and Grounds.

12:15 pm — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower went to the residence of Major John Eisenhower where they remained for lunch.

3:40 pm — Departed the residence of Major John Eisenhower and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:55 pm — Arrived at the White House.

[redacted]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	DDE to Clifford Roberts (2 pgs)	11/9/59	C
2. Letter	DDE to William P. Rogers (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-24; 10/18/78-DJH)	11/4/59	C
~~3. Letter~~	~~DDE to Sam Rayburn (1 pg; 2 Copies)~~	11/3/59	C
	Opened on Re Rev, RS, 4/20/84		

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Candidacy for President

The possibility that I might one day become a candidate for the Presidency was first suggested to me about June, 1943. My reaction was of course completely negative, and my feeling was that the matter was never seriously considered even by the propoers. Actually the hard military campaigns of the war were at that time obviously still ahead of us, and any diverting of our attention to political matters would have been more than ridiculous.

The subject was again brought up in the middle of 1945. By this time the war was over in Europe and there was more than idle speculation on the part of visiting friends, newspaper representatives and non-career soldiers. I cannot recall, at that time, of any career soldier who mentioned the matter, possibly because they had concern, all being my juniors, as to the character of my reaction. This subject became one of more lively interest when, with a number of military associates of all services, I made a tour, at the direction of the President and the War Department, through several American cities. The purpose of the tour was to establish a more personal connection between the victorious army, navy and air force in Europe, and the people at home. Incidentally, the party accompanying me had representatives of all ranks from private upward.

We visited Washington, New York, West Point, Kansas City and Abilene, Kansas. For the first time newspaper representatives began quizzing me in public press conferences, in an effort to determine my attitude. I continued, as always before, to reply in completely negative terms.

There was no question that I felt a very great sense of pride in the success of the invading forces in Western Europe. When we arrived at D-Day, June 6, 1945, there was no universal confidence in a completely successful

outcome. Indeed most people thought that even should we, in some two or three years, eventually win, we would pay a ghastly price in battling our way toward Germany in the pattern of World War I, with its terrible memories of Passchendale, Vimy Ridge, Verdun and the like.

Some newspapers went so far as to predict 90% loss on the beaches themselves. Even Winston Churchill, normally a fairly optimistic individual, never hesitated to voice his forebodings about the venture. He frequently repeated that if we were successful, that we could count any advance on the Allied part that would seize and hold Paris by mid-winter as one of the greatest and most successful military operations of all time.

Consequently, when on May 8, 1945 the confidence and enthusiasm of my own headquarters proved justified by completing the entire campaign in eleven months, I felt that the climax of my own personal career had clearly been attained. Anything that could happen to me thereafter would, in my opinion, be anti-climatic. I had some conversations with General Marshall and others about my desire to retire, but I did agree to remain temporarily as Military Governor of the American Zone in Germany, although at that time constantly recommending to the War Department, to the President and to Secretary of State Byrnes that as quickly as possible a civilian should be appointed to this post. My superiors expressed sympathy for the idea, but said that this could not be done until the Allies, including the Russians, would agree. I kept pounding away on this matter because of my feeling that after wars are over and matters of civil government come to the fore, the executive head of all organizations governing civilians should be, under the Western tradition, a civilian.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

In any event, the Armistice in Europe provided an opportunity for many American visitors to come into the area. In the tradition of the past these people almost inevitably revised the proposition that a successful general should be considered as a possible candidate for the Presidency. I always had the feeling that most of these, at that time, had no interest in my possible qualifications or my personal philosophy of government. They were merely voicing interest in an individual who, because of the circumstances of the war, might finally develop into a popular public figure. At the same time, I think that they were very little impressed by my denials of any interest in politics or of any intention to get involved in political affairs. In these circumstances, while the matter never completely died out, it never reached a real crescendo of discussion and debate. One of the reasons for this was because President Truman was still in his first year of incumbency of the office.

At the end of the year, I was ordered back to Washington to become Chief of Staff of the Army. I informed the President of my hope to retire and unless he had a positive desire that I take over the office for a period, I should like to decline the appointment. He told me that the only other individual he could consider to take General Marshall's place was General Bradley, who at that time was serving as the Head of the Veterans' Bureau. He informed me also that he would need General Bradley in that post for at least two years, but stated that if I was still of the same mind at that time, he would accept my resignation and appoint Bradley to the post of Chief of Staff of the Army.

Under this circumstance, I retained the post of Chief of Staff until early 1948.

By mid-1947 the pressure brought to bear upon me to secure my consent for seeking the Presidency had many times intensified. The nature of the argument

presented underwent a change. No longer was the matter completely personal; it now began to involve also governmental philosophy. Since I continued to maintain my negative attitude toward the entire matter, I declined also to outline in specific terms my own conception as to the functions of government and my own satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the political scene as I viewed it.

While my appointment book would of course give a record of those individuals visiting my office to discuss this matter, I cannot now recall many of them to my mind. Three that did stick out in my memory were Douglas Freeman, the historian, Walter Winchell, the columnist and commentator, and Mr. Wadsworth, a Congressman. Each of these had a different type of approach. Douglas Freeman was deeply religious and opened his conversation with a prayer. He believed that government needed a shake-up; in his opinion complacency had overtaken the party which had been in power ever since 1932. Because of this he felt that the Democratic Party was neglectful of self-examination and as a result there was becoming evident examples of carelessness and, even worse, in the conduct of governmental affairs. He was very earnest and he placed his accent on the word "duty." He said that recent history would show that only a popular figure could defeat any Democratic candidate -- and that I had the duty to make the race. He played upon this theme for a considerable time; as I recall he stayed more than an hour and called upon history to provide examples of the need for change. I had met Dr. Freeman several times earlier and had long talks with him. He paid me the compliment of saying that he knew I was not only reluctant to accept his counsel but that the whole idea of political involvement was distasteful. But he added that because I had a sense of duty and since he believed that I was both disinterested and honest and had shown good administrative capacity, he was sure I would see my duty and perform it. These thoughts were the subject of the prayer with which

These thoughts were the subject of the prayer

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he opened the conversation.

Walter Winchell put the whole matter on a personal basis. He didn't like the government then existing, he wanted it changed. He thought I was the only one that could do it. He didn't care whether I was a Democrat or a Republican.

Mr. Wadsworth was more analytical, but he was fully as thoughtfully serious as Douglas Freeman. As in the prior cases, I told him that I had decided to do nothing whatsoever about the matter.

A few others who talked to me at that time were some from the newspaper world, Senator Vandenberg, and so on. The whole affair became more difficult. At a Republican dinner, which I had supposed to be entirely social and non-partisan, an attempt was made to portray me as an extreme New Dealer. The purpose of this was to show me as unacceptable as a Republican candidate. Whether travelling outside of Washington or in mu office in the Pentagon, every day brought some new recommendation, conviction or opinion. The purport of each was that I simply had to run for the Presidency.

Finally, in January of 1948 there came a letter from a man

named Finder, one of the publishers of a newspaper in New Hampshire, saying that a group of which he was a part intended to enter my name in the New Hampshire primary of that year. I knew that I was going to refuse, but I also felt a compulsion to inform the public, through my answer, of why I would not allow my name to be used. A copy of that letter is attached to this memorandum. I still believe it was sound. After its writing, I felt that I had removed myself from the political scene for once and all, and thereafter I could feel free to do as I pleased since within a month or so I was to leave the office of Chief of Staff.

I had already accepted an invitation to become President of Columbia University, the effective date to be the one on which my term as Chief of Staff officially was to end -- I think it was about May 5th or 6th.

Very quickly my belief that I had removed myself forever from politics was shattered. Suddenly there came to me a multitude of new suggestions, recommendations and importunities, this time almost exclusively from Democratic Party members. Up until the time I had written the letter in January the pressure had come largely from the Republicans. Now it seemed that the whole experience was to be repeated, but with the other Party. Numerous governors, United States senators, private citizens and others joined the campaign. Since I had already made my position clear -- and in my letter I had not mentioned Party -- I saw no necessity for repeating anything further. Nevertheless, as the late spring of 1948 rolled by, the pressure became almost unbearable. A telegram reaching me about July first seemed to demand an answer. I made another statement, which I did through the Public Relations Officer of the University, Mr. Herron. It was again negative and is on record -- I assume a copy is now in the hands of Colonel Schulz.

This had the effect of stopping, for the moment, most of the pressure from the Democratic side. Strangely enough, a new flurry came from the Republicans during the course of their National Convention, held that year in Philadelphia. Numerous telephone calls came into the office to the effect that certain individuals wanted to come over to New York at once to urge me to reconsider my decision and, as reported to me, to stop the trend toward Dewey. I refused to receive any calls or to discuss the matter further.

Quite naturally, after Dewey's defeat in the fall of 1948, I again began to feel the pressure.

With Dewey's failure against Truman, who was then popularly supposed to be the weakest candidate that the Democrats could put into the field, the cry began to be heard that "We must find some new faces in the Republican Party if ever we are going to win a national election." Since we were again in the beginning of a Presidential cycle, most of the suggestions and arguments could be pushed off without trouble. But before many months the campaign began again to intensify. When Mr. Dewey ran for re-election to the Governorship of New York, he stated, in order to answer a charge that he was running again merely to enhance his standing as a candidate for the Presidency, that

he favored me as the Republican candidate in '52. This really put fresh fuel on the fire -- and every day contributed something new to its heat.

Finally, in December of 1950 President Truman called me on the phone to ask whether I would undertake the duty of commanding the allied forces to be established under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He and I both knew that this was a thankless job, but I was in complete agreement with the President that collective security arrangements for Western Europe had to be worked out in the least possible time and that America had to participate in the effort. By this time I had become deeply interested in my work at Columbia University and it was a tremendous personal disappointment to me to have to give it up. But I reminded him that I was a soldier and subject to his orders. But he emphasized that he wanted to persuade me that undertaking this duty would be a great public service. I felt that the European post was of such importance that, so long as he thought me best fitted for the job I should have to undertake it at least until we had worked out its programs of raising, organizing, training and deploying troops. It was a demanding effort.

My first move was to make a "reconnaissance" visit to every capital involved. Since I did this in mid-winter, the task was difficult, but I met with the governments of the twelve countries involved and completed the trip in some eighteen or twenty days. I came back to report to the President, made a television speech to the public, and reported also to an informal Joint Session of the Congress held in the auditorium of the Congressional Library. Just before departing again for Europe, I called in a couple of members of my staff and told them that I was going to make a personal move and a statement which, if successful in its preliminary parts, would take me forever, and beyond any question, out of the political scene.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS LIBRARY

My purpose was to invite Senator Taft to come to my office to discuss what we were trying to do in Europe, and I told my associates that if Senator Taft would pledge his support to the idea of collective security in Europe, I would immediately make a statement to the effect that my return to active military service precluded any future speculation about the possibility that I would ever enter the political arena and that my answer, in advance, to any further importuning along this line would be a flat negative.

I invited the Senator to my office in the Pentagon and he came one evening around 5:00 or 5:30. My conversation with him was exclusively on the subject of NATO. I went through the whole history of the war and later developments in Europe, the operation of the Marshall Plan, the responsibilities and opportunities now lying before the Western World, and how necessary it was that we strengthen Western European defenses by welding them together in one machine. I thought also that American contingents and troops would have to be employed in Europe but as to their number I was not certain.

It happened, at that moment, there was an argument going on between the President and the Congress as to the President's unrestricted right to station American troops wherever he decided they should go in the world. Congress was further pre-occupied with a debate as to whether there should be four or six divisions sent to NATO.

I told the Senator that with the details either of the Constitutional question or with the amount of forces to be sent abroad I had no interest at the moment. I said that until I could survey the situation more closely, I would not have any recommendation as to the size of the American forces that should come to Europe.

I simply asked the Senator whether he could not agree that the collective security of Western Europe, with some American help, had to be assured. He declined to commit himself on the matter, repeating words to the effect that he was not sure whether he would vote for four or six divisions. I argued that this was of no interest to me whatsoever. I simply wanted to get his assurance of support in the work for which I was called back to active duty. He repeated his refusal to make the point clear and so finally we parted and, of course, I did not go through with the part of my plan that would have depended upon his affirmative reply.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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For the next few months the whole matter seemed to lie fairly dormant, although now and then individuals of more or less importance arrived in Paris from America to give me their views about the forthcoming campaign. Starting in the fall of '51, the whole matter came to the fore once again and this time the clamor was more intensified than ever before. Since I had never made public my particular political affiliations, the pressure came from both parties. However, it was more pronounced on the Republican side than the Democratic. One reason for this was a speech that I had made before the American Bar Association in St. Louis on September 3, 1949. In that talk I analyzed and discussed the so-called "Middle-of-the-Road" approach to political activity. This represented a profound conviction on my part and I repudiated any thought that the idea comprised any namby-pamby or fence-straddling viewpoint. Indeed, I argued that in great human affairs the middle-of-the-raad approach was the only one that provided any avenue for progress and the extremists both of reaction and of so-called liberalism should be abjured like the plague.

A good many people remember this talk and felt that as opposed to the New Deal-Fair Deal philosophies of the 30s and 40s, it was sound Republicanism.

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These Republicans all had one battle cry, "We must win or the two-party system as we know it will be destroyed." Behind this pronouncement was always one of a secondary character which was "Only a new, respected figure can carry us to victory. Of all the figures in sight you are the one that can do this without question."

There was every conceivable kind of variation on which this theme was played and many tangential streams of argument went along with it.

As the months wore on, I stood my ground and kept on file in my office the letter I had written to Mr. Finder in January of 1948 and would insist always that the visitors familiarize themselves with the language I used in that letter.

I think the argument that began to carry for me the greatest possible force was that the landslide victories of '36, '40 and '44 and Truman's victory over Dewey in '48 were all achieved under a doctrine of "Spend and spend, and elect and elect." It seemed to me that this had to be stopped or our country would deviate badly from the precepts on which we had placed so much faith -- the courage and self-dependence

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of each citizen, the importance of opportunity as opposed to mere material security, and our belief that American progress depended upon the work and sweat of all our citizens, each trying to satisfy the needs and desires of himself and his family, and that instead we were coming to the point where we looked toward a paternalistic state to guide our steps from cradle to grave.

I believed this most profoundly, but I still hoped and believed that someone else could lead the Republican Pary much more effectively and to a better result than I could. But because I did believe the basic truth I did go so far, in January of '52, to admit that I had always been Republican in leanings, and had always voted that ticket when given the opportunity to do so. On the second point, the identity of the individual who could lead the Republican Party to victory was the place where all argument was now focussed. Rallies were held around the country -- cables and letters told me about their purpose. A group of about twenty Congressmen sent me a petition in February to become a candidate -- and so on and so on. What impressed me more than anything else was the

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the extent of real grass roots sentiment for me to become a candidate. I had seen enough of the Presidency to realize that any serious-minded incumbent of that office is bound to feel the weight of his burdens and soon come to feel that its frustrations and disappointments far wutweigh any possible personal satisfaction any one could have in holding the position. Consequently I had no struggle with any personal ambition of my own. Beyond this, it was clear that by next election time I would have passed my sixty-second birthday.

Ever since the end of 1941, I had been occupying posts both in war and in peace of great importance and I was eagerly looking forward to a period when I could, with my family, live a somewhat more restful and leisurely life.

Always with friends I brought out these points; always they were brushed aside by people who had become in some instances almost fanatical in their conviction as to my duty to become a candidate for the Presidency.

Respecting every other candidate then campaigning actively or passively for the office, those who came to see me were pessimistic, if not even scornful, of their ability to win the national election.

Bit by bit my confidence that I alone should make a negative decision was worn away -- I have always been particularly sensitive to any insinuation that I

that I might recoil from performance of any duty, no matter how onerous. But to persuade me that it was a duty to stand for election was an entirely different matter. I cannot at this moment remember the names of all those who came to see me. Among them were Lodge, Clay, Bill Robinson, Jacqueline Cochran (who brought with her a two-hour film of a Madison Square Garden Rally gotten up by private citizens), Herb Brownell -- and many others. On the Democratic side, the man I remember best was Senator Brian McMahon, who came to see me in the late fall of 1951 and who used much the same arguments that the Republicans did.

Finally one thing became clear. Either I had to decline flatly and unequivocally to stand for the nomination or I had to leave my present post. Our work at NATO had progressed satisfactorily and in the past fifteen or sixteen months we had gotten command and staff systems well set-up, training schools started, the EDC Treaty initialled by all the governments, and finally I decided to resign my present post and turn it over to another

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soldier.

I reached the United States on June the first and informed my friends that if the Republicans and their supporters saw fit to nominate me, I would make the race. I refused to seek delegates -- in fact to this day I have never consciously requested any individual in the world to vote for me. But I did make myself available for people who wanted to see me. This compelled me to make a number of talks -- the first of which was on a rainy day in Abilene about the first week in June; thereafter I was stampeded by invitations to speak but went back to 60 Morningside at Columbia to spend a few weeksc There, and later in Denver, when I went about the middle of June, a number of delegations visited me and we had discussions about the political scene, but there was no "electioneering" as such.

As time for the convention approached, I told my friends that I did not want to go to Chicago. I felt that the business of nominating a candidate belonged to the convention and its delegates. The whole prospect was completely distasteful to me. But all the friends that I have mentioned and hundreds more

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kept hammering that it was my duty to allow myself to be seen, to receive visitors at my hotel suite and to chat with them on a friendly basis. This I did. By the time the voting for candidates rolled around I was completely worn out and heartily sick of the whole business.

When the balloting was all done, I was the Republican candidate for the President, but I still was not completely confident that my decision to allow this effort to go forward was a wise one.

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11/28/59

Candidacy for President

The possibility that I might one day become a candidate for the Presidency was first suggested to me about June, 1943. My reaction was not only completely negative, but the matter was never taken seriously either by me or by any of my close associates. Actually the hard campaign of the war was at that time obviously still ahead of us and any diverting of our attention to political matters would have been more than ridiculous.

This subject was again brought up in the middle of 1945. By this time the war was over in Europe and there was more than idle speculation on the part of visiting friends, newspaper representatives and non-career soldiers. I cannot recall, at that time, of any career soldier who mentioned the matter, possibly because they had concern, all being my juniors, as to the character of my reaction. This subject became one of more lively interest when, with a number of military associates of all services, I made a tour, at the direction of the President and the War Department, through several American cities. The purpose of the tour was to establish a more personal connection between the victorious army, navy and air force in Europe, and the people at home. Incidentally, the party accompanying me had representatives of all ranks from private upward.

We visited Washington, New York, West Point, Kansas City and Abilene, Kansas. For the first time newspaper representatives began quizzing me in public press conferences, in an effort to determine my attitude. I continued, as always before, to reply in completely negative terms.

There was no question that I felt a very great sense of pride in the success of the invading forces in Western Europe. When we arrived at D-Day,

June 6, 1945, there was no universal confidence in a completely successful outcome. Indeed most people thought that even should we eventually win, we would pay a ghastly price in battling our way toward Germany in the pattern of World War I, with its terrible memories of Passchendale, Vimy Ridge and Verdun and the like.

Some of these newspapers went so far as to predict 90% loss on the beaches themselves. Even Winston Churchill, normally a fairly optimistic individual, never hesitated to voice his forebodings about the venture. He frequently repeated that if we were successful, that we would count any advance on the Allied part that would seize and hold Paris by mid-winter as one of the greatest and most successful military operations of all time.

Consequently, when the confidenc e and enthusiasm of my own headquarters proved justified by completing the entire campaign in just eleven months, I felt that the climax of my own personal career had clearly been attained. I felt that anything that could happen to me thereafter would necessarily be anti-climatic. I had some conversations with General Masshall and others about my desire to retire, but I did agree to remain as Military Governor of the American Zone in Germany, although at that time constantly recommending to the War Department, to the President and to the State Department that as quickly as possible a civilian should be appointed to this post. My superiors expressed a great sympathy for the idea, but said that this could not be done until the Allies, including the Russians, would agree. I kept pounding away on this matter because of my feeling that after wars are over and matters of civil government take over, the executive head of the organization should be, under the Western tradition, a civilian.

In any event, the Armistice in Europe provided an opportunity for many American visitors to come into the area. In the tradition of the past many of these people would raise the proposition that a successful general should be considered as a possible candidate for the Presidency. I always had the feeling that most of these, at that time, had no interest in my in my possible qualifications or my personal philosophy of government. They were merely voicing interest in an individual who, because of the circumstance of the war, might finally develop into a popular public figure. At the same time, I think that they were very little impressed by my denials of any interest in politics or of any intention to get involved in a political campaign. In these circumstances, while the matter never completely died out, it never reached a real crescendo of discussion and debate. One of the reasons for this was because President Truman was still in his first year of incumbency of the office.

In any event, I was ordered back at the end of the year to become Chief of Staff of the Army. Again I informed the President of my hope to retire and unless he had a positive desire that I take over the office for a period, I should like to decline the appointment. He informed me that the only other individual he could consider to take General Marshall's place was General Bradley, who at that time was serving as the Head of the Veterans' Bureau. He informed me also that he would need General Bradley in that post for at least two years, but stated that if I was still of the same mind at that time, he would accept my resignation and appoint Bradley to the post of Chief of Staff of the Army.

Under this circumstance, I retained the post of Chief of Staff until early 1948. I think that the actual date of my relief was in early May, but I took terminal leave in early February of the same year.

By mid-1947 the pressure brought to bear upon me to secure my consent for seeking the Presidency had many times intensified. By that time the type of pressure began to change because the argument and persuasion was beginning to change in character. No longer was the argument completely personal, but it now involved also governmental philosophy. Since I continued to maintain my negative attitude toward the entire matter, I declined also to outline in specific terms my own conception of the functions of government and my own satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the political scene as I viewed it. While my appointment book would of course give a record of those individuals visiting my office to discuss this matter, my memory will not recall many of them to my mind. Three that did stick out in my memory were Douglas Freeman, the historian, Walter Winchell, the columnist and commentator, and Mr. Wadsworth. Each of these had a different type of argument. Douglas Freeman was deeply religious and opened his period of conversation with a prayer. He believed that government needed a shake-up because in his opinion complacency had overtaken the party which had ruled the government ever since 1932. Because of this he felt that the party in power was neglectful of self-examination. there was beckming evident examples of carelessness ~~and~~ and even worse in the conduct of governmental affairs. He was very earnest and he placed his accent on the word "duty." He said that recent history would show that only a popular figure could defeat any Democratic candidate -- and that I had the duty to make the race. He played upon this ~~theme~~ theme for a considerable time; as I recall he stayed more than an hour and called upon history to provide examples of the need for change. I had met Dr. Freeman several times earlier and had long talks with him. He paid me the compliment of saying that he knew I was not only reluctant but that the whole idea of a political involvement was distasteful. But he added that because I had a sense of duty, that he believed that I was both dis-interested and honest and had shown good Administrative capacity, that he was sure I

would see my duty and perform it. These thoughts were the subject of the prayer with which he opened the conversation.

Walter Winchell put the whole matter on a personal basis. He didn't like the government then existing, he wanted it changed. He thought I was the only one that could do it. He didn't care whether I was a Democrat or a Republican.

Mr. Wadsworth was more analytical, but he was fully as thoughtful as Douglas Freeman. In every case I told him that I had decided to do nothing whatsoever about the matter.

A few others who talked to me at that time were people from the newspaper world, Senator Vandenberg, and so on. The matter became continuously more pressing. Whether travelling outside of Washington or in my office in the Pentagon, every day brought some new recommendation, conviction or opinion. The purpprt of each was that I simply had to run for the Presidency. Finally in early January of 1948 there came a letter from a man named Finder, one of the publishers of a newspaper in New Hampshire, saying that a group of which he was a part intended to enter my name in the New Hampshire primary of that year. I knew that I was going to refuse, but I also felt a compulsion to inform the public, through my answer, of why I did not allow my name to be used. A copy of that letter is attached to this memorandum. After its writing, I felt that I had removed myself from the political scene for once and all, and thereafter I could ~~devote myself~~ was free to do as I pleased.

Within a month or so I left the office of Chief of Staff. I had already accepted the invitation to become President of Columbia University, the effective date to be the one on which my term as Chief of Staff officially ended -- I think it was about May 5th or 6th.

Very quickly my belief that I had removed myself forever from politics was shattered. Suddenly there came to me a multitude of new suggestions and recommendations and importunities, this time almost exclusively from Democratic

Party members. Up until the time I had written the letter in January the pressure had come largely from the Republicans. Now it seemed that the whole experience was to be repeated. Numerous governors, United States senators, private citizens and others joined the campaign. Since I had already made my position clear -- and in my letter I had not mentioned Party -- I saw no necessity for repeating anything further. As the late spring of 1948 rolled by, the pressure became almost unbearable. I found it necessary to make another statement, which I did through the public relations officer of the University, Mr. Herran. It is a matter of record -- I assume a copy is now in the hands of Colonel Schulz.

11/28/59

Candidacy for President

The possibility that I might one day become a candidate for the Presidency was first suggested to me about June, 1943. My reaction was ~~not only~~ completely negative, ~~but~~ the matter was never ~~taken~~ seriously ~~either by me or by any of my close associates~~. Actually the hard campaigns of the war ~~was~~ were at that time obviously still ahead of us, and any diverting of our attention to political matters would have been more than ridiculous.

~~This~~ The subject was again brought up in the middle of 1945. By this time the war was over in Europe and there was more than idle speculation on the part of visiting friends, newspaper representatives and non-career soldiers. I cannot recall, at that time, of any career soldier who mentioned the matter, possibly because they had concern, all being my juniors, as to the character of my reaction. This subject became one of more lively interest when, with a number of military associates of all services, I made a tour, at the direction of the President and the War Department, through several American cities. The purpose of the tour was to establish a more personal connection between the victorious army, navy and air force in Europe, and the people at home. Incidentally, the party accompanying me had representatives of all ranks from private upward.

We visited Washington, New York, West Point, Kansas City and Abilene, Kansas. For the first time newspaper representatives began quizzing me in public press conferences, in an effort to determine my attitude. I continued, as always before, to reply in completely negative terms.

There was no question that I felt a very great sense of pride in the success of the invading forces in Western Europe. When we arrived at D-Day,

June 6, 1945, there was no universal confidence in a completely successful outcome. Indeed most people thought that even should we eventually win, we would pay a ghastly price in battling our way toward Germany in the pattern of World War I, with its terrible memories of Passchendale, Vimy Ridge and Verdun and the like.

Some ~~of these~~ newspapers went so far as to predict 90% loss on the beaches themselves. Even Winston Churchill, normally a fairly optimistic individual, never hesitated to voice his forebodings about the venture. He frequently repeated that if we were successful, that we would count any advance on the Allied part that would seize and hold Paris by mid-winter as one of the greatest and most successful military operations of all time.

Consequently, when the confidence and enthusiasm of my own headquarters proved justified by completing the entire campaign in ~~just~~ eleven months, I felt that the climax of my own personal career had clearly been attained. ~~I felt that~~ anything that could happen to me thereafter would ~~necessarily~~ be anti-climatic. I had some conversations with General Marshall and others about my desire to retire, but I did agree to remain as Military Governor of the American Zone in Germany, although at that time constantly recommending to the War Department, to the President and to the State ~~Department~~ that as quickly as possible a civilian should be appointed to this post. My superiors expressed a ~~great~~ sympathy for the idea, but said that this could not be done until the Allies, including the Russians, would agree. I kept pounding away on this matter because of my feeling that after wars are over and matters of civil government ~~take over~~, the executive head of the organizations should be, under the Western tradition, a civilian.

In any event, the Armistice in Europe provided an opportunity for many American visitors to come into the area. In the tradition of the past almost normally ~~many of~~ these people ~~would raise~~ the proposition that a successful general should be considered as a possible candidate for the Presidency. I always had the feeling that most of these, at that time, had no interest ~~in my~~ in my possible qualifications or my personal philosophy of government. They were merely voicing interest in an individual who, because of the circumstance of the war, might finally develop into a popular public figure. At the same time, I think that they were very little impressed by my denials of any interest in politics or of any intention to get involved in a political ~~campaign~~ affairs. In these circumstances, while the matter never completely died out, it never reached a real crescendo of discussion and debate. One of the reasons for this was because President Truman was still in his first year of incumbency of the office.

~~In any event~~, I was ordered back ~~at the end of the year~~ at the end of the year to Washington to become Chief of Staff of the Army. ~~Again~~ I informed the President of my hope to retire and unless he had a positive desire that I take over the office for a period, I should like to decline the appointment. He informed me that the only other individual he could consider to take General Marshall's place was General Bradley, who at that time was serving as the Head of the Veterans' Bureau. He ~~informed~~ told me also that he would need General Bradley in that post for at least two years, but stated that if I was still of the same mind at that time, he would accept my resignation and appoint Bradley to the post of Chief of Staff of the Army.

Under this circumstance, I retained the post of Chief of Staff until early 1948. ~~I think that the actual date of my relief was in early May, but I~~ took ~~terminal~~ leave in ~~early~~ February of the ~~same~~ year.

By mid-1947 the pressure brought to bear upon me to secure my consent for seeking the Presidency had many times intensified. ~~By that time the type of pressure began to change because the argument and persuasion was beginning to change in character.~~ The nature of the argument presented underwent a change. No longer was the ~~argument~~ matter completely personal, ~~but~~ it now involved also governmental philosophy. Since I continued to maintain my negative attitude toward the entire matter, I declined also to outline in specific terms my own conception of the functions of government and my own satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the political scene as I viewed it. While my appointment book would of course give a record of those individuals visiting my office to discuss this matter, ~~my memory will~~ I can now not recall many of them to my mind. Three that did stick out in my memory were Douglas Freeman, the historian, Walter Winchell, the columnist and commentator, and Mr. Wadsworth, a Congressman. Each of these had a different type of approach. Douglas Freeman was deeply religious and opened his ~~period of~~ conversation with a prayer. He believed that government needed a shake-up, ~~because~~ in his opinion complacency had overtaken the party which had ~~ruled the government~~ been in power ever since 1932. Because of this he felt that the party in power was neglectful of self-examination and as a result there was becoming evident examples of carelessness and, even worse, in the conduct of governmental affairs. He was very earnest and he placed his accent on the word "duty." He said that recent history would show that only a popular figure could defeat any Democratic candidate -- and that I had the duty to make the race. He played upon this theme for a considerable time; as I recall he stayed more than an hour and called upon history to provide examples of the need for change. I had met Dr. Freeman several times earlier and had long talks with him. He paid me the compliment of saying that he knew I was not only reluctant to accept his command but that the whole idea of a political involvement was distasteful. But he added that because I had a sense of duty, and since that he believed that I was both dis-interested and honest and had shown good Administrative capacity, that he was sure I

would see my duty and perform it. These thoughts were the subject of the prayer with which he opened the conversation.

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Mr. Wadsworth was more analytical, but he was fully as thoughtfully serious as Douglas Freeman. ~~In every case~~ As for the first cases I told him that I had decided to do nothing whatsoever about the matter.

A few others who talked to me at that time were ~~people~~ some from the newspaper world, Senator Vandenberg, and so on. ~~The matter became~~ The whole affair became more difficult. At a Republican dinner, which ~~continuously more pressing~~. Whether travelling outside of Washington or in my office in the Pentagon, every day brought some new recommendation, conviction or opinion. The purport of each was that I simply had to run for the Presidency. Finally in ~~early~~ January of 1948 there came a letter from a man named Finder, one of the publishers of a newspaper in New Hampshire, saying that a group of which he was a part intended to enter my name in the New Hampshire primary of that year. I knew that I was going to refuse, but I also felt a compulsion to inform the public, through my answer, of why I ~~did~~ would not allow my name to be used. A copy of that letter is attached to this memorandum. I shall believe I was sound. After its writing, I felt that I had removed myself from the political scene for once and all, and thereafter I ~~could devote myself~~ owed God was free to do as I pleased, since was to leave.

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Party members. Up until the time I had written the letter in January the pressure had come largely from the Republicans. Now it seemed but with the other party that the whole experience was to be repeated, Numerous governors, United States senators, private citizens and others joined the campaign. Since I had already made my position clear -- and in my letter I had not mentioned Party -- I saw no necessity for repeating anything further. Nevertheless

As the late spring of 1948 rolled by, the pressure became almost unbearable. I ~~found it necessary to make~~ made another statement, which I did through the public relations officer of the University, Mr. Herron. It ~~is a~~ was again regular and is on ~~matter of~~ record -- I assume a copy is now in the hands of Colonel Schulz.

{A telegram reaching me about July 1 seemed to demand an answer.

first rough draft - continuation

This had the effect of stopping most of the pressure from the Democratic side. Strangely enough, ~~the~~ a new flurry came from the Republicans during the course of their National Convention, held that year in Philadelphia. Numerous telephone calls came into the office to the effect that certain individuals wanted to come over to New York at once to urge me to reconsider my decision and, as reported to me, to stop the trend toward Dewey. I refused to receive any calls or to discuss the matter further.

Quite naturally, after Dewey's defeat in the fall of 1948, I again began to feel the pressure.

With Dewey's failure against Truman, who was then popularly supposed to be the weakest candidate that the Democrats could put into the field, the cry began to be heard that "We must find some new faces in the Republican Party if ever we are going to win a national election." Since we were again in the beginning a Presidential cycle, most of the ~~indications~~ arguments and arguments could be pushed off without trouble. But before many months the campaign began again to intensify. When Mr. Dewey ran for re-election to the Governorship of New York, he stated, in order to answer a charge that he was running again merely to enhance his standing as a candidate for the Presidency, that he favored

me as the Republican candidate in '52. This really put fresh fuel on the fire -- and every day contributed something new to its heat.

Finally, in December of 1950 President Truman called me on the phone to ask whether I would undertake the duty of commanding the allied forces to be established under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He and I both knew that this was a thankless job, but I was in complete agreement with the President that collective security arrangements for Western Europe had to be worked out in the least possible time and that America had to participate in the effort. By this time I had become deeply interested in my work at Columbia University and it was a tremendous personal disappointment to me to have to give it up. Nevertheless I felt that the European ~~University~~ post was of such importance that I should have to undertake it until we had assured ~~the early success of the venture~~ and worked out its programs of raising, organizing, training and deploying troops. It was a demanding effort.

My first move was to make a "reconnaissance" visit to every capital involved. Since I did this in mid-winter, the task was ~~very~~ difficult, but I met with the governments of the twelve countries involved and completed the

trip in some eighteen or twenty days. I came back to report to the President, made a television speech to the public, and reported also to an informal Joint Session of the Congress held in the auditorium of the Congressional Library. Just before departing again for Europe, I called in a couple members of my staff and told them that I was going to make a personal move and a statement which, if successful in its preliminary parts, would take me forever and beyond any question out of the political scene.

My purpose was to invite Senator Taft to come to my office to discuss what we were trying to do in Europe, and I told my associates that if Senator Taft would pledge his support to the idea of collective security in Europe, ~~that~~ I would immediately make a statement to the effect that my return to active military service precluded any future speculation about the possibility that I would ever enter the political arena and that my answer, in advance, to any further importuning along this line would be a flat negative. B.10 TP I invited the Senator to my office in the Pentagon and he came one evening around 5:00 or 5:30. My conversation with him was excluisvely on the subject of NATO. I went through the whole history of the war, and later developments in Europe, the operation of the Marshall Plan, the responsibilities and opportunities now lying before the Western World,

and how necessary it was that we strengthen Western European defenses by welding them together in one machine. I ~~felt~~ thought also that American contingents and troops would have to be employed in Europe but as to their number I was not certain.

It happened at that moment there was an argument going on between the President and the Congress as to the President's unrestricted right to station American troops wherever he decided they should go in the world. Furthermore Congress was pre-occupied with a debate as to whether there should be four or six divisions sent to NATO.

I told the Senator that with the details either of the Constitutional question or with the amount of forces we sent abroad I had no interest at the moment. I ~~told him~~ stated that until I could survey the situation more closely, I would not have any recommendation as to the size of the American forces that should come to Europe. I simply asked the Senator whether he could not agree that the collective security of Western Europe with some American help had to be assured. He declined to commit himself on the matter, repeating words to the effect that he was not sure ~~whether~~ whether he would vote for four or six divisions. I argued that this

was of no interest to me whatsoever. I simply wanted to get his assurance of support in the work for which I was called back to active duty. He repeated his refusal to make the point clear and so finally we parted and, of course, I did not go ~~had not gone~~ through with the part of my plan that would have depended upon his affirmative reply.

FINDER, LEONARD V. MR.

to reply for ltr prepared (see) / President, Eisenhower for

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

22 January 1948

Dear Mr. Finder:

Your letter and editorial have been on my desk more than a week, while I pondered the reply merited by your obvious concern for the nation's welfare and, from a personal standpoint, by the honor you have done me. Months ago I thought that unqualified denial of political ambition would eliminate me from consideration in the coming campaign for the Presidency, because that office has, since the days of Washington, historically and properly fallen only to aspirants. That some few would misinterpret or look for hidden meanings in my past expressions was expected and discounted, but my failure to convince thoughtful and earnest men, such as yourself, proves that I must make some amplification. This will necessarily partake of the laborious, due to the complexity of the factors that have influenced me to say no more than I have, but which dictate my decision that I am not available for and could not accept nomination to high political office.

I have heretofore refrained from making the bald statement that I would not accept nomination, although this has been my intention since the subject was first mentioned to me. This omission seems to have been a mistake, since it has inadvertently misled sincere and disinterested Americans. But my reticence stemmed from cogent reasons. The first was that such an expression would smack of effrontery. I had and have no desire to appear either as assuming that significant numbers of our people would actively interest themselves in me as a possible candidate, or to appear as lacking in respect and regard for the highest honor American citizens can confer upon one of their own body.

A second and even deeper reason was a persistent doubt that I could phrase a flat refusal without appearing to violate that concept of duty to country which calls upon every good citizen to place no limitations upon his readiness to serve in any designated capacity. On this point it is my conviction that, unless an individual feels some inner compulsion and special qualifications to enter the political arena - which I do not - a refusal to do so involves no violation of the highest standards of devotion to duty. It was only the possible misinterpretation of my attitude that caused me concern and so long as I could believe that mere denial

of political ambition would prevent serious misunderstanding and misdirected effort, I was reluctant to say more. It would seem almost superfluous for me to add that as long as I live I shall hold myself in instant readiness to respond to any call by the government to military duty.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

In full awareness then, and not in violation of my own sense of duty, I have developed the following conclusions, which are responsible for my negative decision.

It is my conviction that the necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will be best sustained, and our people will have greater confidence that it is so sustained, when lifelong professional soldiers, in the absence of some obvious and overriding reason, abstain from seeking high political office. This truth has a possible inverse application. I would regard it as unalloyed tragedy for our country if ever should come the day when military commanders might be selected with an eye to their future potentialities in the political field rather than exclusively upon judgment as to their military abilities.

Politics is a profession; a serious, complicated and, in its true sense, a noble one. In the American scene, I see no dearth of men fitted by training, talent, and integrity for national leadership. On the other hand, nothing in the international or domestic situation especially qualifies for the most important office in the world a man whose adult years have been spent in the country's military forces. At least this is true in my case.

I am deeply regretful if a too simple faith in the effectiveness of a plain denial has misled any considerable number concerning my intentions and so allowed them to spend time and effort under erroneous impressions. At the risk of appearing pompous, I must say that the honor paid me cannot fail to spur me, in future years, to work the more diligently for America, her youth, her veterans and all her citizens, and for the continuance of peace.

I trust that this rather lengthy explanation will convince you that my conclusions are not only sound but have been arrived at objectively and have not been unduly influenced by my own desires and convenience. In any event, my decision to remove myself completely from the political scene is definite and positive. I know you will not object to my making this letter public to inform all interested persons that I could not accept nomination even under the remote circumstance that it were tendered me.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

signed Dwight D Eisenhower

Mr. Leonard V. Finder, Publisher
The Manchester Union-Leader
Manchester, New Hampshire

Original dispatched from OCS
23 JAN 1948
by Col. Carroll

cc: Gen. Parks
C/S file

DDE

5 July 1948

Memorandum for Mr. Harron, Director of Public Information, Columbia University

I know that your office has for some days been overburdened with innumerable queries concerning my intentions in the political field. My decisions and earnest convictions concerning possible personal connection with this year's political contest were given to the public several months ago, but it now appears that there has arisen a question as to whether or not I have changed my position. Profoundly touched by the suggestion that I could satisfactorily fill high public office, my views with respect to my proper course of duty and service to the nation are still identical with those presented in the letter I wrote on January 23, 1948.

In response to any further queries as to my course of action during the foreseeable future, and in order that there may be no possible room for doubt in the mind of any interested American, you are directed to invite attention [redacted] to the firm purposes expressed in my January letter and to quote the following as coming personally from me.

"I shall continue, subject to the pleasure of the University Trustees, to perform the important duties I have undertaken as President of Columbia. I will not, at this time, identify myself with any political party, either by accepting nomination from it, or by participating in partisan struggle. This implies no intention of maintaining silence on any issue of importance to the country on which I may feel qualified to express an opinion."

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

November 24, 1959

As you observe your eighty-fifth birthday, there will be a vast outpouring of affection and admiration for you personally and for all you stand for and have achieved during your crowded career. You are a unique institution in this world and we all -- and in this I know I speak for the people of America -- are completely confident that no carping critic can dim the brilliance of your reputation as a national and world leader.

Recently I saw in the press that you were indisposed; I trust that when the time comes to celebrate your anniversary you will once again be feeling quite like yourself. Incidentally, I count myself fortunate that in this past year I have been privileged to have had one visit from you and a second meeting in London later.

With warmest felicitations and best wishes, and personal regard,

The Right Honorable
Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S.,
Chartwell Manor
Westerham
Kent, England

mg

November 24, 1959.

Dear Bill:

I read carefully the letter you sent to me about your son's case. On your presentation it seems to me that he is obviously entitled to a very searching review of his entire record. I am sending your letter to the Army for such a review.

I do not need to tell you that this type of case frequently inspires conflicting and deeply-held opinions, depending on the viewpoint of the individual examining the matter. However, I do believe that you can count on a conscientious, thorough examination of the whole matter when we have such people as General Lemnitzer and Secretary Brucker at the head of the Army.

It was good to hear from you again, although I, of course, regret the nature of the problem that occasioned your letter. In any event, with this note I send you my very best wishes and continuing regard.

Sincerely,

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Major General William G. Weaver, Ret'd.,
240 Bushnell,
San Antonio, Texas.

November 24, 1959.

Dear Lelia:

Thank you so much for your letter. I, too, am sorry that I had to miss the Class Reunion, but I know all of you understand that I cannot always be the master of my own time.

As to your specific question, I cannot be too sure of my facts. My impression is that I started High School in 1904. Then, in the spring of 1905 or 1906, I had an accident, with resulting blood poisoning that kept me out of school for a year. As you know, I graduated with the rest of you in 1909.

It is always good to hear from one of my old friends; I am particularly appreciative of your comments about what I have been, and am trying, to do.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Miss Lelia G. Picking
311 N. E. 6th,
Abilene, Kansas.

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

November 24, 1959

Dear Winston

As you observe your eighty-fifth birthday, there will be a vast outpouring of affection and admiration for you personally and for all you stand for and have achieved during your crowded career. You are a unique institution in this world and we all -- and in this I know I speak for the people of America -- are completely confident that no carping critic can dim the brilliance of your reputation as a national and world leader.

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With warmest felicitations and best wishes, and personal regard,

As ever

Ike

The Right Honorable
Sir Winston Churchill, K. G.
Chartwell Manor , O.M., C.H., F.R.S.,
Westerham
Kent, England

mg

November 20, 1959

Dear Mrs. Fairchild:

I am deeply appreciative of your taking the trouble to write me so frankly of your deep concern over the situation in Panama, a concern that I wholeheartly share. Even more I share the basic conviction expressed in your letter, namely that in the presence of the weak, the strong should always be humble. Humility comprises politeness, courtesy and an effort to understand. I assure you I shall ponder carefully what you say, and I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of your letter and its enclosure to the Secretary of State.

Undoubtedly you know that Under Secretary of State Livingston Merchant is now on his way to Panama, coming as my personal emissary to discuss with the Panamian government the difficulties between us. He is a sensitive and capable individual, and I feel will be helpful in the current situation. If you would like to talk to him, the Embassy will be glad to arrange an appointment for you.

When next you write to your mother-inlaw, please tell her that Mrs. Eisenhower and I think often and affectionately of her and send her, as we do you, our best wishes.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

P.S.: Because of the time element, I send you this as a cable in order to be sure you will receive it during Mr. Merchant's stay in Panama.

dictated but not sent

November 12, 1959.

PERSONAL

acw

Dear Jim:

There appears frequently in the press speculation concerning the kind of labor-management laws that Congress will be proposing, considering and possibly passing in the event that the steel strike resumes after the eighty day period of work required under the Taft-Hartley Act. Congressional activity of this kind would be much intensified if a resumed steel strike were accompanied by others, including the railroads, Can companies and so on.

Some time back I requested that you, with the Attorney General, Secretary of Labor, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and others study this whole field to see whether or not there was anything of a practical character that could be suggested and enacted into law without sooner or later starting a definite trend toward governmental control of the entire economy.

One thing that crossed my mind was inspired by some of the projects under study which look toward partial disposal of accumulated surpluses in stock piles of copper, aluminum, rubber and other commodities.

The Taft-Hartley Act can be invoked only when the continuation of a strike endangers or threatens to endanger the national security or health. What this means is that the Taft-Hartley injunctive process is presumably invoked when the strike becomes not merely an internecine warfare between labor and management, but which really becomes an attack on the welfare of the entire nation. On this basic assumption the government intervenes to protect the public.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

Now, assume that the government had, as a matter of policy, acquired a considerable stock of inventories in the types of steel that are essential to the Defense Department and to those portions of the industry that necessarily satisfy the fundamental requirements of the public. A new law could provide that these inventories might be used under stated conditions prescribed by law and thus tend to make both parties more amenable to conciliation.

Inventories are, of course, of a fixed and static character and the point might be made that they would be useful for a matter of sixty days or something of that kind. The law might then provide that ten days after production in any essential industry had been stopped by strike, the government could authorize the lowering or elimination of tariffs on steel and invite an inflow of the kind of things we need.

Of course we realize that no industry in any country is geared up to a sudden increase of output. But if we had the authority of which I speak on the books, probably most of the steel exporting countries would somewhat enlarge their own inventories in the hope of making quick and large sales to the United States. Our cost and price structure in this country is such that whatever these companies throughout the world might have on hand would be immediately on the road toward our shores. The effect of this would probably be to lower prices here at home and both the steel companies and the unions would be on notice that their position could not longer be regarded as completely monopolistic. Of course it is possible that some companies using steel products brought in from abroad would be hit by secondary boycotts. In such cases the law should be so broad

PERSONAL

as to allow the tariff to be removed from the articles produced by that particular company from such steel products.

I realize that there would be many practical obstacles (and perhaps even more serious political ones) to getting such laws on the books, but I am quite sure that if such authority did exist, we might see a great diminution in the number of strikes. Certainly such a position would discourage the continuation of any long strike.

Of course any such authority would cease the moment the strike was settled. But foreign steel already contracted for and shipped would come in. Since I think there would be a great rush on the part of industrial nations to take advantage of our prices, the shipments could reach a considerable amount. Knowledge on the part of companies and unions would have a great influence in keeping domestic industry from attempting to become the master of the people.

* * * * * * *

I think this is not too brilliant a thought. I have not even developed in my own mind anything that I could call a real idea. The only thing I am trying to say is that I am searching to see what kind of thing the United States can do to protect itself against these disruptive strikes brought about by the selfishness and stupidity of both sides and which at the same time violate our principles of free economic practices.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable James P. Mitchell.

PERSONAL

Longhand note to General White
Not dated, but written and sent on November 11, 1959
after NSC

Dear Tommy--

I hope you didn't take me too seriously on my tirade about Lefty Parker's retirement. I was mainly trying to express my astonishment that all other people must have been less aware of his abilities than I.

Sincerely,

DE

November 9, 1959

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Doug:

Because I have an intermittentcorrespondence with Pug Ismay, I have known for some time that he has been working on his memoirs. I thought -- perhaps I merely assumed -- that he already had a publisher.

As for the suggestion that Pug might write an introduction to a new edition of CRUSADE IN EUROPE, to be published in London, my confidential thoughts run along this line. From the days of the war he was a man I admired and since that time he has devoted a great deal of time to useful work for his country and in furthering the purposes of the Western world. I have for him a warm and staunch friendship. Should Pug, at your request, feel it fitting for him to write a short foreword to the reprint of CRUSADE IN EUROPE, I assure you that I would have no objection.

He has long known that I have never allowed anyone to "defend" me against any public charge. Indeed, if you will look at page 428 of CRUSADE, you will find a little paragraph quoted from my Victory Order of the Day, written on May 8, 1945. The paragraph to which I refer begins "Let us have no part in the profitless quarrels...". So far as I know I have not, myself, consciously violated the exhortation I then delivered to the command. The paragraph might just as well have contained the word "individual" as well as "country" and "service."

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

If a foreword should be added, I <u>think</u> it might be helpful if this short little paragraph be included, and that there be <u>no further mention</u> of quarrels, charges, counter-charges, individual criticisms, and so on.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

As you know, I have long believed -- in fact I told you this emphatically way back in 1947 -- that a soldier should confine his memoirs to a simple narrative account of those affairs in which he was a part. A soldier is not a trained historian and he does not have the time or possibly the qualifications to dig through all of the records across the board to learn what others were thinking, believing and doing.

With this conviction you can well understand that I would not want anyone to hold up CRUSADE as anything more than what it purports to be -- a simple and, I hope, honest account of the war activities with which I had to deal. Moreover, wherever there is given in the book any impression of mine concerning an individual, it invariably winds up with an expression of respect and even admiration.

I have given you these personal impressions because I would not want to feel that any friend, no matter how devoted, would find a compulsion or reason for defending and explaining my past decisions and actions. Whatever their quality, the record must stand for itself.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. Douglas M. Black
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

mg

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For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

November 6, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear George:

When we were talking on the phone last evening, there was a matter that I intended to take up but allowed it to slip my mind. It was your feeling, as expressed to Al Gruenther, that the individuals that I have selected to head what I call my "Coordinated Policy" or "Goals" Committee are not up to the job.

The selection of people for this kind of thing is a very tricky and tough business. First of all, if it were headed by a big businessman, I think it would probably be boycotted by labor -- the reverse of this statement is probably also true. In these circumstances I decided to go into the educational field to find a man of the professional qualifications and national standing who could fill the bill as Chairman. I think my own personal choice would have been my younger brother -- but, he has the wrong name. There were two college presidents that I thought of, but upon approaching them found that they were so heavily committed for the next year and a half that it was impossible for them to undertake the job.

Arthur Burns has established for himself a national name and he is known as one of the sounder and more realistic economists. While he is not pure "Adam Smith," he is certainly a long way from the Schlichter school.

Since he was in my Administration for a long time, he of course is known as a Republican and I found it necessary to hunt for a Deputy Chairman who was known to be a Democrat and an intelligent man. I went to Frank Pace. I understand clearly that he heads a company whose principal business is with the government, but the only thing I am doing in the whole business is to try to get

PERSONAL

the show on the road -- there will be no government influence or connection with the matter except as the different Task Forces want to get from the different Departments facts and statistics. I discussed these two names with a number of my friends and while, as I say, there seemed to be no ideal solution, these two seemed to fit the bill fairly well. At the same time I approached Clark Kerr, President of the University of California, who has a very fine reputation in this country and who has been known as sort of a champion of labor. His tentative acceptance gave me a counter-balance for Frank Pace in what might be called the purely economic field. With these three men I hope -- once we can see that private financing has been made adequate -- to consult together in order to get two or possibly four more members of the Board. I do not want anyone who is carrying a torch for any "ism" or is too much controversial. On the other hand, I would like to get a very fine lawyer -- possibly a lawyer who has acted in some capacity as a mediator in labor-management disputes, is known as a "Constitutional" lawyer. Alongside him I would like also to get a solid businessman who has a good name and reputation, but who is not easily classified as "big business."

Now, to be a bit more specific about the purpose I have in mind. Every day there come questions to my desk that deal with matters that are more than merely transitory and temporary. It would be a great help to me if I could have the results of a study that tries to visualize the future of America, both at home and internationally, and what we should be doing to realize those hopes. What we are talking about here is the coordination of the policies that should guide us as a people. These would of course deal with education, health and well-being of our people at home, the growth of our economy, the soundness of our fiscal arrangements, and all matters that are related to these fundamental subjects. Our success in going forward on these lines will be affected by our standing in the world and what we do to make the world a place in which our

national ambitions can be realized. Such a study would therefore involve the coordination of policy, domestic and foreign, to achieve these goals. So I have referred to the Committee, for convenience, as a "Goals" Committee.

The final report must be such as to command the confidence of our people. The result would be far wider than merely giving some guidance to the political officials. We would hope to have it so publicized that thinking people in every walk of life and in every corner of our country would see that their daily decisions will be more often correct if they conform generally to the great policies and goals we have set for ourselves extending on for the next eight to ten years.

This does not mean that the study, no matter how well executed, will be perfect. But it will provide a series of logical conclusions useful to the busy Executive, whether in business or in government, to ponder and consider. From such an effort it seems some good would almost certainly result.

I should like to point out that we are talking about such practical matters as the cost of the Atomic Energy Commission, of the Defense Department, of the mutual security program, the cost to the Federal government of every kind of domestic program, many of which include grants to states, the building of roads, and assistance to farmers. If we could get a better national understanding and better executive decisions in any one of these areas, we could in a single year possibly save ten times the amount that the study itself would cost, even though that cost would not be negligible.

Such a project could not be carried out except through a series of Task Forces and the men on the Task Forces would have to be assisted by researchers and analysts.

PERSONAL

I am quite certain that the project is worthwhile. While it is quite possible that I have not obtained the ideal personnel, I still think they are people that could turn out a good honest result.

*****

Needless to say, I am sorry I can't see my way clear to a visit this year to the Cedar Point Club but it just seems impossible in view of the schedule I have laid out for myself.

Give my love to Pam and all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Honorable George M. Humphrey
1300 Leader Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

PERSONAL

mg

November 5, 1959.

Dear Leonard:

As quickly as I came back from the hospital I meant to send you a package of the new "Super" Gillette blades. I am now experimenting with my own. I find that on the first day the shave is absolutely perfect. The second day there is little difference. On the third I begin to notice some deterioration, but even so I think the shave is still better than it was with the old "Blue Blades." Tentatively I am adopting the schedule of throwing the blade away after three days.

I shall be interested to see what you conclude after using this package.

Give my best to Sara Hill.

As ever,

Lt. General Leonard Heaton,
The Surgeon General,
U. S. Army,
Washington, D.C.

November 5, 1959.

Dear Jim:

As I told you the other morning, it is quite impossible, at this moment, for me to promise to be with you on March seventeenth. I am complimented by the invitation to address the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and I shall do my best to fit such an engagement into my calendar.

As we agreed, you will call the matter to my attention again right after the first of the year, when I should be able to give an exact appraisal of the chances.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable James A. Farley,
Chairman of the Board,
The Coca-Cola Export Corporation,
515 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

November 5, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Jim:

I have given a real test to the sample "Super" blades that you gave me some time back. So far as I am concerned, they are everything you claim for them and I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to try them out. When they come finally on the market, I shall be one of the steady customers.

Incidentally, I have given one or two of my good friends a package and have from each of them reports of results that are identical with mine.

Please let me know when they are due to be put on the market.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. James F. Brownlee,
375 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

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For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
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November 3, 1959.

Dear Mr. Sam:

It is indeed difficult for me to decline to go along with a personal suggestion of yours affecting an individual in government. Indeed, I cannot recall any case of doing so during the past seven years.

Respecting your note about Judge Witt, I have consistently abided by the laws and regulations governing the retirement of members of the Executive Department and related agencies. I am informed that Judge Witt is over eighty years of age and has more than fifteen years of service. According to the statute, anyone who has achieved the age of seventy, with fifteen years of service, must be retired. Frankly, I have very great misgivings about keeping anyone in appointive office who has attained this number of years. I am sorry that in this instance I must differ with your suggestion.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Sam Rayburn,
Bonham,
Texas.

November 3, 1959.

Dear Chuck:

Only within the past couple of days have I seen any actual copies of the four reports made by the Task Force of your "Committee on Program and Progress." I think it is my own fault that I have not sought out these documents, but I think also that I have possibly been living in the comforting thought that one of these days you would be coming to see me to talk to me about the report, its content and the most practical use to make of it.

Even yet I have not had the chance to give the four pamphlets the study and careful attention that they deserve, but it is easy to see that your group must be credited with a real accomplishment; I think I shall write a short note of thanks to each member of the Task Force.

In the meantime I shall follow up to see that the attention of each of the Department Heads has been directed to the report or reports that has most to do with that particular agency. Indeed, I hope that the distribution can be such that each head of agency can make certain that his higher subordinates have considered carefully the contents of the pamphlets. For example, I think that Reports #1 and #2 would be of special interest to State and to Defense, while #1 should certainly incite the interest of everybody in government.

I still should like to see you and talk over with you the whole affair.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Charles H. Percy.

P.S.: And I addd -- congratulations and thanks!

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf., DDE, Merchant, Major Eisenhower re Panama (3 pgs) 3/18/82, bc		11/27/59	A
2. Memcon. (State), re Panama; DDE and Merchant (2 pgs) 7/2/82, bc		11/27/59	A
3. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting 12/5/77 - bm		11/27/59	A
4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Gates, McElroy, Twining, Stand and others, 11/25/59, re Fy 61 Military Assistance Program (4 pgs) 78-7, #23		1/20/60 3/28/78 bc	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

12/5	breakfast with some officials of the Government
11/30	Ambass. Koht, Gen. Goodpaster . . . exhibition of Norwegian tapestries at Smithsonian
11/27	. . . re future budget and program of Cabinet Meeting
11/27	Sec. Merchant, Maj. Eisenhower . . . Panamanian situation
11/27	conversation -- situation in Panama
11/27	Educational and cultural activities, unified communications system, 1961 budget, Pres. Mid-East Trip
11/25	. . Military Assistance Program for FY61
11/27	wire from Joe Holt
11/24	Dr. Emelyanov, Mr. McCone, Maj. Eisenhower
11/21	. . . military program for fy1961; space activities
11/	nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba
11/21	First Sec. proposals and reorganization of State Depart.
11/19	1961 budget
11/18	. . . military program for 61
11/17	. . . Dept. of Defense and -- space
11/17	memo on space organization
11/16	military budget for FY 61
11/12	memo of conversation re The French Community and the West
11/12	. . . atomic energy
11/11	. . . atomic energy -- Prof. Emelyanov
11/11	Cabinet meeting -- . . . NATO, economic situation, steel strike, national cultural center
11/10	re agricultural legislation and strategy
11/7	Supreme Court injunction - - steel workers back to jobs
11/6	. . . re formationd Dept. of Transportation
11/6	Cabinet meeting . . . US-USSR relations, budget report, civil defense, area assistance
11/5	memo of converseation call of Gen. Aramburu
11/5	. . . nuclear weapons with Dr. Kistiakowsky
11/5	USIS, ...
11/5	budget cuts

11/4	...post-meeting xxxxkx comments of DeGaulle meeting;NATO
11/3	Sec. McElroy, Gen. Goodpaster ...resignation of Sec. McElroy
11/6	meeting with reserve officers of U. S.
11/2	Dr. Strode, author of biography of Jefferson Davis
11/2	...Rome visit confirmation;NATO meeting;summit

12/22/59

ANN --

Re the last sentence in the third paragraph on page 4, I attach, for your information, a copy of the memo Mr. Harlow sent to Tom Stephens.

Sally

Re - Memo for the Record dtd 12/5/59 on mtg of 11/30/59

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

December 19, 1959

TOM STEPHENS:

We need to firm up arrangements for two leadership meetings:

(1) The Republican leaders to meet with the President on January 8 or the following Tuesday, January 12, no doubt at the normal 8:30 hour; and,

(2) A reassembling of the bipartisan leaders who met with the President for breakfast just before his departure. The President directed, during the course of his breakfast on November 30, that this follow-up meeting be arranged. I suggest that it be held at the President's convenience any time after the Congress convenes, but preferably on January 8 in order to have the bipartisan visit soon prior to our own meeting on January 12.

Would you let me know what arrangements the President would prefer?

Bryce Harlow

BNH/sjs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At the invitation of the President the following joined him for breakfast in the State Dining Room on November 30, 1959 at 7:45 a.m.: Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Christian Herter, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Robert Murphy, Senators Lyndon Johnson, Everett Dirksen, J. W. Fulbright, Alexander Wiley, Representatives Sam Rayburn, Charles Halleck, Tom Morgan, and Robert B. Chiperfield, and General Wilton B. Persons, James Hagerty and Bryce Harlow.

At 8:15 the President opened the discussion, stating that he thought the breakfast would be a useful symbol to all the world of the basic unity of America, and that with this in view he had sent the letters of invitation to those present.

He stated that his forthcoming trip half-way around the world was not suitable for a substantive discussion at this breakfast -- that he would visit 11 countries and it would be impracticable to discuss the problems of each.

The big thing, he said, is this -- every report coming back from abroad is to the general effect that there is still doubt as to the true conviction of America in the support of peace, and that there are many who still suspect our armaments. There are many who think that we believe in colonialism. "I am," he said, "going abroad, therefore, in an effort to pay them the personal compliment of visiting them in person and to tell them in person what our true beliefs are, rather than seeking to achieve anything else." Moreover, the President commented that for a long time he had wanted to visit India in order to bring them a little better appreciation of the way America views the problems of the world. He pointed out that even Menon is saying that possibly India has misjudged her Chinese friends.

The President explained that his principal excuse to make this trip now is the World Agricultural Fair in India on December 11 where he will open the United States exhibit -- that he needed such an excuse in order to explain why he could not, on the same trip, visit every other country in Asia.

He said there had been some dissatisfaction expressed in South American countries because he hasn't included them in the itinerary, but the State Department has tried to make it clear in advance that he is not slighting anyone. The President said it is possible he may have to take another trip or so, but at the moment he had no such plans.

The problems are different in different countries, he pointed out. He mentioned the background material prepared on each country. The problem of religious freedom in Spain, particularly for the Baptists, he mentioned as a possible subject to discuss with Franco. He said that on the basis of the camaraderie that the trip might generate, possibly some problems such as this could be eased, if not solved. He commented that since he had participated in the dedication of the Mosque in Washington, he might be able to mention to Mohammedan leaders the possibility of their allowing Christian churches to be established in their countries.

The President then said if something should come up during the trip in which the breakfast guests might be interested, it might be desirable to reconvene the group for a discussion shortly after the session opens.

He stated that the most difficult part of the trip would be the journeys from the airports to the middle of the cities and that such trips had been kept to the minimum by use of helicopters on the return trips to the airports wherever possible.

He was taking with him from the State Department Mr. Murphy because the Secretary of State was occupied with the preparation of the agenda for the meeting in Paris and would join him at that meeting.

Then the President began asking each person in turn around the table, for whatever comment he might like to make.

Speaker Rayburn first mentioned that the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Iran had been in the United States and had visited him in Texas. He hoped the President would extend his greetings when he saw the Iranian Speaker. The President requested Mr. Hagerty to make a note of this.

Rayburn then said that the trip doesn't harm anything in the world. He said that he is a bit disturbed about the people to the south of the United States. He said they are "raising hell." He mentioned particularly the "idiot in Cuba, an utter fool." The President commented that he had tried to forestall these difficulties to the south by the trips of the Vice President and Milton Eisenhower and that he himself had also met with all the South American Presidents. He pointed out that it is impossible to meet separately with each President because there are 21 of them and it would take three weeks if he met with one each day. He said that studies are now underway to find out what might be done to ease these problems in South America.

Speaker Rayburn asked if the Panama problem would cause any trouble. The President stated that our relations with the Panamanian Government had been excellent but that he was "astonished" by the Government's conduct in respect to the first riot.

Lyndon Johnson asserted that he really had nothing worthwhile to say. He said that he had come because of the President's wire. He said the American people are united on peace and did not want any partisanship in connection with it. He said that because the President had indicated that he wanted to get together with the leaders of both parties before his trip, it had seemed to him to be a good "front" for the rest of the world. He said that he was present for this reason even though there was nothing much the people in the Legislative Branch could contribute to the discussion.

He said that the President could make clear "in his very fine way" to the people overseas that Americans want peace. He thought it was a good thing to have the breakfast.

The President commented that he would deliver six talks in India, three of them very formal, but that he was really attempting to make clear that America stands with them in waging peace and in advancing the good of humankind. That, the President said, would be the tenor of his talks throughout his trip.

Senator Fulbright told the President that he "certainly approved of this trip as he had of bringing Mr. Khrushchev over here."

He thought the visit might help bring India and Pakistan together, which would be the greatest thing he could think of for the good of the entire area. He thought the timing was exactly right for this. He repeated that he approved of the trip in every way and he concluded that he was very happy to be present at the breakfast.

Mr. Chiperfield said he agreed with what the others had stated, that the trip would accomplish a great deal of good, particularly, and hopefully, in respect to the Indian situation.

Mr. Morgan said that he certainly favored the trip, that the situation between India and Pakistan is very important and, now that India has bitter trouble with China, it would be a good time to strive for friendship between India and Pakistan. The President said that some progress was already underway in respect to the waters of the Indus River and by means of the International Bank. He repeated it might be good for this breakfast group to get together again right after the trip to talk about the results and the undersigned was charged with seeing that this is done.

Senator Dirksen said that the trip should be a fine thing -- that you cannot dislike anyone you really know. He said the trip should break down whatever troubled feelings exist between the United States and the countries being visited, and that he therefore very much favored the trip.

Senator Wiley said that people had written to him concerned, first, about whether someone might take a "pot shot" at the President and that he therefore trusted that there was adequate protection for the President along the way; and, second, that after the President had had his tour and reaches Paris who would be in Paris with the President. The President responded that this is the western conference which would last three days, December 19-21. Senator Wiley asked if from this Paris meeting there would come definite word about a Summit meeting. The President said probably so, although he did not minimize the differences existing with de Gaulle. He said that he is attempting to coordinate the western position at this meeting. Wiley commented

that he was sure that Senator Johnson had stated the big issue -- keeping the peace. He said that he knew the prayers of all the American people were with the President on the trip. He said that one of the dangers in America is that we get too complacent. He hoped that something definite would come from the trip that would lead to a sensible solution to the problems of peace. He said that in the six o'clock radio news this morning it was stated that the people in southeast Europe are certain that Mr. Khrushchev would travel into one of those nations and might announce the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary in order to blanket out the President's trip. The President said that if the Reds would remove their troops it would be a great thing, and, as for his personal safety, the Secret Service had this in hand. He discussed the troublesome security problems he had encountered in Panama -- crowded, narrow streets and overhanging balconies packed with people. He commented that if anyone wants to drop a bomb on you in such circumstances, it can be done.

Mr. Halleck said that he could add little to the expressions already made except that everyone on the Republican side of the aisle feels that the willingness of the Democratic leaders to come to this breakfast manifests the same kind of spirit of unity the Republicans had shown during the 80th Congress. He said he wished the President well. He recognized there was risk involved -- that it would be a tough and hard job, but that those very factors are what make the effort really important and productive.

The President said that he might have to make "a few deals" with the Leaders on down the road. He pointed out he would be gone to the Summit while the Congress was in session, that he might have to ask them not to message certain bills to the White House while he was out of the country. Speaker Rayburn observed that the Congress would have to move faster this year because of the Conventions. He therefore suggested that the President keep the suggestions in the State of the Union Message to the minimum. Senator Johnson thought it might be helpful, in speeding things along in Congress, if the President took Senator Morse to the Summit with him.

The Vice President commented that in respect to the President's safety, he would imagine that in the nations being visited there would be more security protection than one could anticipate almost

anywhere because of the authority and conduct of the police in those nations. He said that there was some possibility of the security precautions being too severe.

The President recalled with amusement his efforts to get Mr. Khrushchev into a helicopter. He mentioned that he had asked him to go but had been told by Khrushchev's advisers that Mr. Khrushchev would have to decline. Mr. Khrushchev, however, told the President he would gladly go if the President would himself accompany him; and so they went.

Secretary Herter commented that the Congressional statements were most encouraging. The trip would have great value. He said, respecting the Pakistan problem, that the Indians and Pakistani have the eastern boundary settled without any difficulty and are working on the western boundary. He thought it would be a fine thing to include this problem in the President's discussion.

The President commented that if the Kashmir problem could be settled he would not be surprised to see India and Pakistan merge. He said there was "no good sense in their being separated," the countries having the same language, traditions, etc. He thought that the countries might drift into such a merger.

Thereupon, at 8:45 a.m., the President said that the press would like to take a picture of the group and were waiting outside for this purpose. The meeting adjourned to the lobby where the pictures were taken.

Bryce Harlow

December 1, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 30, 1959

Others present: Ambassador Koht
General Goodpaster

Ambassador Koht came in to express thanks to the President for lending his patronage to the exhibition of old Norwegian tapestries at the Smithsonian, to open December 12th. He said he only regretted the President would be away and unable to be there for the opening. The President expressed similar regret.

The Ambassador then gave the President a bound copy of a catalogue of the exhibition as a memento. The President looked through it and expressed great appreciation, recalling that his own great grandfather was a weaver, and that there is in the Eisenhower Museum a "coverlet" woven by him which has been kept in the family since that time.

The Ambassador said he hoped the President might be able to visit the exhibition on his return from his trip, since the exhibition will be there until 10 January.

The President said he might be able to find the time to go, and would certainly like to, although that is a very busy period for him. He asked me to remind Mr. Stephens of this. Ambassador Koht said he would be honored to accompany the President, should the President go.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Copy for Mr. Stephens

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Shall we tell Bob Gray you

are not about to use?

not to be used

PARAPHRASE OF REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
ON FUTURE BUDGET AND PROGRAM
AT THE CABINET MEETING OF NOVEMBER 27, 1959

In speaking again about the forthcoming budget I don't intend to talk about figures or estimates. I just want to be clear in my own conscience that I have made clear to each of you that, in the long term, our assured survival as a free nation means constant thought and effort on our part.

What is the true problem which faces western civilization?

The question is: can free government continue to exist in the world, in view of the demands that are made by free governments and free peoples on free economies and simultaneously face the continuing threat posed by a singly controlled, hostile atheistic, growing economy?

This is the problem we should be thinking about every time we touch either legislative programs or budgetary programs.

There is no single one of these problems which can be considered in a vacuum; they have to be considered all together.

The USSR is growing at a rapid rate. One of the reasons for this growth is that for the time, at least, they have successfully established a morale throughout their nation. This morale comes because, in their

atheistic type of philosophy, they have placed all indices of progress in the material field. They have every individual believing he is contributing something tremendous to the strength of the State. Their individual rewards are material and, in kind -- a larger apartment, more bathrooms -- this is the kind of reward held out to workers.

The Soviet dictatorship is vastly widening its efforts to bring about "class war" or "world revolution", or, to win, by other methods control over non-committed peoples.

All along the line the Soviet leadership is talking more suavely and politely than before -- but there is no question about the efforts they are making in this field of world domination.

We have got to meet this by keeping our economy absolutely healthy. Without the health and expansion of our economy, nothing we can do in the long run, domestically or in the foreign field, can help. We are the world's banker. If our money goes bad, the whole free world's position will collapse or will be badly shaken. Our vaunted high wages will turn into bread lines.

This picture is dark only if we fail to perceive and perform our duty to our nation. Unless we, as an executive group, can provide ever stronger leadership to our people in terms of improving the nation's fiscal soundness and in getting our country and our government in a position where it can pay off some of its debts, we will be neglecting our duty.

But if we can be strong and wise enough in our leadership, there will be a reaction which will, in the long run, defeat the pressure groups which make us spend too much money -- all at one time.

We can strengthen our determination.

We must get the Federal Government out of every unnecessary activity.

We can refuse to do things too rapidly. Humanity has existed for a long time. Suddenly we seem to have a hysterical approach, in health and welfare programs, in grants to the states, in space research. We are going to cure every ill in two years, or five years -- by putting in a lot of money. To my mind, this is a wrong attack.

We are approaching the maximum feasible limits of taxation. Right now the Secretary of the Treasury has to hire $25,000,000 worth of more people to ensure that some hundreds of millions of revenue doesn't slip through our hands.

There is not a tax rebellion in the sense of riots -- but people everywhere are intensifying efforts to devise new ways to get out of paying taxes. Ten thousand revenue supervisors cannot possibly prevent slippage in tax payment when they have to read 40,000,000 returns a year.

This is a kind of tax dragging-your-feet.

It is what happens when we demand too much when not in an emergency.

In a war, or other emergency, any President of the United States can go before the people and demand very great sacrifices. But even in the war that lasted from December 1941 to August 1945, we had grey and black markets which were anything but a glowing star in the American crown. It happened in World War I, also.

If we ourselves are going to think how we can make free government last -- how we are going to make free economy work -- we have got to talk about spartan simplicity in what we are doing in Federal activities. We must not spend just because a spending trend is currently popular.

I do not mean that we are to stop moving ahead! Suppose an automobile is ploughing uphill through the mud. We do not want it to stop if

we insist on keeping it in high gear. We must not try to reach the hilltop in five minutes flat when the best time we should expect is three-quarters of an hour.

I see no virtue whatsoever in saying "We ought to spend more money this year because the trend is going up." We must regain the confidence of the people of the world that this country will pay its own bills, now.

The debt, like our agricultural program, is hanging like a dark cloud over the future. It makes people question us; people of the world are uneasy about it.

Several investment bankers whom I know are telling people to buy foreign securities -- British steel, some in Germany, some in a third country. This means that we are financing other kinds of things to compete with ourselves.

As of this moment, I do not believe that the Attorney General, the Commerce Department, the Labor Department or anyone could even draw up a law which we could support with any chance of passage, which could control a severe wage-price spiral in our economy.

What we are trying to avoid is getting into that position. Therefore, we must keep our expenses down, and we must put our emphasis on productivity. We must set an example to labor and management as they settle their problems.

In this country, we are trying to give too many services, too much, too fast.

We keep temporizing with Congress. Because Congress is calling for this or that, we say, as a justification for ourselves doing something immoderate, we will compromise $600 million proposals for $200 million counter-proposals and feel that we have accomplished something, when we did not believe in the proposals in the first place.

The fight must be waged endlessly. We have to wage it now and wage it intelligently. All of us must at least ponder the possibilities I have suggested -- and I have not even begun to mention them all.

If we do not pay as we go, we will be in a grave position, and then we will have no recourse than to do what we desperately do not want to do: to desert liberty as we understand it.

I and my associates in the Cabinet have only fourteen months more in this office. But instead of trying to taper off and just give our full attention to the up-coming campaign, or allowing things to drift along, I think that if

this group should get down on the mat with this problem and do something about it. . . then we can truly produce the kind of "Budget Message" I want to send down to Congress.

If I have to show an un-balanced budget, if I have to show a trend of upward spending -- then I am defeated. And I don't like defeats -- especially when this Nation is involved.

Even if we had some fabulous increase in rate of productivity and in revenue -- even if we did -- the best thing would be to pay off a large part of our national debt and get ourselves into a better position, rather than increase our pay-outs to people all over the country.

We must remember: frugality, economy, simplicity, efficiency! I cannot tell you how deeply I believe these should be our watchwords.

We should be a united team in this group. I, in my way, can tell and repeat the simple truths of our situation. Somebody else can do so in a polished oration. But we must all be telling these same things with the same emphasis: then we will get results, and what I want is results.

I think we must get right down to finding out what is right -- then, do what we have to do for this country. We shall have to grapple with our opponents and fight it out, -- despite opposition and political pressures.

CABINET PAPER—PRIVILEGED

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PARAPHRASE OF REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT ON FUTURE BUDGET AND PROGRAM AT THE CABINET MEETING OF NOVEMBER 27, 1959

I don't intend to talk about figures or estimates ~~this morning.~~ I just want to ~~make~~ clear ~~to~~ my own conscience that I have made clear to each of you ~~the thing that worries me most about our~~ survival as a free nation.

What is the true problem which faces western civilization? ~~(This was a great subject of conversation between John Foster Dulles and me.)~~

The question is: can free government, faced by the threat ~~of this~~ singly controlled, growing economy, continue to exist, in view of the demands which are made ~~upon~~ free governments ~~and~~ on ~~their~~ free economies?

This is the problem we should be thinking about every time we touch either legislative programs, budgetary programs, or ~~anything else.~~

There is no single one of these problems which can be considered in a vacuum; they have ~~got, all,~~ to be considered together.

~~Not only is~~ the USSR growing at a rapid rate; one of the reasons for this growth is that for the moment they have successfully established a morale throughout their whole nation. This morale comes because ~~of~~ their atheistic type of philosophy, they have placed all indices of progress in the material field. They have every individual believing he is doing something tremendous for the State. Their rewards are material -- more apartment houses, more bathrooms -- this is their reward ~~rather, even, than money.~~

This dictatorship is vastly widening its efforts to bring about, through "class war" or "~~the~~ revolution" or ~~otherwise~~ their control over the non-committed peoples.

All along the line the Soviet leadership is talking more politely than before -- ~~certainly since my time~~ -- but there is no question about the efforts they are making in this field of world domination.

We have got to meet this by keeping our economy absolutely healthy. Without the health of our economy, nothing we can do in the long run, domestically or in the foreign field, can help. We are the world's banker. If our money goes ~~phooey~~, the whole ~~thing~~ collapses. Our vaunted high wages will turn into bread lines.

I do not think this picture is at all too pessimistic, -- unless we as an executive group can ~~afford~~ even stronger leadership to our people in terms of improving our fiscal soundness and in getting our country and our government in a position where it can pay off some of its debts.

We cannot do this alone. But if we can be strong enough, ~~in the long run,~~ there will be a reaction which will defeat the pressure groups which make us spend too much money all at one time.

We can strengthen our leadership.

We can get out of every unnecessary activity.

CABINET PAPER

For Action

We can refuse to do things too rapidly. Humanity has existed for a long time. Suddenly we seem to have a hysterical approach -- from health programs and welfare programs and grants to the states -- to everything; to where we are going to "cure it all" in two years, or five years -- by putting in a lot of money. To my mind, this is a wrong philosophy for this moment.

maximum peacetime approach.

We are approaching the limits of taxation and spending. Right now the Secretary of the Treasury has to hire $25,000,000 worth of people to ensure that $400,000,000 of revenue doesn't slip through our hands.

more

cases of hundreds millions

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a gain

enforcement efforts

This is a kind of tax dragging-your-feet.

in Paying
on payment

It is what happens when we demand too much when not in an emergency.

the emergency

In a war, or similarly tough situation, any President of the United States can go before the people and demand very great sacrifices. But even in the war which lasted from December 1941 to August 1945, we had grey and black markets which were anything but a glowing star in the American crown. It happened in World War I, also.

If we ourselves are going to think how we can make free government last -- how we are going to make free economy work -- we have got to talk about spartan simplicity in what we are trying to do. We must not spend just because the trend is there.

doing in the Federal activities

a spending

I do not mean that we are going to stop moving ahead. It's like the old automobile ploughing uphill through the mud: we are not calling for it to stop. I do mean that we are not going to try to make it to the hilltop in five minutes flat when the best time expected would be three-quarters of an hour.

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I see no virtue whatsoever in saying "We ought to spend more money this year because the trend is going up." We must regain the confidence of the people of the world that this country will pay its own bills.

This debt, like our agricultural program, is hanging like a dark cloud over the future. It makes people question us; people of the world are uneasy about it.

Several investment bankers whom I know are telling people to buy foreign securities -- British steel, some in Germany, some in a third country. This means that we are financing other kinds of things to compete with ourselves.

As of this moment, I do not believe that the Attorney General, the Commerce Department, the Labor Department or anyone could even draw up a law which we could support with any chance of passage, which could control a severe wage-price spiral in our economy.

What we are trying to avoid is getting into that position. Therefore, we must keep our expenses down, and we must put our emphasis on productivity. We must set an example to labor and management as they settle their problems.

In this country, we are trying to give too many services, too much, too fast.

We keep temporizing with Congress. "Because Congress is calling for this or that. . .", we say, as a justification for ourselves doing something immoderate. We ~~must not~~ compromise $600 million proposals for $200 million proposals and feel that we have accomplished something, when we did not believe in the proposals in the first place.

This fight must be waged endlessly. We have to wage it now and wage it intelligently. All of us must take at least the possibilities I have suggested -- and I have not even begun to mention them all.

If we do not pay as we go, we will be in a grave position, and then we will have no recourse than to do what we desperately do not want to do: to desert liberty as we understand it.

If we should come to that -- the Federal Government taking controls into its hands -- it could not be into Congressional hands: that would be too much in the hands of pressure-groups. It would be the Executive Branch which would have to take it over -- and this would mean turning into a dictatorship.

I have only fourteen months more. But instead of trying to taper off and just give my attention to the campaign and how we will get along, I think that if this group here -- a group brought together with all the ability I have to select and appoint -- ~~the finest brains and the best people~~ -- if we can get down on the mat with this problem and do something about it. . . ~~This~~ is the kind of "Budget Message" I want to send down. . .

If I have to show an un-balanced budget, if I have to show a trend of upward spending -- then I am defeated. And I don't like defeats -- ~~haven't had to take too many in my life.~~

Even if we had some fabulous increase in rate of productivity and in revenue -- even if we did -- the best thing would be to pay off one-half of our national debt and get ourselves into a better position, rather than increase our pay-outs to people all over the country.

We must remember: frugality, economy, simplicity ~~with~~ efficiency. I cannot tell you how deeply I believe ~~this~~.

The financial community tells me their feeling of foreboding -- others also -- everyone is telling me these things -- "Is there any way we can do anything?"...

We should be a united team in this group. I, in my way, or somebody else in a polished oration, telling these same things with the same emphasis: then we will get results, and what I want is results.

4.

~~My little talk on the budget is not "Who has been able to find another few millions?"~~ I think we must get right down and do what we have to do for this country, ~~and then~~ go grapple with our opponents and fight it out, -- despite opposition and political pressures -- ~~let's do what's right -- come what may.~~

I am about to leave on my trip and we will not have another meeting before I go. I would like to say the only chance for the free world to be unified is our common devotion to spiritual values. We must all work for the greater dignity of man. That is what this trip is about -- these are the goals that take me on it.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 20, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 25, 1959

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Dillon, McElroy, Gates, Irwin, Schuff, Anderson, Mr. Saccio, Mr. Bell, General Twining, General Palmer, Director Stans, General Persons, General Goodpaster

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Mr. Dillon said the group had come in to discuss the Military Assistance Program for Fy-61. He said that State and Defense had recommended a program of $2.3 billion and Budget had indicated they would not recommend a program above $1.4 billion. He said that the program as developed by State and Defense reflected the best and most thorough preparation of any program to date. Because the difference is so wide, however, he did not think it would be worthwhile to take up details of the program. While the State-Defense submission could be varied by 10% without too much difficulty, any such change as suggested by the Budget would breach our present foreign policy and security policy.

Last year, Mr. Dillon indicated he had agreed to going in for $1.6 billion and referring to the study by the Draper Committee in relation to a possible increase above that figure. The Draper Committee recommended an additional $400 million. After long argument, the Administration took the position it could not ask for the additional funds last year, and the request was put off for tactical reasons. The President had, however, told the Congress he would have to ask for more funds if the Congress made a cut in the Military Aid program, which they did. He said he and Defense had spread the funds thin to cover the program this year, but could not do it again. He recalled that Mr. Spaak had told the President that any substantial unilateral cut in U. S. aid programs without prior consultation would be extremely damaging to NATO. General Draper and Mr. Voorhees had said that if the Administration dropped below a $2 billion request this year this would be very disheartening to the Draper Committee. They had

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made a searching review of basic policy, and concluded that anything less than $2 billion would be taken as a change of security concept.

Mr. Irwin then said that the Defense Department is very conscious of the foreign policy aspects of the Military Aid program. He said it is a close mixture of military and political considerations. There are four classes of recipient nations -- those that will be allies in war, those where we have bases, those having the potential of helping us in war or in actions to stabilize important regions in peacetime, and those where there are strong foreign policy motivations. He then made a brief presentation with charts of the program for the information of the President.

The President asked whether this proposal took account of the reduced valuation on old equipment. Mr. Irwin said that it did, but commented that the program is shifting to newer weapons. The President asked why so much money is destined for NATO. Mr. Dillon said that $15 million is for the UK, for the Thor program. There is nothing for Germany. There is $30 million for France to finish a past commitment. The major programs are for Greece and Turkey, with sizeable programs also for the Netherlands and Italy. The Netherlands has stepped up its outlays, and has in fact possibly taken on too much. Italy is increasing as much as it should, in wisdom. In both of these countries the aid is being given on a matching basis. If a major review were to be made, this would be all right, but no unilateral decision should be taken on a program we have agreed to. He commented that the force goals in Greece and the Netherlands may well be somewhat too high. The Belgians are not doing enough themselves; however, what we are giving them is on a matching basis. The size of the Portuguese program is related to our need to retain the Azores bases. The President asked why we have not talked with our NATO partners and told them that they must take on more of the load. Mr. Dillon said that we had done so, and it was as a result of these talks that our aid was put on a matching basis in many cases.

The President commented that the bigger the Mutual Security program is, the more the Congress is given the chance to balance the budget at the expense of the MSP. Personally, he believes this is the biggest and best investment for America that can be made. It does give the political opposition a chance to increase other

programs in the budget without increasing the over-all total, simply by drawing money from this source.

Mr. Dillon said we should not discredit the Draper Report. He thought we could keep an unassailable public position if the approved aid figure stayed over $2 billion. Mr. Irwin said that if it is kept at $2.1 to $2.3 billion we will have a sound program which we can defend against any attack. If the sum is less, we become much more vulnerable. Mr. Dillon commented that we already have the authorization for this year, and it will only be necessary to go up to Congress once -- i.e., for appropriations. He commented that Congressman Passman is more reasonable this year, but this is not saying much.

Director Stans said the difference between himself and Mr. Dillon is the difference between $3.5 and $4.9 billion. There is question of policy involved. The higher figure would in his opinion knock out any possibility of achieving an $80 billion budget. He thought the general attitude in Congress and in the country is adverse to this program. The President said he recognized this but felt that this attitude was wrong and that if he had the choice he would take $1 billion out of the Defense appropriation and put it in MSP. Mr. Stans then said he thought he should take up the proposed program with State and Defense in detail. He added that he is fearful that if the Administration asks for more funds for this purpose than last year the whole budget posture would be destroyed and other departments would demand increases. The President said he disagreed utterly and completely with this view, so long as he felt the increased funds were truly necessary. He did not think they were in the case of many of the other departments. Mr. Stans said he was speaking of public opinion, and wished to urge that we keep within the FY-60 submissions.

The President asked what total figure Mr. Dillon was proposing and the reply was a figure of $4.9 billion. The President then asked what Mr. Dillon felt he could justify as really firm needs for the program. Mr. Dillon said he thought it could be gotten down to about $4.4 billion but not below. This is not too far from the figure requested last year.

Secretary Anderson said the question is whether the President wished to go to Congress with the largest peacetime budget in history. He commented that every program must be looked at both

for itself and in over-all terms. The President said that his great problem is to take care of the things that have to be done such as defense, payment of interest and the Mutual Security program -- to find the funds for these things without giving way to increases all along the line, many of which are not necessary at all. He felt that a figure of $4.9 billion would strain the budget very badly and that several hundred million of this probably is not strictly necessary. He asked State and Budget to see if a program could be worked out at that general level that would meet needs all around. He commented that we have never been able to get across the idea to the Congress or to the public that through this program we are keeping wars from occurring.

In connection with the President's query as to any need for increases in other parts of the Mutual Security program, Mr. Dillon said he wants to add to the Development Loan Fund at least as much as was asked for last year. He would like to go up to $850 million. The President asked the group to study an over-all figure of about $3.9 billion. He said this is by no means sacrosanct, however. He does not wish to make his decision on budgetary factors alone. If a figure this small would involve undue risk, it could well be false economy since the cost to us later would be much greater.

He asked that the group be prepared to see him later the same week or early in the next.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 27, 1959 -- 10:00 AM

Others present: Secretary Merchant
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Merchant said there is a prospect of very serious trouble tomorrow, November 28th, the anniversary of Panama's independence from Spain. The situation is, however, somewhat improved. Potter and Gaither (CINCARIB), according to Mr. Merchant, are both very good men. While he himself was in Panama he tried to stress first that the Panamanians have the responsibility for protection of U.S. property and lives; second, that the U.S. will not negotiate under duress; and third, we will negotiate in a sympathetic manner once the situation is normalized. Panama has suffered under a weak government. It has no strong police force, no Army, and no Navy. Law and order is maintained only by the National Guard. The government fears that if the Guard is used in too exposed a position, its loyalty will crumble and it will turn against the government. Mr. Merchant said that President de la Guardia's speech last night was a good one and stood for moderation.

The President said that four years ago, at the time of Suez, he had talked to jSecretary Dulles and then to the Defense Department. It is his view that we must adjust our treaties to insure that our provisions stand for right and not for mere letter of the law. He cited the pay scale in the Panama Canal Zone. Apparently the lowest paid American is paid slightly more than the highest paid laborer. The President said that when he came into the Army the 2nd Lieutenant was paid slightly higher than the highest Master Sergeant. The Army and other institutions have outgrown this concept, so that the Master Sergeant, for example, is paid more than the 2nd Lieutenant. However, Defense has caused friction in the Canal Zone by adhering to the old concept and maintaining a pay scale which is antiquated.

The President expressed his frustration at the way this matter has been handled. In an effort to solve the problem before November 3rd, he had called in Secretary Brucker and several others. Secretary Brucker had seen the issue in line with the President. The President then expected a statement to be made shortly. This had not transpired and the letter which

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the President had written to the Panamanians had been delayed to the extent that it had to be recalled once the violence had broken out.

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To illustrate his feeling on this overall matter, the President quoted the trial from Shakespeare of Portia vs. Shylock. In this trial the issue had been "the letter of the law." The President feels that the letter of the law no longer applies and there is much on the Panamanians side. He then referred to some views expressed by Mrs. Fairchild in which she asked why the Panamanian flag should not be flown in the Canal Zone when we recognize their sovereignty. Mr. Merchant agreed with this, but advised that we should not give in under pressure.

The President then said that if no demonstration occurs on Saturday, then on Sunday morning the U.S. should issue a statement permitting both the U.S. and Panama flags to fly over appropriate buildings in the Canal Zone. He pointed out there are certain things we will not concede, such as the placing of Panamanians on the Board of the Panama Canal Company. He does feel the Panamanians have a legitimate complaint with regard to third-country imports and the establishment of a better aprenticeship system to pave the way for better jobs for Panamanians. He went back to the idea that we should allow a token of recognition that we are in Panama since we have always admitted their sovereignty. He asked Mr. Merchant to push this matter. Mr. Merchant agreed.

On the way out, the President mentioned his perplexity with our difficulties with Panama in the light of the tremendous reception he had received in that country in 1956. This reception had been so tumultuous as to cause the security people much concern. Mr. Merchant said that the main difficulty now is the existence of a feudal society in which the entire population is being governed by about twenty families. Those twenty families are in a far worse situation than we are.

As an afterthought, the President mentioned to Mr. Merchant the fact that he had received communications to the effect that the Brazilians were very much disappointed that his forthcoming trip bypassed Latin America. He asked Mr. Merchant to explore the possibility of the President attending the opening of the Brasilia on April 23, 1960. on the supposition that all American Presidents would be invited. Ideally, he

would like to attend a meeting in Argentina first, either business or social, before all the Presidents arrive in Brazil. Conceivably, he could make a very brief visit to Ecuador and/or Colombia on the way. He expressed some regret that this event falls at the time he usually sets aside for a stay in Augusta after the Masters.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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7. Panama

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

APPROVED: By "G" 11/27/59

10 a.m.
DATE: November 27, 1959

SUBJECT: Situation in Panama

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Mr. Livingston Merchant, Deputy Under Secretary
Major Eisenhower

COPIES TO: S/S
ARA - Mr. Rubottom
ARA - Mr. Stewart (1 cc)
Amembassy Panama - For the Ambassador
Mr. Brucker, Secretary of the Army
General Goodpaster
G - Mr. Merchant (3-2cc)

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At the request of the President I reported briefly on my trip to Panama November 20-24. I said at the outset that the risk of serious trouble tomorrow exists and I felt that the Ambassador, Governor Potter and General Gaither were prepared to deal with it firmly and wisely. To send an emissary from Washington I said I thought had been well worth while. It had provided a cooling off period of a few days and had left them, I believed, with a clear impression of three points: first, that the Panamanian government had a responsibility and a duty to protect American lives and property; second, that the United States government would not negotiate under the threat of disorder and violence; and, third, that with the restoration of calm there were certain measures which could come into effect which would be beneficial to the Panamanians and which had been already decided upon prior to November 3. This together with the statement on titular sovereignty provided the Panamanian government with something which they could use if they were disposed to take a firm line on the maintenance of order. The government, however, is weak and there is some doubt as to the reliability of the National Guard. Under the circumstances President de la Guardia's radio address last night, I thought, had been quite good and it seemed clear that an effort was being made through the press, radio, the faculty at Panama University and in the provinces to hold demonstrations on Saturday to a peaceful purpose and character. If we got by Saturday without real trouble then I said I thought we

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we should be looking ahead with a view to correcting any justifiable sources of complaint and grievance.

The President said that three years ago after the trouble at Suez he and Secretary Dulles had talked about the situation of the Panama Canal many times and had sought to ensure that steps would be taken which would head off any developments in the Canal Zone comparable to what had occurred in Egypt. He spoke of the discrepancy in wage rates and said that he had not felt that we had done all that we should have in this regard under the agreements of 1955. The question of third country purchases also had needed fixing and he had been anxious to see a training and apprentice program put into effect. Considerable progress had been made on these last month but then the inability to get his letter to the Panamanian government before trouble clearly threatened had resulted in the Panamanians not being aware of these corrective actions already decided upon.

The President asked me to follow the situation closely with the Department of Defense and make sure that with a return to more normal relations and a better atmosphere that there was no foot-dragging anywhere and that we consider constructively and sympathetically Panamanian requests. The President then volunteered that he thought we should have the Panamanian flag flying not all over the Zone, as some letter he had received had suggested, but at least in some ceremonial spot along with the American flag. He thought that particularly since we recognized Panama had residual sovereignty this would be a natural gesture and he remarked on the fact that at our bases in Spain only the Spanish flag is flown; the American flag is not flown at all. He then said that if it was not illegal (and he asked that the Departments of State and Defense study the matter) and if there were no mob action or violence on Saturday, he would even like to see a statement made on Sunday that henceforward the Panamanian flag would fly at some appropriate place in the Zone.

In leaving I said that we all had our fingers crossed on what would happen tomorrow and that if there was no serious trouble we should certainly be thinking of measures which could be taken to improve our position in Panama since there was no doubt that it was a serious and long-term problem.

In conclusion I suggested and the President agreed that at his regular news conference this morning Jim Hagerty should say something to the effect that in reflection of the President's interest and close following of the situation in Panama he had asked me to give him a personal report on my recent trip.

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 27, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 9:50 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Mr. C. Douglas Dillon
for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Elmer F. Bennett
for Sec. Seaton
Mr. Ray
for Sec. Mueller
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Mr. Stans, BoB

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Thomas S. Gates, Defense
Mr. Franklin Floete, GSA
Mr. Abbott Washburn, USIA (in part)
Mr. Robert Thayer, State (in part)

Mr. L. Q. Mumford, Lib. Congress
Mr. Carmichael, Smithsonian Inst.
Mr. Ivan Nelson, State
Mr. William Ticknor, State
Mr. William LaRue, OCDM

Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Harr
Mr. Siciliano
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Educational and Cultural Activities (CP 59-102) - Mr. Dillon took note of the growing interest in recent years for establishing greater co-ordination among government agencies' activity in this field and also between government and the many existing private activities. He recalled that Sec. Dulles last January had appointed Mr. Robert H. Thayer as a Special Assistant in an effort to develop better co-ordination.

Mr. Thayer, presenting a number of charts, pointed out among other things that 15 government agencies are involved in these activities, as well as thousands of private organizations, that there has been no central clearing house for information, that the Commerce Department

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alone receives about 1000 foreigners for training every year at the Bureau of Standards, that in Thailand, for instance, there are activities sponsored by 12 government agencies and 93 private organizations, etc., etc.

Mr. Thayer explained the work of his office as providing direction of these efforts within the Department of State, furnishing guidance and a means of co-ordination among government agencies and maintaining liaison and cooperation with private groups.

Mr. Thayer then spelled out the different kinds of activity involved, emphasizing the exchange visits of performing arts groups, trade fair activity, exchanges of individuals both academic and otherwise, and circulation of periodicals and other printed material. He outlined some of the specific programs carried on directly by the U.S. government. He noted also that the United States underwrites 34% (nearly $12 million) of the costs of UNESCO activity. He reviewed briefly our activities in some of the countries the President would visit on his forthcoming tour.

Mr. Thayer then stated the three major tasks ahead: (1) to marshal the facts of present programs and requirements and distribute them; (2) to establish a mechanism which would provide an information center and also a means of exchanging ideas; (3) to develop answers to some basic questions and problems related to these activities.

He indicated that a comprehensive survey is already underway and reports are forthcoming from time to time and are available to anyone interested. He is encouraging initiation of a private survey of private activities, but in the meantime the Department of State has itself made stopgap studies. He referred to the monthly meetings of government agencies having an interest, and also his plan for bimonthly forums with private groups. In addition to these regular activities, he said, there is often need for an emergency effort on a particular problem such as arranging recently for the admission of students from the United Arab Republic, after their government decided to withdraw them from their studies in Russia. He stressed the importance of flexibility in use of P.L. 480 funds, which had made possible this UAR arrangement.

Mr. Thayer listed some 8 major problems being discussed with representatives of American Universities. They include: (1) what are the desirable objectives of exchange programs, (2) what should be the role of American Universities, (3) what limit should there be of U.S. involvement in the educational systems of other countries, (4) how should our efforts be related to the British and French systems of education already established in some countries, (5) what should be the relationship between technical exchanges and cultural exchanges, (6) how can relations be improved between the government and American Universities, (7) how can public understanding of these

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programs be improved and, (8) what is the best way to deal with special problems such as foreign language teaching, etc.

Mr. Thayer concluded by noting the effectiveness of our program in Thailand as evidenced by a communist report on it, and also the fact that 60% of the German Bundestag have visited the United States under the exchange program, as have 25% of the Bundesrat. The President inquired whether our Ambassador in each country co-ordinates these varied activities. He recalled the difficulties in 1953 when it became necessary to emphasize the basic responsibility of our Ambassadors for all U.S. programs in any given country. Mr. Thayer assured the President that each Embassy has a co-ordinating group working under the control of the Ambassador. The President asked if the Department looks to the Ambassador for guidance prior to approving particular projects. Mr. Thayer responded affirmatively.

The President recalled the comment of one Ambassador who had complained about the great growth of personnel in his Embassy, stemming from the increased representation of agencies other than State Department. Mr. Thayer doubted that cultural programs had given rise to any significant part of such an increase; rather, the new effort at co-ordination should help to reduce personnel overseas. Mr. Dillon confirmed that the concept of the Ambassador as being the final authority for any country program is well understood, that it does need to be reinforced periodically, and that an appropriate reinforcing effort was made just recently. As for personnel, he said there is a continuous process of adding or substracting, under Departmental approval, as efforts are concentrated in specific fields such as the current desire to increase our exports. Sec. Benson noted how impressed he had been with the quality of our overseas missions and he suggested that all of the Ambassadors be invited to report any undesirable personnel situations to State Department for review in Washington. Subsequently in the discussion, the President told Mr. Dillon he would like the Department to ask each Ambassador whether he has too many people in his Embassy.

Mr. Lodge congratulated Mr. Thayer on this work and inquired as to how we compare with the Soviets in bringing foreign leaders to our respective capitals. Mr. Thayer said Russian statistics were not available for a comparison but that they certainly did a great deal of it. Mr. Lodge hoped that the information in this presentation could be given much publicity since many people feel the United States is not doing sufficient, yet they do not realize all this is being done. Mr. Washburn, speaking for Mr. Allen, asserted that in view of the great communist activity in this field we ought be doing even ten times as much as at present.

Mr. Stans noted that the recommendations in the Cabinet paper would require a few word changes which could be worked out with State Department. Mr. Dillon concurred, pointing out that the present language could erroneously imply that the President would be issuing a new Executive Order in behalf of a new program, also that the final

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paragraph would need reshaping depending upon the outcome of discussion between State and Budget on the bookkeeping for the P.L. 480 funds.

Unified Communications System - Gov. Hoegh recalled the previous Cabinet directive to develop a unified system for Federal civilian agencies communications and he described the proposal now developed. He pointed out specifically the advantages of the proposed plan over the multitude of existing separate systems. He stated that the anticipated extra costs would be about $2 million per year, plus an initial $550,000 installation charge. Mr. Hoegh noted that this would accomplish what was a major recommendation in the GAO report just issued. He stated that should the proposal be approved and undertaken, it would require 2-1/2 years to complete installation.

The President expressed his longstanding desire for such a unified system. He ascertained that the additional costs would be distributed over the several agencies involved.

The President inquired whether all of the affected agencies had had full opportunity to comment. Gov. Hoegh replied affirmatively but pointed out that Justice had some reservations because of a fear that the FBI operations might suffer unless given priority in the system, also that Agriculture believed the additional costs on it would be more than the estimated 4%. Mr. Summerfield requested additional time to review the proposal. Gov. Hoegh pointed out that Post Office people had concurred fully. The Postmaster desired time for a personal review.

Gov. Hoegh pointed out that the Weather Bureau and 4 or 5 other agencies have operations that are not compatible with the proposed system, hence would not be included in it.

Mr. Stans stressed that the cost estimates are necessarily rough. He suggested that GSA should make a more precise cost study before the change is begun. Gov. Hoegh said that the figure of $2 million represented the best judgment of AT&T experts.

The President repeated his liking for the proposal. Gov. Hoegh said that he would check out with the Postmaster General and Attorney General the points of concern to them.

1961 Budget - The President spoke at length on this subject. He said he wanted to be completely sure that he had made very clear to all of the Cabinet, in connection with the budget estimates they were developing, that the real problem facing Western civilization was whether free government can continue to exist when faced by the threat of a dictatorship with a growing economy. This, he said, must always be kept in mind; government problems cannot be considered individually in a vacuum, they are all part of a whole. The problem is intensified, he felt, because the Russians along with their growing economy have succeeded in establishing high morale among their people through their

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By bc NLE, Date 12/6/77

atheistic focus on high material output and an incentive system based not just on money but in terms of material things. Despite the current nice talk of Soviet leaders, there can be no question but that the dictatorship is widening its efforts to effect revolution in or otherwise get control of uncommitted countries. This has to be met, the President said, by keeping our economy healthy, otherwise we can do nothing effective either at home or in the foreign field. Being the world's banker, the United States must insure that its money does not go sour.

The President felt that the outlook would not be too pessimistic if the Cabinet could give even stronger leadership to the Nation in getting the government in a sound financial position where it could pay off some of the huge national debt. If this executive group would pursue its efforts sufficiently long, it could succeed in weakening even the pressure groups that would always spend more. He felt it important for the Administration to strengthen the currency by getting out of every unnecessary expenditure at this time and by avoiding attempts to do everything all at once and much too rapidly; certainly all evils could not just be cured immediately merely by spending lots of money -- that would be an entirely wrong philosophy.

The President noted assertions that the United States has reached the limit of profitable taxation, and therefore of expenditure, as witness the increasing costs of enforcing the tax system in the face of an implicit tax rebellion that takes the form of slickness in evading or avoiding taxes. Only in a true war emergency, he felt, could the government demand and get without great difficulty a larger tax take, even though in 1941-45 there were gray and black markets.

Spartan simplicity, the President said, is what the United States must adopt. Nevertheless, he was not advocating that the country stop on a hill and roll backwards; at the same time, there was no necessity for attempting to do things in one-third of the time that would be the proper amount on an economic basis. He stressed the importance of establishing confidence that the government could pay its bills and that the debt -- which, like agricultural surpluses, looms over everything as a big dark cloud -- could be reduced. He noted the ominous reports of investment bankers advising clients to buy foreign industrial securities rather than our own.

The President believed it impossible and in any event undesirable at this time to attempt to get any law whereby the Attorney General or Commerce or Labor or others could exercise control over the economy in its present situation. He repeated that the important thing to do was to get our own expenditures down and to set the example for the Nation. He repeated his feeling that the government is trying to give too many services too fast, and he cited the Post Office effort to speed up mail delivery perhaps beyond anything really necessary.

The President remarked on the great interest that the Vice President must have, should he succeed to the President's chair, in taking this

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battle line and fighting it out, otherwise he would as President be the unhappiest man in the United States. Should the government not get on a pay-as-you-go basis, it would be a terrible situation from which there would be no recourse except to desert liberty. Even under Federal control of the economy, he warned, there could be nothing but more and more Administrative centralization since authority could not be entrusted to any legislative body dominated by pressure groups.

The President urged the Cabinet again to keep telling this story over and over as the means of getting public awareness of the highly critical problem and eventually successful solution of it. It should be a fight to the death without regard to the clamor of the political opposition. Even should there be a fabulous increase in tax receipts from the growing economy, then they must be dedicated to paying off the debt -- remembering always frugality and economy within the limits of efficiency. The President concluded that he would feel defeated -- and he didn't ever like to be defeated -- if he had to send to the Congress for 1961 an unbalanced budget or one showing an upward trend of expenditures.

President's Mid-East Trip - The President commented briefly to the Cabinet about his objective in making this trip, which was essentially to stress everywhere the need for continuing strong adherance by all of us in the free world to spiritual values, meaning essentially support for the dignity of man and his search for a better life without falling subject to communist political domination. He felt that if non-communist countries do not hold together and do not strengthen their common support of these values, then our problem becomes immeasurably difficult.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
5. Memo of Conf.,	DDE, Dr. Vasily Emelyanov, McCone, Major Eisenhower re US and USSR work in atomic energy (3 pgs)	11/24/59 9/10/81 LC	A
6. Memo of Conf., 78-7, #24	DDE, Gates, Brucker, Franke, Douglas, York, Brown, Logan, Goodpaster, re military programs for FY-61 (6 pgs)	1/2/60 11/21/59 3/28/79	A DC
7. Memo for Record, 78-7, #25	DDE, Stans, Merriam re 1961 budget 1/11/78-DC	11/21/59	A
8. Memo of Conf., 76-58, #16	DDE and JCS re military programs for coming year, 11/18/59 (2 pgs) (declass. w/deletions: DOD-12/8/76; JCS-8/25/76; State-11/11/76) Portions EXEMPTED, NR 80-191 #11 DAD-2/8/77	1/20/60	A
9. Memo of Conf., 76-58, #17	DDE, Glennan, Goodpaster, 11/17/59, re ABM and space matters	12/1/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

5:00 p.m. - 5:06 p.m., Wednesday, November 25, 1959

I went in to see the President at his request concerning a wire which he had received from Congressman Joe Holt (R.-Calif.) and having to do with the narcotic traffic in southern California. In the wire Congressman Holt requested the President to instruct the State Department to assist him and Congressman Roosevelt in arranging a meeting with officials of the Government of Mexico to discuss the narcotic problem.

The President was shocked to learn that the two Congressmen were dealing direct with Mexican officials and stated he thought this was a matter for the State Department to handle. He refused to send a suggested wire in reply to Congressman Holt's wire, and instructed me to discuss the matter with Secretary Herter. The President called Herter while I was in the office and told him that I would be in touch with him shortly about the matter.

JZA

Jack Z. Anderson

The White House
Washington

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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEAR MR PRESIDENT I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU
INSTRUCT THE STATE DEPT TO ASSIST CONGRESSMAN JAMES
ROOSEVELT AND ME IN ARRANGING A MEETING WITH OFFICIALS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO REGARDING
THE DEVISTATING INCREASES OF NARCOTIC TRAFFIC FROM MEXICO
INTO SOUTHERN CALIF IT IS RIDICULOUS FOR US TO BE FORCED

THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, OHIO, U. S. A.

TO DEAL WITH THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
IN ARRANGING THIS MEETING I PERSONALLY AS A REPUBLICAN
AND SUPPORTER OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION HAVE KEPT THE STATE
DEPT INFORMED OF THE DESIRE OF THE ENTIRE CALIFORNIA
DELEGATION TO CONGRESS IN HAVING CONGRESSMEN ROOSEVELT
AND ME MEET AND DISCUSS THIS PROBLEM WITH THE PROPER
OFFICIALS IN MEXICO CITY. WE NOW ARE INFORMED BY THE
MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES THAT HE WANTS
TO HAVE US MEET WITH OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON DC. WE
WILL MEET WITH THEM IN LOS ANGELES CALIF. AND ARE AWAITING

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AN ANSWER FROM THE AMBASSADOR NOW FURTHER SUGGEST YOU
INSTRUCT OUR AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS HENRY CABOT
LODGE TO REQUEST THAT THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS STOP TALKING AND REPORTING AND TAKE ACTION
IN ASSISTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN ELIMINATING THE
SERIOUS NARCOTIC PROBLEM EXISTING BETWEEN OUR TWO
COUNTRIES

JOE HOLT UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 24, 1959 -- 10:30 AM

Others present: Dr. Vasily S. Emelyanov, Director of the Main Administration for the Use of Atomic Energy, Conference of Ministers, USSR
Mr. McCone
Major Eisenhower

Dr. Emelyanov expressed pleasure at seeing the President looking much better than he did during the Camp David meetings. The President said he felt fine and was planning a trip even more extensive than that completed when the Camp David meetings were held. Mr. McCone pointed out that Dr. Emelyanov had also completed a fifteen-day trip to eleven locations in the U.S. He had completed a protocol to the Cultural and Scientific Exchange Agreement.

The President asked about the reactor at Shippingport. Mr. McCone said this had reached 60,000 kilowatts but was being provided new reactors and generators. With new generators the output should be increased to 100,000 kilowatts, but the goal is 150,000 kilowatts. The increased power does not bring about increased safety hazards.

Dr. Emelyanov commented that we are overcautious with regard to safety precautions. The President said that this is made necessary by the fact of our articulate population. The newspapers enjoy pulling to pieces all governmental projects and would alarm the population if everything possible were not done for maximum safety. Dr. Emelyanov agreed that it is best to be cautious.

* * *

Dr. Emelyanov said he had seen many interesting lines of research being taken by our scientists. The sentiments which the President expressed in December 1953 were being implemented. The President expressed the hope of making nuclear power competitive. Already it is highly useful in the fields of medicine, agriculture, metallurgy, and industry. He feels we should pool resources in this field and the IAEA should be a

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NR80-191 #10
By DSH Date 9/1/81

scientific and not a political organization. Dr. Emelyanov said that scientists need good leadership and that the President is providing this.

Dr. Emelyanov said the Soviet Union is looking forward to the President's visit. He would like for the President to visit the Institute for Atomic Energy at Moscow and the installation at Dubna. The President said he would like to pay his respects to the Soviet scientific community because of its many accomplishments. He is, however, leaving his itinerary largely to Chairman Khrushchev. He said he would like to see more than he had on his previous visit to the Soviet Union, during which he had seen only Moscow and Leningrad, but said he hoped the Soviets would not work him too hard. Dr. Emelyanov promised that they would not. The President pointed out the need for pacing ones self as one gets older. He said, however, that he does not believe himself lazy.

* * *

Dr. Emelyanov then gave his impression that the U.S. work in peaceful uses of atomic energy is progressing on a broad scale. The Soviets are progressing also, but are not building many substantial power stations. The Soviets are attempting to build various types of an experimental nature to see in what areas atomic energy will become actually competitive. The task is to cut down time between the experimental stage and the time in which atomic energy does actually become competitive. This would be enhanced by closer cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR.

Mr. McCone pointed out that, with the approval of the Foreign Offices of the two countries, we will soon sign a protocol which will permit an exchange of teams for fifteen-day visits to each other's country, with a view to studying controlled thermonuclear reactions. In 1960 the International Agency will study the feasibility of joint projects. Dr. Emelyanov thinks, according to Mr. McCone, that an accelerator should be built jointly, larger than any we now have. The great virtue in this accelerator is that the world needs only one. The President commented on the fact that the Russians are building a 1/2-mile diameter circular accelerator and the U.S. is building a 2-mile long linear accelerator. Mr. McCone said that both projects are being reexamined and that we are trying to get away from competition in basic research. This might be located in Austria. He and the President agreed on the virtues of keeping politics out of this Agency. Mr. McCone said that Dr. Emelyanov has brought his best men

to visit the U.S. installations and that he had taken many of his best to the USSR. The President asked whether Dr. Emelyanov had seen the prototype in Idaho. Mr. McCone said that he had. Eighteen reactors were examined in this location. Mr. McCone quoted Dr. Emelyanov as having referred to Idaho as a college for those interested in nuclear physics.

The President then mentioned the swimming pool reactor which had first been installed in Penn State University. A professor had told him that this was an excellent medium for teaching students physics, although to him it had looked like only a swimming pool. He recalled that one of these reactors had also been on display at Geneva. He said that soon we will have an international organization of nuclear scientists. Mr. McCone pointed out that the beginning of this type of organization had been in evidence at Geneva and Hammarskjold is also working on such an organization.

At the close of the meeting, the President asked Dr. Emelyanov to give Chairman Khrushchev his warm greetings and to tell him that he had enjoyed the meeting with Dr. Emelyanov very much. Dr. Emelyanov thanked the President profusely.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

I reported to the President on the present status of the Commission on Goals, and indicated that there was a likelihood of $500,000 from the foundations. I suggested that there were two major possibilities: first, to make a one-year study with the $500,000 from private foundations; or second, to proceed with the larger two-year study, try to raise the additional money from the foundations, but agree to use money from the President's Emergency Fund if sufficient funds did not materialize. I indicated a third possibility would be a several weeks' conference at Arden House.

The President was totally unsympathetic with the idea of an Arden-House-type conference and unenthusiastic about a partial study. His thinking at the moment was inclined towards dropping the project rather than using the President's Emergency Fund. However, he agreed that this should be discussed further with Drs. Burns and Killian.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

ob Merriam thought you would want to see this.

Nov 20

STAFF NOTE

Historically, the Government's nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba, has operated under beneficial Cuban decrees which exampt it from most taxes and duties. The decrees were the result of Government-to-Government negotiations.

However, a new Cuban mining law (No. 617), which became effective October 30, 1959, contains provisions which, if fully applicable to the operation, would impose taxes sufficient to make continued operation of the plant uneconomical.

Under the law closing down the plant could lead to confiscation of our ore reserves and mining rights. The immediate problem is the possible imposition of the 25% export tax on our next nickel shipment about December 2nd. This could take the form of a demand that the tax be paid prior to shipment. On a normal cargo, this might amount to $750,000 to $800,000 tax. Failure on the part of the Cuban Government to demand a tax at this time would not clearly settle its application to Nicaro. We could subsequently be confronted with a claim for this tax. Less immediate problems are the re-registration of our ore claims at a fee of $100 per claim, for a total of $2300 and a tax on mining claims, from $200,000 to $400,000 annually.

It seems clear to us that an attempt to apply the tax provisions of the new law to Nicaro would immediately involve the U. S. Government with respect to the validity of the prior decree, which came as a result of Government-to-Government negotiations. Discussions were held this morning with our Cuban attorneys and representatives of the State Department but no conclusions have been reached.

November 18, 1959

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D.C.

NOV 18 1959

Honorable Robert E. Merriman
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Interdepartmental Affairs
The White House

Dear ~~Mr. Merriman:~~ Bob

Attached is staff note on tax problem at Nicaro Nickel Plant.

Sincerely yours

Franklin Floete

FRANKLIN FLOETE
Administrator

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On November 19, 1959, in Augusta, I discussed with the President additional steps to be taken with reference to the First Secretary proposal and the proposed reorganization of the State Department. The President examined the latest charts outlining these two proposals.

The President said he was most anxious to proceed with the "Business Manager" and First Secretary proposals, and reaffirmed his intention to discuss these two concepts with the Cabinet shortly after his return from the December trip. He indicated that he would not make a final decision on sending these two proposals forward until after the Cabinet meeting, and he indicated that he did not want to decide whether to send forward the State Department reorganization until after he had determined what he would do on the other two proposals.

I indicated that Secretary Herter wanted to talk with him concerning the State Department reorganization before he made a final decision, and the President indicated that this was, of course, agreeable, but that if the Secretary wishes, this meeting could await the final decision on whether to send forward the First Secretary proposal.

REM

Robert E. Merriam

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: The President, Director Stans, and Mr. Merriam Augusta, November 19, 1959 - from 8:30 a.m. to approximately 10:20 a.m.

Mr. Stans opened the discussion by giving the President a brief resume of the conversation which he had had with the Vice President concerning the 1961 budget. The President then commented on several of the suggestions. With reference to the Vice President's suggestions concerning elimination of the new carrier, the President reiterated his feeling that the carrier was only a small war weapon. He questioned whether the maintenance problems were as severe as the Navy indicated, and he agreed that the role of the Sixth Fleet needed to be reassessed.

With reference to the B-70, the President said he was impressed by several of the arguments made by General White and particularly by the vigor with which White urged continuance of the B-70 program. He said he could not understand why $200,000,000 would be needed for research and development next year. He said that he had indicated to General White his concern that if other items were dropped to keep the B-70, the Congress would then turn around and restore the dropped items.

With reference to outer space, the President repeated his comments that we couldn't do everything at once. He hoped that Dr. Glennan would see his point of view.

During the discussion the President reminded himself that he had not mentioned to the Joint Chiefs the problem of reassessing the requirements which Defense places on AEC, and he called Secretary McElroy to ask if he had looked at this question. He indicated that Secretary McElroy thought that the question of making the bomb should be transferred to Defense. He realized that this would take some doing.

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NR 78-7 #25
By [illegible] Date 1/1/78

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Mr. Stans then went over a number of sheets indicating status of the budget and also particular items in the budget. The President approved the completely agreed upon items (Chart II attached) and he directed the Budget Director to settle the items on Chart III (attached) with as little give as possible. The following specific comments were made by the President during the course of this discussion:

The President's special international program -- the President wondered if we were going too far on this one, noting the $5 million increase for 1961. It is his understanding that the Government would put up some seed money and then pull in its horns somewhat. Mr. Stans explained that there were several special fairs next year that had caused that.

Canal Zone Government -- The President directed Mr. Stans to start a study to see whether toll rates could cover the cost of the administration of the Canal Zone which is now paid for out of appropriated funds. Mr. Stans noted the studies now going on with reference to the steamship line which is owned by the Canal Zone Government.

Corps of Engineers -- When he saw the expenditure figure for 1961 the President urged some more foot dragging on Corps projects.

National Science Foundation -- the President indicated that he did not think it necessary for the Science Foundation to get into competition with the National Institutes of Health.

Civil Aeronautics Board -- Mr. Stans indicated that he was exploring the possibility of placing a dollar ceiling on total subsidy payments for the feeder line. The President was in complete agreement with this approach.

The International Rules for Judicial Procedure Commission -- Mr. Stans pointed out that the Congress had refused to appropriate any additional money for this Commission in 1960, and that as a result we will not ask for anything in 1961.

Selective Service System -- Mr. Stans noted that they were not getting all General Hershey thought they should have. The President agreed that this item should be held down.

TVA -- Mr. Stans noted that TVA was resisting any alterations in their budget submissions. The President agreed that the Budget Bureau should make whatever changes they deem warranted.

As a general comment the President suggested that Mr. Stans sit like a rock on those things which are in dispute. Here Mr. Stans mentioned that the HEW program was to come up the following day, and the President said to tell them "No." The President okayed the proposal to ask for an addition one-half cent for gas tax.

Robert E. Merriam

Cha[illegible]I

November 18, 1959 -

1961 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Completely agreed on with Agencies

(Amounts final except for minor adjustments to reflect later estimates for permanent appropriations and for refinement of expenditure estimates)

(In thousands)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

	N. O. A.		Expenditures	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Cabinet departments:				
Agriculture - CCC[1]	$4,060,573	$3,446,216	$4,149,687	$4,304,802
- Other[2]	2,173,698	2,180,272	2,254,034	2,293,473
Justice	266,410	280,900	258,696	271,000
Labor	549,415	553,583	543,326	538,419
Post Office	656,410	56,000	604,410	56,000
State[2]	234,722	293,914	242,120	287,059
Treasury (operating programs)	783,747	843,270	798,389	838,881
Total, Cabinet departments	8,724,975	7,654,155	8,850,662	8,589,634
Other agencies:				
Veterans Administration	5,407,411	5,464,530	5,368,057	5,445,566
U. S. Information Agency[2]	113,307	120,300	110,382	119,800
General Services Administration				
Stockpiling	0	39,400	60,000	45,000
Other	284,092	469,620	370,000	423,500
All other agencies	308,164	328,206	320,662	422,840
Total, other agencies	6,112,974	6,422,056	6,229,101	6,456,706
Grand total	14,837,949	14,076,211	15,079,763	15,046,340

1/ Subject to revision when later crop estimates become available
2/ 1961 figures subject to minor revision at later date for foreign currency programs

Chart II

November 18, 1959

1961 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Completely agreed on with Agencies

Detail of "All other agencies"

(Amounts final except for minor adjustments to reflect later estimates for permanent appropriations and for refinement of expenditure estimates)

(In thousands)

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	N. O. A.		Expenditures	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Legislative Branch	$120,136	$113,193	$135,698	$162,372
The Judiciary	49,443	52,502	49,370	52,428
Independent Offices:				
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	50	175	90	170
CIA Building	0	0	16,000	19,200
Commission on Civil Rights	780	995	800	990
Export-Import Bank (Administrative expense limitation in parentheses)	(2,500)	(2,650)	-56,087	-7,310
Farm Credit Administration	2,335	3,480	5,602	7,649
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70	70	69	69
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,905	4,093	3,894	4,053
Federal Power Commission	7,275	7,856	7,379	7,800
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	414	260	416	258
General Accounting Office	41,800	41,150	40,266	41,000
Historical Commissions	444	100	460	225
Indian Claims Commission	180	196	180	201
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin	5	5	5	5
Interstate Commerce Commission	19,650	20,500	19,792	20,433
National Capital Planning Commission	2,686	2,833	2,447	4,706
National Mediation Board	1,437	1,555	1,421	1,495
Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise	26	24	85	88

	N. O. A.		Expenditures	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Railroad Retirement Board	0	0	0	0
Renegotiation Board	2,850	2,870	2,881	2,874
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. (Administrative expense limitation in parentheses) ...	(414)	(414)	7,200	3,800
Smithsonian Institution	9,552	23,116	16,455	28,368
Subversive Activities Control Board	380	393	360	375
Tariff Commission	2,135	2,455	2,108	2,420
Tax Court of the U. S.	1,535	1,583	1,510	1,550
Executive Office of the President:				
Council of Economic Advisers ..	395	395	389	394
National Security Council	792	779	773	779
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization ...	58	50	58	50
Funds Appropriated to the President:				
Disaster Relief	0	0	10,000	8,200
Emergency Fund for the President	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Expenses of Management Improvement	125	300	165	165
President's Special International Program	6,410	14,600	7,000	12,325
Transitional Grants to Alaska .	10,500	6,000	10,500	6,000
Defense-Civil:				
Canal Zone Government	21,770	25,650	21,573	23,943
Panama Canal Company (Administrative expense limitation in parentheses)	(8,646)	(8,680)	4,391	14,466
Soldiers' Home (trust fund limitation)	(11,044)	(5,664)	0	0
Defense production guarantees	0	0	5,521	-437
Eglin Field Wildlife Conservation	26	26	26	26
Texas City Claims	0	0	905	710
Total, all other agencies	308,164	328,206	320,662	422,840

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Chart III

November 18, 1959

1961 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Substantially Settled

(Amounts for both new obligational authority and expenditures subject to some change as remaining differences are settled with agencies.)

(In thousands)

	N.O.A.		Expenditures	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Cabinet Departments				
Commerce	$580,892	$554,945	$553,589	$480,304
Defense--Civil - Corps of Engineers	871,872	937,443	860,000	910,500
Interior	754,951	783,769	750,936	818,147
Total, Cabinet Departments	2,207,715	2,276,157	2,164,525	2,208,951
Other Agencies				
Federal Aviation Agency	573,495	714,000	575,000	685,000
National Science Foundation	154,773	181,000	125,000	160,000
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	55,885	72,750	56,500	65,000
Expansion of defense production	0	0	175,000	83,000
All other agencies	1,183,237	397,019	310,481	448,491
Total, other agencies	1,967,390	1,364,769	1,241,981	1,441,491
Grand total	4,175,105	3,640,926	3,406,506	3,650,442

November 18, 1959

1961 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

Substantially Settled
Detail of "All other agencies"
(Amounts for both new obligational authority and expenditures subject to some change as remaining differences are settled with agencies.)

(In thousands)

	N.O.A.		Expenditures	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Independent Offices:				
American Battle Monuments Commission	$1,295	$1,320	$3,350	$3,100
Civil Aeronautics Board	65,425	76,584	67,223	76,539
Civil Service Commission	21,970	71,642	22,029	71,281
Federal Communications Commission	10,550	13,500	10,454	12,9000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	0	0	-47,279	-56,897
Federal Trade Commission	6,840	7,140	6,789	7,365
International Rules for Judicial Procedure Commission	0	0	25	0
National Capital Housing Authority	40	41	40	41
National Labor Relations Board	14,730	16,042	14,280	15,550
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	850	1,180	815	1,130
River Basin Study Commissions	1,540	2,900	1,440	2,700
Securities and Exchange Commission	8,100	8,900	8,025	8,820
Selective Service System	29,278	31,980	28,221	31,300
Small Business Administration	154,940	65,600	102,902	119,638
Tennessee Valley Authority	764,904	20,400	34,533	72,936
Executive Office of the President: The White House and Bureau of the Budget	9,011	9,653	9,016	9,595
Department of Defense—Civil Functions:				
Cemeterial expenses	8,964	9,400	8,500	9,560
Ryukyus Islands	23,282	6,704	6,200	15,200
District of Columbia	61,518	53,733	33,918	47,733
Total, all other agencies	1,183,237	397,019	310,481	448,491

D2

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January 20, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 18, 1959 - Augusta

Others present: General Twining, General White, General Lemnitzer, Admiral Burke, General Pate, General Goodpaster

The President said he had wanted to talk with the Chiefs on the problems of the coming year and specifically onthe military program. What he had in mind was an exchange of ideas with them. He commented that he was deeply disappointed in General Taylor's action in putting out a book, but was not going to let that keep him from speaking frankly and meeting both formally and informally with the Chiefs whenever there seemed to be reason to do so.

General Twining said Secretary McElroy had had the Chiefs and the Service Secretaries in to meet with him on his return to Washington the previous Monday. He said the main concern in the Chiefs is that expenditures are increasing for many things that do not give a return in combat capability today. The President said he realized this but felt that our military leaders must from time to time take a new look at things that have become simply a matter of habit. He had two or three specific items in mind. The first of these is the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

[redacted]

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NR 80-191 #11
By DJH Date 1/16/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(b)(d)
NSC letter 1/16/81
NLE Date 1/19/81

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The President said he is getting extremely annoyed with the Europeans who are tending to lean much too heavily on us. In fact, everyone is relying on us around the world. The British, for example, want us to maintain their interest in Kuwait. He said he saw the use for carriers in peacetime but thought they had no real value in an all-out war. They would be hit in port. Admiral Burke commented that the carriers are moved at odd times, on no fixed schedule, so that an enemy could never be sure where they were. The President said it would be a simple matter to reconnoiter them.

He went on to say that when we put our forces in Europe in 1951 we said they were being put there temporarily. Since that time, however, our government has taken the stand that we must not pull anything back, that the shock to the Europeans would be too great. Admiral Burke commented that the 6th Fleet also has amphibious lift, which is very expensive to maintain. No one else has it. The British capability is nothing short of pitiful when one considers that this is a type of force they particularly need. The President said the French, Germans and British are all steadily increasing their gold reserves. Their budgets are not being overstrained. In 1951 and 1952 we made sacrifices. It is hard for him to see why they do not now pick up a fair share of the burden.

[redacted]

What troubled the President is that, in America's anxiety to make the free world safe, we make ourselves vulnerable to our allies taking advantage of us. There is, of course, no possibility of doing anything suddenly. The Europeans have told their people too long that their safety depends on the U. S. He recalled that de Gaulle said he was unhappy with regard to command arrangements and thought these should be more on a national basis than at present. The President told him that there would then be no reason for U. S. forces to be in Europe.

[redacted]

He wants the other countries to pick up responsibilities.

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Admiral Burke mentioned that in this budget the Navy is reducing its strength by fifty destroyers. The President said we tend more and more to get other people into the habit of expecting us to pick up the responsibilities and the costs. We should maintain the reserves for the whole free world, and rely on local people to provide the localized elements of defense, especially on the ground. We should provide air, naval and mobile land forces. In that way we would be putting our strength into the types of forces that give greatest over-all strength. He asked Admiral Burke to make a further study of this matter.

The President next raised with General Lemnitzer the question of the strength of the National Guard and Reserve forces. General Lemnitzer said that these have been greatly reorganized and tightened up. Paid drill strength has been cut down from 1,254,000 in 1954 to 700,000 at the present time. We have cut down manning levels, knocked out ten divisions, and cut down the number of battle groups in sixteen divisions. We have reduced from 11,000 to 8,800 units. We are giving the National Guard and Reserves more of a civil defense mission. We have just completed this reorganization, and an attempt to make a further change coming at this time would inflame the whole National Guard and Reserve structure. He said that with the six months' training program now in effect, and the elimination of excess units, we now have six good divisions. To attempt to decrease to 630,000 would explode the situation, he felt.

The President said he had recommended a strength of 630,000 for the last several budgets. If we are not careful, we will get into the position of making recommendations simply to fight politicians rather than to solve military problems. He recalled that he had called for State Guards to be established, with the rest of the structure brought under Federal control. This had been bitterly opposed. The biggest mission of the Reserves today is rehabilitation in case disaster should occur through nuclear war. He thought it is wrong to keep the National Guard and the Reserves in an antiquated concept. He realized that he had been defeated by the National Guard and Reserves on this issue, and realized that he would probably be defeated again. General Lemnitzer said it had taken tremendous effort, but he had gotten agreement from the National

Guard and Reserves on a 700,000 man force. He said he has resisted pressures for an increase in the strength of units. He has had a restudy of the pentomic division made, under a guide-line that he would not approve an increase of even one man in total strength.

The President said he was going to stick with his 630,000 man recommendation. He wants to tailor the force to the real need. He commented that defense will never be as sound on an unstable economy as it will be on a sound one. The Chiefs to him are the hinge between the professional forces and the supporting nation. He referred briefly to the so-called new look concepts, and commented that the old relations between military forces and the nation in time of war are changing. General Lemnitzer said that the National Guard and Reserve units are undoubtedly the best nucleus on which to carry out rehabilitation in case of nuclear attack. He must sell and develop this concept gradually, however. The President commented that we have got to keep our economy expanding through private initiative by three to four percent a year. To do this we must keep our dollar sound. In addition, it is the currency base throughout the world. We must not permit a run on the dollar to develop. Our people must support their military program by current taxes and not by deficit financing. The result is that we must cut off every unnecessary excrescence. He said he is fighting to get the budget below $80 billion, which is an enormous figure in his judgment, and he is the first President to have stressed economy in recent years. He said he knows that every man in Defense is concerned regarding our security and safety. Someone must however look at the Defense establishment afresh and restudy its needs, since changes in technology change the needs of defense. He felt we are putting too much money in certain things -- particularly the traditional things -- and are not giving tough enough restudy aimed at eliminating everything not needed. Some increases are inevitable. For example, there is an increase of $70 million this year in retired pay. A number of these things add up very quickly. Now the question is how we do what needs to be done within a pattern that will keep our economy healthy and expanding.

The President reiterated that he felt we should go to the 630,000 man National Guard and Reserve force. We should get what we need

for the job these forces do. He recognized that the Congress might override him, and recalled that they had overriden him as Chief of Staff in providing retired pay for National Guard and Reserve inactive service. Admiral Burke asked if there is any way to get the states to pick up more of the cost of National Guard forces, and General Lemnitzer said he saw no hope of this. The President said he wanted to have whatever meetings are needed to find a program in which all would believe. Then he thought all should stand and present this to the people, to the Congress, etc. with unity. Each staff must accept this as the view of its own Chief. As to General Taylor's opposition to his policies, he was confident that Taylor would not get enough support to override him. He reiterated that he thinks that the Chiefs must look for every excrescence. He said he is afraid of some of the things we are doing in science, devoting resources to many unnecessary things. He said that whenever the Chiefs want to see him they could do so, and that he had in mind to see them at least once a month. He asked them to continue to work on what they think is right, taking account of the fact that a sound economy and a sound defense are inseparable.

He repeated that he did not favor the 700,000 man program for the National Guard and the Reserves. General Lemnitzer said that one problem in the reduction is that it looks like an arbitrary 10% cut. The President commented that the other services are cutting personnel through a wringer process and that this reflects the results of advances in technology that come from our outlays on science. General Lemnitzer said he has taken a hard look at personnel, which is now stretched to the breaking point, with 40% of the people overseas. The President commented that he has not pressed the Army for cuts this year. He added that other nations are profitting from the presence of our forces and building up their reserves while we serve as the world's banker.

The President said he realized the problem of the individual Chiefs before Congress. They demand the "personal views" of the Chiefs. General Lemnitzer said they frequently ask what was the original recommendation made by the Chiefs.

The President then turned to the question of the B-70. General White showed charts showing the declining trends in major aspects of the Air Force program. He said the Air Force is cutting personnel and units in order to maintain modernization. The President said that he had approved the B-58 program going ahead at a reduced level as part of our interim defense measures. He said the B-70 left him cold in terms of making military sense. General White conceded that there are great questions involved, but thought we would be going too fast and too far to eliminate it at this time. He said it is the only aircraft left in the Air Force under development. He had dropped the F-108 a short while ago. Both of these were intended to be mach 3, 2,100 mile per hour aircraft. He weighed carefully which one to drop. The primary deterrent to date has been the manned bomber and he did not feel we could rely wholly on missiles, none of which have ever been used in combat, at this time. Unless nuclear testing is resumed, we would find ourselves in the position of never having fired the one weapon we are completely dependent upon. The President said he would have no objection to testing a missile with a live warhead less the nuclear core -- the TNT could be fired. General White said that the missiles give the President no options. Bombers could be gotten aloft to await orders, but missiles cannot be called back. Bombers give the enemy a difficult defense problem since he must defend against several kinds of attack. There is also the psychological effect of manning static weapons like the Coast Artillery of olden days, where training was done with the blitz cloth. He said that bombers can be seen by friend and foe alike and that they have a powerful psychological impact. If the Soviets were to produce an aircraft of this kind it would creat great problems for us. He said he would beg that the B-70 be carried as a bare minimum research and development program at the level of $200 million this year. He said this is a very different aircraft from anything that has gone before. It must pass through the heat barrier and the shape of wing and fuselage must be studied out. The President said he understood the Hounddog missile is very successful and that it can be fired from a B-52 several hundred miles away from the target. The B-70 will not be in production before a date eight to ten years from now. He thought that was getting too far into a period in which the major destruction would come from missiles. He thought we were greatly overinsuring our ability to

hit an enemy. There is no uncertainty that we would be able to hit his cities. He asked whether the Soviets would not be able to hit the B-70 with rockets. General White said that they would, but the B-70 would cross radarscopes so fast as to be a difficult target. The President said he was convinced that the age of aircraft for actual use over enemy territory is fast coming to a close. General White thought it would be worth the money to carry on developme nt of this aircraft for a short while, agreeing that it might be dropped later. The President said he finds the missile a cheaper, more effective way of doing the same thing. General White reverted to the premium we gain from having different systems for attack. The President said that in ten years the missile capacity of both countries will be such as to be able to destroy each other many times over. He thought we are going overboard in different ways to do the same thing. General White commented that this is the last aircraft under development in the world and that he would, if it were left in the program, find money somewhere to hang on to it.

The President said that he questions the bomber having a place after we have produced the kind of destructive power that we have. He saw no need for it. General White said he simply wanted to keep it alive for one more year. The President commented that defensive rocketry would be much more effective against the B-70 than against the Titan and Atlas. He commented that the X-15 is under development, and even it could be used to knock out the B-70. He said that we retired the battleship finally long after the contest was over and asked whether we are not trying to hang onto the old forms of warfare too long in a similar way as regards the bomber. General White thought we were looking too far into the future if we did this and the President said he feels he can look that far in recommending it. General White said if the President would allow him to keep it in the program even on a research and development basis, he would put it into the budget and would not accept an increase even if the Congress tried to force it on him. General Lemnitzer said he was appalled at the estimateof $200 million just to carry on a research and development program. The President asked the other Chiefs for their views. General White, General Pate and General Twining favored continuation of the project. Admiral Burke opposed it. General Lemnitzer favored it as a research and development project which he thought could be a small fraction of $200 million.

The President reviewed past examples of weapons that had outlived their era and said he thought we were talking about bows and arrows at the time of gunpowder when we spoke of bombers in the missile age.

The big question to him was that we have got to find a defense program now and in the future within a reasonable budget, i.e., within feasible tax levels such that our people will not start evading the taxes and will be able and willing to support on the basis of the present kind of prosperity and present tax rates. He thought the B-70 is a duplication of something we will have otherwise. He said he would take another look at the B-70 proposition. However, in ten years he saw missiles carrying the burden of warfare. He thought that each Chief must look for every possible saving, even driblets. We must make every effort to stay within a reasonable level defense program.

General White said he thought that perhaps Air Force management has been discredited. Many of the programs approved last year have now been cancelled and are no longer being continued. The President said the question is simply one of success in rocketry. This success has made possible and necessary reductions in aircraft programs. It is a change in our thinking. General White said there is the question of what is the future of the Air Force and of flying. This shift has a great impingement on morale. There is no follow on to the fighter, and no new opportunity for Air Force personnel. A natural extension of Air Force activity would be into space as flying drops off. He wanted the predominant role in space for the Air Force.

The President said he did not know what our needs were going to be in space. He thought that would be going ahead of current plans and problems. At the time these questions arose, we probably will not have air, navy and ground forces. He commented that he is going to make a change in NASA, cutting back military operations in space to strictly defense activities.

General White said he thought the Department of Defense should establish force objectives extending some three years or so into the future as was done in the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan. The President said that each Service Chief had come down to the

meeting with a firm service program. He would like to see the Chiefs come to some basis of principles, give those to the Joint Staff with no other instructions and see what the Joint Staff would develop as to needs. General White thought if this were sent to the Secretary of Defense he should then have the task of making a three-year program and budget.

The President commented that he believes we should have one National War College. He thought that service staff colleges are all right but at war college level we should be talking about the needs of the U. S. and not orienting our thoughts toward services.

In concluding the meeting, the President invited the Chiefs to come in to see him whenever they wished to.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

January 2, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 21, 1959 - Augusta

Others present: Secretaries Gates, Brucker, Francke, Douglas, Dr. York, General Brown, Mr. Logan, General Goodpaster

The President said he had met with the Chiefs of Staff to discuss the military program for fiscal 1961. One question in his mind related to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. He felt that its presence there was largely just a matter of habit. It is no longer the asset it once was to the right flank of the European defense position, because of the advent of long-range thermonuclear missiles. He said he had asked Admiral Burke to take an objective look at this question.

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The next item that he had strongly questioned was the B-70. We have the B-58 coming into inventory and various missiles behind it. To put as much into the B-70 project as is proposed and have from it a vehicle nearly ten years from now seemed to him to be a very doubtful proposition. He wondered what the counter measures would be by that time. General White had previously expressed great concern over this, stating that if we drop this weapon we would be standing on our inventory and not going into a new field. The President thought that NACA is conducting forward research in this field, and indicated he did not share General White's concern. Dr. York said he thought the general design of the B-70 aircraft is sound. Technically, it represents a big step forward. For example, there is a change in construction material from aluminum to stainless steel. If we are to go above mach 3, it will be necessary to use steel. For reasons of promoting technical progress, Dr. York said he was inclined to want to go forward with this. Even if there is no good military reason to carry it forward, there are tehcnical reasons to continue with research and development. Secretary Douglas said he did not know whether, when we

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-7 #24
By J.W. Date 3-29-79

get down the road, we will want to drop this or not. He felt it was very important, however, to carry forward development work on advanced aircraft. The program as revised calls for two prototype aircraft. The first could fly in 1962. The President said he understood that research would be concentrated on metals, configuration and engines. Dr. York said Dr. Kistiakowsky had asked him to state as his view that it would be useful to continue the development of this aircraft, but not strictly necessary.

The President said he is not at all interested in building an aircraft for civilian transport purposes. The question remains somewhat unresolved in his mind.

The President then said that anything that weakens our economy weakens our defense. He believes every single individual in defense must weigh expenditures in terms of what they mean in weakening our defense through weakening our economy. He had told the Chiefs of Staff they must look for and weed out every expenditure of half a million dollars or a million dollars that is not strictly necessary. He recognized that it would be possible to ask for a tax increase if greater expenditures were needed. He pointed out, however, that even during the war, when motivation was high, there were gray markets and black markets and that higher taxes would begin a widening pattern of tax evasion.

He called on the Secretaries to formulate a national defense system that all could agree upon and support. Then he said he could insist on economy in every other field of government such as public health and public works.

Regarding the aircraft carrier, he said he would approve a conventional carrier. He thought the carriers had value in the cold war, but not much value in a general war. Dr. York and Mr. Franke said that everyone was agreed that there is no need for a nuclear carrier. The problem is that it is not possible to get a conventional carrier from the Congress.

The President said that the Administration has one more year to get the defense establishment in the best possible shape. He thought the best minds were assembled in the Joint Chiefs and the top leadership, that had ever been there. What he wanted

was to get a decision that looked good to all, with all supporting it. There must be no undercover sniping at the program.

Mr. Gates said the Defense group had gone back from their meeting of a day or two earlier and had taken out everything possible, leaving questions on the carrier and the B-70. He is having studies started on continental air defense and on communications and intelligence activities to see if further cuts can be made.

Regarding space activities, the President said he had talked with Dr. Glennan. The significance of the space problem is that it affects the morale of our people. In the field of space there are a certain number of things that affect defense directly. Basically, however, the program is scientific. Dr. Glennan had asked for $930 million, and he has asked Dr. Glennan to cut this down substantially. While space is important to morale, he asks what would happen to the world's morale if our dollar -- the world's banking currency -- were to soften. He asked the group to look at every project with a jaundiced eye. He said he did not want to gouge Defense because it is the biggest but thought everyone should be tightening up. He added that if he were convinced of the necessity for additional funds for the nation's security, he would instantly go out and get the additional taxes. Mr. Gates said that on some of these decisions the best that could be done was to make an intelligent guess or gamble. Mr. Douglas added that some people had wanted crash programs on the missile output. Referring again to the B-70, the President said he had asked what the other elements in the military situation would be at the time the B-70 became available. What counter-measures would the Soviets have, for example. On the proposal that the B-70 should be used for reconnaissance he commented that we have an excellent reconnaissance vehicle in work right now. He recognized the validity of General White's statement that we must not put all our eggs in one basket and rely wholly on missiles. He thought we were far from doing so, however.

Mr. Gates mentioned a comparative study that is being made on use of missiles and aircraft. Dr. York pointed out that while there is no doubt about missiles from a technical standpoint, they will not be exercised like aircraft, and the parent units may lose

their verve, somewhat as the Coast Artillery did in times past.

The President said that all we really have that is meaningful is a deterrent. If the Soviets think the B-70 is more effective than missiles, then it has value. If they do not, it is valueless. Dr. York said that the concentration the President had just suggested on deterrent value should be stated as basic national policy. The President said that beyond the deterrent we would provide for other things such as the cold war. He thought we would be cutting back our base system greatly in future years. He noted that armament is now in a transitional period and that if we are thinking of something that is not operational for eight years this is not a transitional item but is simply a supplement to the missile force.

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The President said that, with regard to atomic weapons, if we use thousands of small weapons we would be in a general war situation, in which the hydrogen weapon would be used, making the smaller ones insignificant. He had no objection to a reasonable number for tactical use. He commented that he was told a year ago that SAC would not take Navy targeting into account. If we are going to fight a nuclear war, it was clear in his mind that we would attack cities and governmental concentrations. Invariably, the reasoning leads us back to perfecting the deterrent. Mr. Douglas said this emphasizes the importance of an invulnerable missile. The President commented that the capabilities of missiles for destruction are beyond human comprehension. It is very difficult to plan, because our plans are developed out of past experience. Dr. York commented that the total deliverable destructive power is the significant thing and the President agreed.

The President asked whether the Polaris program is progressing as rapidly as it should be to justify the preparations we are making. Are its technical problems solved? Dr. York said that perhaps the first or second submarine will not be operational on the exact date planned. However, by the time we reach the eighth or tenth we will be on schedule. The firing methods are sound, and its range is now being worked up to 1200 miles, employing a large nuclear weapon.

The President next referred to the National Guard and the Reserves and his discussion with General Lemnitzer. The latter had made two points -- first that he had finally sold the States and the Guard on a force structure based on a strength of 700,000; he had sold them on the idea that their mission includes local defense and rehabilitation. The Guard units are better than ever before. It will be difficult to stick to the Administration figure of 630,000, but this will be done. General Lemnitzer was fearful that the Administration would be defeated on this and at the same time incur the enmity of Congress and the Guard. Governor Brucker reviewed the decrease in Guard numbers both as to personnel and as to units. Five years ago personnel was 1,100,000. It is now 700,000. Units were cut from 11,000 to 8, 800. He said various members of Congress had insisted that they were going to put a floor under the strength of the Guard. The President said the big question is how much to fight for what is thought to be right, or how much to bow to expediency. He realized he would probably be defeated on this point and that Congress would take things out of the program that he wanted and put things in that he did not want. However, he felt that we should stick to what he thought was right.

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Governor Brucker said he wanted to push as rapidly as possible the preparations for the Kwajalein tests for the anti-ICBM. Secretary Gates said it would be practical to withdraw seven squadrons of aircraft from NATO (really four, since three are troop carriers not fully committed). The President said there was not time left to put this reduction into the present budget. The State Department must have time to prepare the ground. He agrees that some of our strength could be withdrawn, but it will take time to turn European thinking around on this.

At the President's request Mr. Douglas presented a brief explanation of the funding of the Atlas and Titan missile programs. The President commented that heavy expenditures are coming at the same time as expenditures on our most costly bombers.

As the meeting ended, the Secretary of the Army reported on the situation in Panama. He said he had met with Mr. Herter and that Mr. Merchant was currently in Panama. There is great bitterness there and the Communists are moving into the trouble-making organizations. The President had two comments. First,

he said when the conciliatory approach was adopted, we should have announced it publicly. Second, we have always acknowledged Panama's residual sovereignty and we should have flown Panamanian flags as part of a ceremony rather than opposing this. He said he thought some of our local officials had been too stiff-necked and too legalistic. This was a situation where politeness and courtesy would have been extremely effective.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 1, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 17, 1959

Others present: Dr. Glennan, General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan said the ABMA transfer is going very well. He is receiving excellent cooperation from the Army and expects to have detailed papers ready before Congress reconvenes. He foresees certain problems when the Congress does reconvene. Although the big booster project is now being cleared up, there is still confusion regarding duality of management of the space program. He then read to the President excerpts from a memorandum on space organization (copy attached).

The President said he regards the space organization as having a major role in proving out what can be done in the field of space boosters. The military forces can then take over developments which they regard as having promising military applications.

The President suggested that Dr. Glennan next take up with the Department of Defense the proposals he had outlined. He said he was not aware of the great confusion to which Dr. Glennan had referred. Dr. Glennan said this is a concept the newspapers are trying to create and the Congress is trying to exploit. The President said it is quite acceptable to him to try to clarify the situation. This effort should not, however, be put on the basis that the Soviets hit the moon or took pictures of it. In his mind the real question is what should we -- the United States -- do. It seems that everything centers on the development of the big booster. He thought we should take one or two particular projects that we want to carry out and concentrate on those. Dr. Glennan said that the greatest problem is how to get into a real perspective regarding space that makes sense. He thought a Presidential public statement is essential.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 sec. 11
Authority NLE 76-58, #17
By [illegible] NLE Date 2-5-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President said that such a statement could be very brief. He would simply state what the law meant to those who proposed it. This could be put into proper language and placed before the American people. As to the budget and the program for space, he said he felt that should be thought out very carefully. He does not like the idea of growing and growing with no foreseeable limit. Instead we should try to find a level that seems about right. Dr. Glennan said that to develop payloads for the Saturn missile will take about three years and will be quite expensive. The building of a booster puts a "hump" in what would otherwise be a steady or level curve. The President said that the field of payloads is not an entirely new one. He did not think that we have to carry on expensive testing of Atlas, Titan, etc., just to hit the moon since these are being well checked out by the military forces. Dr. Glennan said he has one more immediate space shot in view -- an attempt to orbit the moon using an Atlas-Able missile. Beyond this all others are scientific shots, for the study, exploration and investigation of space phenomena.

The President then spoke of his desire to see our country put on a sound fiscal basis. Sputnik gave a surge to defense spending from which we have not recovered. He said that if he has to approve another unbalanced budget he would be obliged to regard his Administration as discredited. He thought the key to our space program was the Saturn or the big booster. The job from now on is to develop it at a carefully determined speed, to decide what kind of instrumentation we would like for it to have, to consider how much of this has already been developed and what else is needed. He would concentrate on these tasks.

Referring again to the question of reorganization, Dr. Glennan said his proposal involves certain changes in the law including the elimination of the Space Council, the setting up of a NASA General Advisory Council, and the establishment of a Military Applications Committee, wholly within Defense, in lieu of the existing civilian military liaison committee.

The President recalled that Congress had wanted to put the responsibility directly on the President for deciding what would go into NASA and what into Defense. This part of our job is

very much behind us, and it would seem that there is less need for the Space Council and for this activity of the President. He asked Dr. Glennan to try to work the matter out with the Secretary of Defense, and if the latter agreed get the proposal published and on the record.

The President told Dr. Glennan there is one thing he would like very much to see and that would be for Dr. Glennan to put his face sternly against the working of Parkinson's law, to hold his staff strictly limited to essentials. Dr. Glennan said this is difficult in the case of the ABMA since the Von Braun group increased about 1000 in the last year. He doubted that he could cut it back this year but would do so next year through not putting work there. Finally, Dr. Glennan said he would like to have a new name for the ABMA center. There are not many names of people famous in space activity. He asked whether the President would be favorable to naming it the George C. Marshall Center. The President said that he would, even though there was not much logical connection. Dr. Glennan said the matter would be studied further.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
1520 H STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

16 November 1959

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

On many occasions over the past several months we have talked about management and the objectives of the nation's space program. There is no question that there exists in the mind of the public today substantial and disturbing confusion on these points. A difficult condition has been brought about in the main by our basic space law being hastily and, in some of its provisions, wrongly enacted with the result that it became a creature of compromise and a ready instrument for political exploitation. Extensive attention has been given to this subject by the editorial writers and the reporters of the major newspapers and trade magazines of the country, and an increasingly alarming proportion of political speeches are being devoted to this subject. Extensive hearings by Congressional Committees have tended further to add to the confusion, and these hearings doubtless will be resumed in January.

It has not been possible wholly to reassure the public or others regarding the objectives of our national program in space because of the existence of conditions which have tended to support, to a degree, the statements made by critics of the present situation. My own observations and discussions with others lead me to the conclusion that a program of corrective action is both possible and desirable. If you agree with my conclusions after you have heard me out, I can assure you that your leadership in this situation will make more certain a belief on the part of all concerned--the public, the Congress and those engaged in the prosecution of the program--that we have well defined aims and are sensibly organized to move firmly and at reasonable speed toward those goals.

There are several elements in this picture, each of which requires attention. The principal ones may be described in the following fashion:

a. The National Aeronautics and Space Act of

1958, after declaring the policy of the United States to be that of devoting its activities in space to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind, places upon the President the responsibility for managing the nation's space program /Sec. 201 (e)/. The Act is somewhat unusual in making it incumbent on the President to become intimately involved in the management of an activity of this kind. This requirement arises out of two facts. First, that the Congress desired the space program to be at a level in Government as close to the President as it was possible to provide; and second, that both the DOD and NASA are enjoined in the Act to be active in the field of space research and development with a consequent need for coordination of their individual efforts.

There is provided "to advise the President with respect to the performance of his duties" The National Aeronautics and Space Council. Further, to assist in coordination of the work of the DOD and NASA in the space field, there is established a Civilian-Military Liaison Committee. Neither of these activities has been particularly useful or effective. Under present circumstances, and in the light of past experience, it is doubtful that either of these agencies can usefully be employed in the management of the nation's space program.

b. In the hearings conducted in the Congress last spring, the Committee members insisted upon establishing, for the record and in the minds of the public, the concept that our national program is the sum of the military and the civilian programs in space research. To an extent, our testimony aided in establishing this concept. This situation, together with other testimony taken at that time, has given rise to the "multiple and confused" management argument. Certain administration officials testified that an insufficient amount of money was being requested for the nation's space effort and that there was inadequate coordination of programs. The doctrine of executive privilege was attacked strongly as a device to hide the lack of action on the part of the President and the Space Council in cleaning up the management picture.

It is important to note, in this connection, that the DOD has adopted and supported the position that "space is a place--not a program". This philosophy supports the concept that space projects in the DOD are undertaken

only to meet military requirements. The reasoning goes that these projects must compete, therefore, with more conventional projects intended to accomplish the same or similar military objectives. Carried to its logical conclusion and coupled with the stated policy calling for the exploration of space for peaceful purposes, one would be led to the conclusion that there is no need to provide specifically for military space activities in the Space Act of 1958! What the military needs to do in whatever medium--on land, on sea, in the air or in space--they can and should do under their statutory responsibilities for defending the nation.

Recent actions taken within the DOD would tend to support this viewpoint. Secretary McElroy's recent directive allocated to the individual military services those satellite programs that are consistent, in each case, with their assigned roles and missions in the more conventional fields of weapons development.

It might now be held that the "nation's space program" is, indeed, a non-military program--the responsibility of NASA. If the law were modified to reflect this changed concept, a much more believable organization would be possible with management responsibilities placed directly on the agency concerned. Provision should be made, of course, to insure the close cooperation which has always existed between the military services and the former NACA.

c. It is probable that a substantial proportion of the nation's citizens equate Soviet space accomplishments--especially those indicating the effective use of guidance systems in their shots at the moon--with the accuracy and effectiveness of our IRBMs and ICBMs. Clearly, it is necessary that the U. S. nuclear warhead carrying missile capability--both as to thrust and guidance--be separated in people's minds from the present shortcomings of our space vehicles which now use those same missiles as base boosters for the space vehicles. The President's word on this has the best chance of being believed. It may be desirable to accompany such a Presidential statement by a dramatic demonstration of the accuracy of our missiles when used as missiles. More of this later!

d. There continues to be, both in the public

expressions of certain members of the press and of members of the Congress, a question regarding the objectives of the U. S. in space. The phrase "competition with the Soviets" recurs constantly and I am not aware of any authoritative public pronouncement that has dealt effectively with this question.

Personally, I do not believe we can avoid competition with the Soviets in this field. I do not believe we should want to avoid that competition. But I do believe that we can and should establish the terms on which we are competing. We could thus place the "Space race" in proper perspective with all the other activities in the competition between the US and USSR. In doing this, thoughtful consideration should be given to the particular and dramatic role occupied today by space activities in the whole gamut of international competition. Here again, the word of the President will gain the most credence in any such statement of national policy.

e. Accompanying the actions that might be taken under the immediately preceding paragraph, it would be desirable to delineate, publicly, a program of non-military space research, development and exploration. Such a program should set forth both short term and long term objectives and the planning that has been done to move toward those objectives.

f. Again, in the context of paragraph (d) above, firm indications of intent to propose budgetary support consistent with the statement of objectives and policy should be possible. Actions to be taken with respect to a supplemental request for FY 1960 as well as FY 1961 regular budget would be involved, of course.

Mr. President, if my views as given in this memorandum coincide in any significant way with your own thinking, I would suggest that legislative proposals be introduced to correct the present difficulties arising out of the present Act. Further, I suggest that you may wish to seize the initiative in announcing a single national space program, soundly organized with a single management responsibility clearly designated--one which could be supported before the Congress and the public.

Such a program of action might include the following:

1. A proposal to amend the Space Act of 1958 so as to (a) remove Department of Defense activities in space from the context

of the Act; (b) make NASA responsible for the nation's space program including the development of all new space vehicle systems whether for use by NASA or the military services; (c) abolish the Space Council--replacing it with a committee advisory to the Administrator; and (d) reconstitute the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee as a Military Applications Committee with responsibility for keeping NASA informed of military interests and requirements. These changes, I believe, are generally consistent with your own thinking on this matter.

2. A request for restoration of the $30,000,000 cut in the NASA FY 60 and supplemental FY 59 appropriation requests. Authorization legislation already exists for this approximate amount.

3. Institute a demonstration of the effectiveness of the Jupiter, Thor and Atlas missiles--all on one day--with competent and reliable observers at the "splash net" to witness the successful landings of simulated warheads. (It is recognized that this suggestion would involve the DOD in an exercise which might not be to their liking. It may be that other methods of high lighting the point you would be making can be suggested. The important element in this situation is the dramatic impact that should be involved.)

4. On the evening following the demonstration proposed in (3) above--on the same day, if possible--a major address by the President would effectively deal with two troublesome aspects of the nation's missile and space business. First, the adequacy and effectiveness of the missiles we now have in operational status would be discussed. Second, the President could make abundantly clear the policy of his Administration with respect to the competitive aspects of space research and development. He could briefly describe the program we propose to follow for the next several years and indicate proposed administrative and budgetary actions.

5. Finally, the President would submit to the Congress a budget believed by him and his advisors to be necessary to implement fully the program described above.

It is my opinion that each of these elements is an essential part of a program designed to clarify the present somewhat confused and controversial situation. It should reassure the nation's citizens as to our objectives in space. It should provide an opportunity for the President to take the initiative in setting forth a philosophy of urgent concern with the development of strength in the science and technology that must undergird the future well being and leadership capability of this nation. It should be done in the space field because activities in that field represent an attack on the real frontiers of science today. It can be done with complete and honest reassurance to the nation that our defense needs are being

cared for effectively. It is probable that the most serious obstacle to the successful carrying out of the suggested plan of action will be that of securing DOD agreement on certain of the proposed changes in the law--particularly that change which would place sole responsibility for the development of new space vehicles on NASA.

I am not sufficiently aware of the procedures which would assure the best possible reception of a legislative proposal such as the one outlined. Perhaps consideration should be given to the development of the suggested legislative changes with the leadership of the cognizant committees of the Congress. In any event, a first draft of the language believed by my staff to be necessary to accomplish the corrective actions desired has been prepared. It is my belief that the language of this draft is consistent with your own views on this subject. Indeed, it approximates in many respects the original proposal made by you to the Congress eighteen months ago. It has been discussed in a preliminary way with the staff of the Bureau of the Budget and with members of the White House Staff--but not with representatives of the DOD.

I strongly urge thoughtful and favorable consideration of the proposals made in this paper. Naturally, I will be happy to discuss them with you at any time.

Sincerely,

T. Keith Glennan
Administrator

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Gates, Twining, Sprague and others, 11/16/59, re military programs for FY 61 (9 pgs) 78-8, #4		12/2/59 8/24/79, bc	A
2. Memcon (State), DDE, Amb. Herve Alphand, Felix Houphouet-Boigny and others re French Community and West 78-86, #4	4/14/78-bc	11/12/59	A
3. Memo of Conf., DDE, Plowden, McCone, Goodpaster, 11/12/59, re atomic energy and nuclear testing (4 pgs) 76-86 (portions exempted-State-11/2/77; DSC-10/11/78)		11/13/59 12/24/81 bc	A
4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, McCone, Goodpaster, 11/11/59, re exchange of scientists-US-USSR	6/23/83, bc	11/13/59	A
5. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting	12/5/77-bw	11/11/59	A
6. Memorandum, John S.D. Eisenhower to Goodpaster (1 pg)	6/30/80, bc	11/1/59	A
7. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting	12/5/77-bw	11/6/59	A
8. Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster, 11/3/59, re DOD appointments, military matters (5 pgs)	3/13/86 bc	11/6/59	A&C
9. Memcon (State), DDE, Gen. Pedro Aramburu - (ex-Pres. of Argentina) and others (3 pgs)	5/27/82 bc	11/5/59	A
10. Memo of Conf., DDE, Kistiakowsky, Goodpaster, 11/5/59, re nuclear testing 76-56	7/29/77-LKS	11/6/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES** Box 45 Folder: Staff Notes Nov. 1959 (3)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
11. Memo of	Conf., DDE, George V. Allen, Maj. Eisenhower, re USIS, 11/5/59 (2 pp) DJH 6/18/82	3/16/60	A
~~12. Memo of~~ 78-7, #26	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster, 11/5/59, re defense budgetary matters~~ 12/12/78-bc	~~11/6/59~~	~~A~~
~~13. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Norstad, Goodpaster, 11/4/59, re de Gaulle, NATO~~ (5 pp) 9/10/81 bc	~~11/6/59~~	~~A~~
~~14. Memo of~~ 76-56	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Hagerty, Goodpaster, 11/2/59, re DDE trip to Europe, Summit, Berlin, disarmament and other European matters~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~11/3/59~~	~~A~~

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
Monday, 16 November 1959, Augusta, Georgia, 8:30 a.m.

Others present: Sec. McElroy
Mr. Gates
Gen. Twining
Mr. Sprague
Gen. Randall
Gen. Persons
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Gen. Goodpaster

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Mr. McElroy said that Dr. York was ill and unable to make the flight and that Dr. Kistiakowsky had agreed to represent his views. He then reviewed for the President summary figures covering the military budget for FY '61. He said there is a "classified item" (CIA) which has gone up $75 million and has not been reviewed. The President asked who reviewed the CIA item. Mr. Stans said that the Bureau of the Budget had gone through it thoroughly. After further discussion, Mr. Gray agreed to look into the mechanism for review and make sure it is adequate.

Mr. McElroy then said that an additional item of $53 million in the budget is the result of the new health legislation for civilian employees of the Defense Department. In addition, military retirement pay has increased $73 million over the past year. The Defense Department strength is going down 35,000 people. At the same time, there is an increase of $145 million in personnel pay, since the average age of the force is increased, the average grade is going up and number of dependents is increasing.

Mr. McElroy said that to relieve the budget further, he would like to pull a number of our Air Force units out of NATO. He said this matter had become an issue between the State Department and the Defense Department, centering on the record of action of the last NSC meeting. In view of the fact that the French denied us bases

~~TOP SECRET~~

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MR 78-8 #4
By JW Date 8-23-79

from which to conduct attack operations with these Air Force units, he thought we were justified in planning to pull them back. The President supported this general view, commenting on the fact that we have in NATO the equivalent of 6 divisions, which we never intended to keep there permanently. The reason we have them there is the NATO allies are almost psychopathic whenever anyone suggests removing them. Gen. Twining commented that the Air Force would like to pull these air units out. Gen. Norstad is vehemently opposed to this idea. The President commented that we cannot pull out committed forces suddenly. We cannot break faith with our allies. Mr. Gray said that we are committed for the calendar year 1960 with respect to these forces but not beyond. Mr. McElroy said he would like not to be rockbound with regard to these forces. The denial of bases in France has obliged us to put our forces in crowded areas in Great Britain. After further discussion of the matter, the President said we should not prepare our budget on the basis of pulling these units back. We must get the word gradually to NATO that we are going to reduce them. He said we must keep them there in the meantime, even if this costs us extra money. Mr. McElroy said the Air Force would try to rework their budget so as to keep these units there.

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The President then asked, what about the Sixth Fleet? He said he is getting very doubtful regarding the value of having this Fleet sitting in the Mediterranean. The British and French have strength there, and this has traditionally been an area of their responsibility. In fact, they want to exercise greater influence there now. Our fleet gives us in fact only two groups of aircraft. He is very doubtful regarding its value in a big war. Mr. Gates said that he shared the doubt that the Sixth Fleet should be kept in the Mediterranean. He said the Navy argues that its presence there holds together our cold war allies. Again it would take a lot of political preparation to be able to remove the fleet from the Mediterranean. The President commented that this was an area in which he and Mr. Dulles had divergent views. Mr. Dulles had practically a phobia against raising the question of reduction of these forces. The President said he was certain we should make the Europeans do more. However, he did not see much use talking about the NATO force in relation with the current budget. He recognized that reduction in some fields in NATO might however prove possible. Mr. McElroy asked if it would be acceptable to take these questions up with NATO. The President said it would, adding that we should go to NATO and tell our allies that the time has come for us to backtrack a bit. He added that we should not get this question into an emotional stage before we have had private talks with our major allies one at a time. We should stress that what we are seeking to do is keep our economy strong -- on which

all of NATO depends -- and at the same time be faithful to our commitments. He repeated that we cannot make a budget for FY '61 that contemplates a pullout. We must find other ways. Mr. McElroy said this means that we must pay another year of the NATO bill. He thought that work should start at once to change the political base for our known commitment. Mr. Stans said there should be a review of the procedure by which these commitments are made. The present one was made in mid-1959 without Bureau of the Budget and NSC consideration. Mr. McElroy said this should be a matter of authorization by the President before annual commitments are made. The President stated that he would bring this matter up with Macmillan, Adenauer and De Gaulle, and would point out that we have a special burden -- of keeping up the over-all deterrent. He recognized that they would say that we of course have to do this anyway, so it is not a commitment to NATO. Gen. Twining said he did not think the NATO allies would be as surprised as some people visualized. Several have indicated to him that they are surprised that we have stayed as long as we have.

Mr. McElroy next brought up the question of Army Reserves and National Guard. The question is whether to budget them at 700,000 total or decrease to 630,000 -- the figure we have used the last two years. Gen. Twining said the Army has just completed a reorganization on the basis of 700,000 strength, and an attempt to go below this figure would wreck the whole national training plan and structure. Mr. McElroy said he has asked the Joint Chiefs to consider all our Reserve forces and report as to what they think the function of the Reserves should be, as well as the total strength. He recognized that the Reserves and the National Guard reorganization has just been completed and said Gen. Lemnitzer feels the right course of action would be to go for a year without further changes. Another reason to doubt going back with a proposal for 630,000 is that we have been beaten twice on this. Militarily, he thought the figure could be as low as 500,000. The President said he would support such a figure. Gen. Persons commented that if the President thinks 630,000 is the right figure, it would be well to take on the Congress even though the Administration is defeated. The President said this is all part of a trend, with both Regular and Reserve forces strengths coming down. He was sure we should not go above 630,000. In fact, he believed the figure ought to be lower. Mr. Gates said Gen. Lemnitzer agreed with these observations concerning the mission of the Reserves, as well as the cuts, but felt it would not be possible to carry this through this year.

Mr. McElroy next raised the question of the Navy. Their program

was considerably in excess of their funding, and a considerable sum of money has been put into the budget merely to make them honest. Even so, cuts are required. They will take out either ship or aircraft elements on the DEW-line. He has told them they should keep whichever is operationally the more important element. The President referred to new developments such as the BMEWS, initially estimated to cost $100 million, and now funded at $300 million with no end in sight. In addition, ICBMs and submarine launched missiles are coming into the military force. All in all, technology is going so fast as to reduce the reasons for such things as the DEW-line. Mr. McElroy concurred, stating that within a couple of years he felt sure we would abandon at least one of the warning lines. The President commented that there were probably a few things Khrushchev told him in which he was speaking honestly. One of these was that long range aircraft are no longer of much significance in war, nor are surface ships. The importance of submarines, missiles and conventional ground forces is rising. Our problem is that we are not concentrating simply on the things he says he is stressing, but are trying to defend ourselves against every conceivable type of weapon. He said it will be hard to sell cutbacks in air defense since this is so much a psychological question. Mr. McElroy agreed, noting particularly that we must discuss the matter carefully with the Canadians. The President added that it should be discussed also with Sen. Russell and Congressmen Vinson, Mahon and Ford.

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Mr. McElroy then said he wanted to take up certain individual items. He stated that Defense has cancelled the F-108 fighter, and that this action has been well accepted. The budget includes a minimum figure for preparation for a B-52 air alert in case the JCS later say such is needed. We are not increasing the number of crews, but will procure long leadtime items of maintenance, such that we could later keep up to a maximum of 25% of our B-52s in the air at all times should we so decide. In addition, some extra POL will be needed to carry out the training. Mr. Stans asked if these are strictly preparatory expenses. Mr. McElroy said that they are and that he would welcome the Bureau of the Budget going over these figures.

The President said it looks again as though we are trying to protect ourselves in several ways at once. He thought if we are going to do this kind of thing then we should abandon the BMEWs project. Mr. McElroy said we cannot be certain that we will do it. It is important however to take preparatory steps, and to let it be known

that we are prepared for an air alert should it be required. Until we get the POLARIS and the MINUTEMAN, we are relying upon and extending the capabilities of our bomber force.

Mr. Stans asked for a chance to look at the Defense budget, along with other budgets on an over-all basis and to seek alternatives and ways of cutting items out. The President said this is a laudable purpose but that the Secretary of Defense had already done this, checking one program against another. He thought Mr. McElroy was as competent as anyone else regarding the over-all budget picture. The President said that he himself did not have the time or the skill or the knowledge to set up arbitrary decisions. We would however hammer on the budget if Defense seemed careless in preparing it. Mr. Stans urged again that the Defense budget be dealt with in terms of over-all resources looking to see what items are in competition. Mr. McElroy commented that the Defense people have representatives of the Bureau of the Budget working with them all year. The air alert proposal, for example, started out as a $1 billion program. It is now being cut to a very hard-core, conservative program.

Mr. McElroy next brought up the matter of ICBM squadrons. The NSC has approved 9 ATLAS squadrons and 11 TITAN squadrons. He recommended increasing the ATLAS to 13 and the TITAN to 14 squadrons. There is need to harden more ATLAS sites. In addition, the need for liquid missiles extends into the indefinite future. He thought we should accept the delay in the readiness dates of TITAN in order to shift this to storable propellants. The President said he understood that TITAN was not doing at all well. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that the TITAN has good design and engineering -- a long step in advance of the ATLAS -- but that it is a management mess. Mr. McElroy said Defense is making a great effort to strengthen the Martin Company's management of TITAN. The President said he would approve the additional ATLAS missiles, but that he thought we should simply put a certain amount of money into the development of storable fuels. If this process proves out, we would then add the 3 TITAN squadrons, leaving the total approved at 11 for the moment. He thought we should say we have come to the conclusion that the ICBM is doing well, and ask for a general authorization for additional squadrons, not specified as to particular weapon. Mr. McElroy agreed to try to work the matter out that way.

Mr. McElroy next asked if the President would see the Chiefs of Staff. The President said he would and that they could come down to see him at Augusta. Gen. Persons asked whether the Service Secretaries should come down at the same time. Mr. McElroy said he felt it would make it a different kind of meeting.

Mr. McElroy next raised the question of the B-58 program. He said we have already spent $2 billion on this and would obtain 49 aircraft if we cut it off now. He said the proposal of the Air Force is for a 3-wing force of 30 aircraft to a wing. To obtain this would cost us about $1 billion more. The Air Force says the B-58 has great operational advantages. It can come in fast and low, flying at Mach 0.9 at low altitudes and Mach 2.0 at high altitudes. It cannot carry missiles, being designed to carry a "pod". The Air Force states that the bomber will remain the principal weapon of SAC for 5 more years. Mr. McElroy commented that the Department of Defense favors cancellation of the B-58. They recognize that there would be a heavy impact on the production area. He asked Gen. Twining to state his views, since he knew Gen. Twining supported the B-58 project. Gen. Twining confirmed that he supports the project, for reasons generally as indicated above. The President said he is not so concerned about the B-58 as the B-70. He thought if we expended effort on the B-70 we would simply be saying that we had lost all faith in missiles. Mr. McElroy said the Air Force believes there will continue to be a requirement for an aircraft, and a requirement for a pilot, for armed reconnaissance if for nothing else. The President was very skeptical. He said if we place ourselves in 1965, then in those 6 years we should know whether missiles are as effective as we now believe. If they are effective, there will be no need for these bombers. He thought the Air Force must make up their minds. He said he was beginning to think that they were not concerned over true economy in defense. Mr. McElroy said he could go for the B-70 only on one basis -- that we are programming for a very advanced aircraft, for reconnaissance, weapons system, civilian transport and military transport. The President said sharply that he cannot see us putting military money into a project to develop a civilian transport. He is "allergic" to such an idea. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that Dr. York stresses the importance of research and development on a large supersonic aircraft. Mr. Gates said this would involve $385 million next year for research and development on engine and air frame. The President said he cannot see this proposal. Dr. Kistiakowsky brought out the technical point that this aircraft will have a very large radar cross-section and will

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be extremely vulnerable to antiaircraft fire. The President said it is foolish to put effort into things that are going to be obsolete before they are available. Gen. Twining said the Air Force plans to send these aircraft in over an enemy country to search out and knock out mobile ICBMs on railroads. The President said that, if they think this, he thinks they are crazy!

Mr. McElroy said that if this project is cancelled then the development of any advanced aircraft in this country comes to a halt. The President said he had no quarrel with research on advanced metals, but to spend $385 million on a vehicle which would never be useful militarily is foolish in his opinion. We are not going to be searching out mobile bases for ICBMs, we are going to be hitting the big industrial and control complexes. Mr. McElroy acknowledged that the B-70 is not needed for a deterrent. In addition, he doubted if it were needed as a military transport. The President said he just doesn't see this kind of a project. He felt the B-58 could be left in the program since it is in production. Gen. Twining repeated that this decision would stop development of anything beyond subsonic transport aircraft.

Mr. McElroy said that military construction expenditures are expected to decrease from $1.7 billion this year to $1.5 billion next year, with NOA below $1 billion. As to the Nike-Zeus, he said he has obtained agreement to keep it in a research and development status. Dr. Kistiakowsky referred to the technical difficulty involved, which is to discriminate between a missile and a decoy coming in. The President said he would be agreeable to continuation as a research and development project. Dr. Kistiakowsky added that it might be possible to reprogram the proposal for the Kwajalein Proving Range.

Mr. McElroy said agreement has been reached on the POLARIS program, involving 3 additional submarines, and advanced elements for 3 more, in the FY '61 program. He referred to the study now going on concerning the optimum "mix". The President said he would like to see the Navy give priority in its operations to the destruction of targets that bear on the accomplishment of its traditional mission. He said that he understands the U.S. can block out Soviet submarines, and the Soviets can probably frustrate our submarines. Mr. McElroy said the best current judgment is that neither of us can do this, and that this is a soft spot in our defense. The President commented that he is waiting for the day someone can come and tell him that the POLARIS is a successful system. We have a tremendous investment in something not yet proven.

Mr. McElroy next discussed the Navy's proposal to fund the balance of the new aircraft carrier, advanced components of which were included in last year's appropriation. They called for a nuclear carrier, as contrasted with the conventional carrier recommended by the Administration, which we would still prefer. The basic reason is that except for the Forrestal class and the Enterprise, we cannot fly with safety the advanced aircraft now available. The program envisions 11 carriers, of which 4 will be kept on station constantly. For limited war purposes, he felt we need 1 carrier in the military budget each 2 years. Mr. Stans said he had hoped we could defer going forward with the carrier. The President said he is coming to the opinion that we are keeping too many carriers deployed. We are striving for too high a state of readiness. What we really need in forward areas is ready landing teams, with small ships equipped with missiles. He thought the carrier is coming to the point where it is much like a battleship. Mr. Gates said there would be no chance of getting a conventional carrier from the Congress. Gen. Persons commented that the Congress would not push for a carrier if the President did not recommend it. The President said that if the Congress would not give him a conventional carrier, and the nuclear carrier is blocked, he would shed no tears. He is losing faith in the carrier as in the battleship. Mr. McElroy said he would talk to Congressmen Ford and Mahon about this. The President said that if Defense wants to go back to a conventional carrier, he will approve the carrier proposal. He is really more interested in smaller ships.

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The President suggested that Mr. McElroy send the JCS down to Augusta within the next day or two. He said he wanted a stop to the speaking of many voices, each thinking he knows all the answers in the fields of defense, science and economy. An Army man writes a book, the Marines try to cause trouble, etc.

Mr. Stans said the governmental budget is now at $82.4 billion. Postal rate increases of $500 million would bring this down to $81.6 billion, with revenues somewhere between $81 and $82. He said that FY '60 is already in the red, and that he had hoped for a level defense budget on the order of $40-40.5 billion. He has other items to question running from 10-100 million each. The SAGE super-combat centers are questionable. We had better get what we can earlier. The Dyna-soar makes no sense at all. The budget that has been proposed will force increases in FY '62. He hoped that Defense would reconsider items. If they are going to reduce the DEW-line in two years, they should do it now. The President said he thought we should consider knocking out one of the DEW-lines in Canada right now. We must always take security risks, and this adds

little. Mr. McElroy said he had worked very closely with Dr. Kistiakowsky on this budget, and Dr. Kistiakowsky confirmed this. He said he would take another crack at the questions raised by Mr. Stans. He said he had cut the Dyna-soar submission from $150 million to $25 million.

The President said that within 5 years we must be balancing our budgets, or we will be ruining our defense by swings of the pendulum upsetting military programs. If our country gets sick of its tax burdens, defense will suffer. He asked Mr. McElroy to go over the budget again minutely to make it a little leaner and tougher.

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Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 12, 1959

SUBJECT: The French Community and the West

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Prime Minister of the Ivory Coast
Mr. Herve Alphand, French Ambassador
Mr. J. C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary, AF
Marcel Van Essen, APS - Interpreter

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After mutual greetings and welcome by the President, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny said that before his departure for New York (where he is acting head of the French Delegation to the U.N.), President de Gaulle and his African colleagues unanimously agreed that he should try to meet the President of the United States. He then described to the President the heavy responsibility he had had in the formation of the Community, since at the time the new French Constitution was being drafted, General de Gaulle had invited him to be a member of the drafting Committee which eventually wrote the new French Constitution. He recalled that since 1956 he had been a Cabinet Minister in the various French Governments which succeeded one another until the proclamation of the Fifth Republic.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny then explained in detail to the President the workings of the Community and the advantages it brought to the former French African Territories. One of the principal advantages of belonging to the Community, he said, was that it was under the protection of the French Army (in which the African states participate) and that, therefore, the African states' meager resources did not have to be tapped for defense purposes. Another great advantage was that in belonging to a larger entity its economic and social development would proceed within a Western framework. Communism is excluded from the Ivory Coast, said Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, and even badly-needed technicians sent by France are not admitted if they

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if they are Communists.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny continued by saying that this evolution from colonialism to the Community had been achieved - and must continue to be achieved - by a gradual abolition of the French superiority complex together with a corresponding abolition of the African inferiority complex. If the French and the Germans are able to bury the hatchet and work together after a series of bloody wars, there is no reason why Africans and French cannot do the same thing.

With reference to Pan-Africanism, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny said that such a concept was utopian and only a useful propaganda device. He stated that his principal fears lay in the so-called Afro-Asian bloc because Asia has nothing tangible to offer Africa in its quest for social and economic improvement. The future of Africa is with the West, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny emphatically stated. Asia with its overpopulation is attempting to solve its economic problems by utilizing its masses. On the other hand, Africa, which is underpopulated, cannot follow this path and must rely on machines and tools. It is looking for the means to finance these needs and, therefore, turns to France, Europe and the West.. Without them Africa would be isolated and the prey of economic and ideological submission to Asia. France has done and is still doing a great deal, but assistance must come from other areas of the West as well. Therefore, he and the other African members of the Community are looking to the United States to help keep Africa with the West.

The case of Guinea is an example of the meaning of his appeal, said Mr. Houphouet-Boigny. Communism is trying to get established in this country through Russia and the Satellites and thereby to make Guinea a showcase of communism in Africa. Although he completely understands the motives of the United States in granting aid to Guinea, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny asked that the United States not lose sight of the larger aspects of the Community, which is Western-minded.

In replying to Mr. Houphouet-Boigny both during and at the end of the conversation, the President agreed wholeheartedly with him that the larger entities in Africa cooperating closely with the West were far preferable to a series of small independent states; the President also agreed that continent-wide federations could not be achieved at this time.

With regard to United States aid to Guinea, the President explained that we did not want to see that country entirely committed to the communist bloc and be made a showcase for communism. With regard to Western aid to Africa, the President recalled his conversations last July with President de Gaulle, Chancellor Adenauer and Prime Minister MacMillan during which it had been agreed that one nation alone should not carry

the burden

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the burden to help develop newly independent countries. All must cooperate, the President said. The President said that although France has a direct interest in the Community and although America's interest in Africa is somewhat scattered, he wanted to assure Mr. Houphouet-Boigny that whenever feasible and practical the State Department would consider with the greatest sympathy any problems of the Community.

In closing, the President congratulated Mr. Houphouet-Boigny on his determination to keep communism out of Africa, his broad outlook in preferring a close association between Africa and the West, and for his inspired personal leadership. The President also recalled with appreciation the gift of the baby elephant which was presented to him some time ago in the name of the Community.

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November 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 12, 1959

Others present: Lord Plowden, Chairman McCone
General Goodpaster

Lord Plowden said that this meeting was his "swan song" in the atomic energy business. Roger Makins is taking over this post. He recalled that Roger Makins had worked on atomic activities during the war when he was detailed to this work from the foreign office. The President commented that Makins is a fine man, highly regarded by Americans.

The President then commented on the mistake made by the United States, in his opinion, in taking an extremely narrow interpretation of the Quebec and Atlee-Truman agreements. In fact, it was in his judgment a misinterpretation and breach of faith on the part of the United States. Finally, with the legislation in 1954 and in 1956 this matter was put right. Mr. McCone said there are still some remnants of the restrictive interpretations, but the situation is much better. Lord Plowden agreed but said that in fact the relationship is wonderful now. The President said the mistake was made by small-minded people who had in fact gained what amounted to political decision-making power. He added that our set-up is still defective in that we have a political body -- the committee of Congress on atomic affairs -- concerned deeply in executive and operational affairs.

Mr. McCone referred to his recent trip to Russia and said that it was clear to him that the Russians had started their work in nuclear science quite early, as early in fact as Lawrence did in Berkeley on his work on the cyclotron in the early 1930s. The President sai d he had understood that the basic theory on nuclear matters was rather well and widely known. What we did during the war was demonstrate that it could be successfully brought to application. Mr. McCone commented that one of the leading Russian scientists announced in 1943 in a speech at the Dnieper Dam that the Soviets were going to develop nuclear science and applications, including

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weapons. The President said he has always believed that the Russians profitted significantly from the leaks of information from our project to them, but were basically doing a lot on their own.

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Lord Plowden said that Prime Minister Macmillan sent warm greetings to the President. With regard to the suspension of nuclear testing, Macmillan is very anxious to see if he cannot get the operation off the ground. The President said he sees some hope in the agreement by the Soviets that they will discuss the technical data developed subsequently to the Geneva meeting of June 1958. He commented that no one can know Khrushchev's true purpose. But it is true that he is changing his practices and his outward deportment. The tone of his letters to the President has changed. It is clear that he is following this approach, but one cannot know whether this is just his way to catch us off guard. The President said he is all for staying in close discussions with the Soviets to examine the possibilities. The President added he does not agree with some press reports that he and Macmillan have become "soft" on the question of a summit and want to go to one even if it is held on a basis which involves weakening of our position -- and that de Gaulle is taking a tougher and stronger stand. He commented that de Gaulle, who has done a wonderful job internally for France, in some areas does not show as much good sense in the foreign field as he should. The President thinks we should get on with discussions with the Russians to try to make progress on the issues between us. Lord Plowden said it is clear to him that no Western nation can "go it alone" at the present time. The U. S. comes closest, but even the United States cannot do it.

The President said, in commenting on disarmament, that we seem to be reaching the conclusion that we could find, and inspect against, atomic reactors, but we could not find atomic bombs if they are hidden. He is inclined to think that it may be better simply to set aside the question of atomic bombs. He feels that if we can get rid of everything else, it becomes very questionable what either side could do simply with atomic weapons. Their use would not make military sense. He thought it would help his approach if we tried to rule out, and inspect against, delivery systems. This is quite a change from past policy. He said that the Baruch plan for complete elimination of atomic weapons was all right when it was

proposed, but that was really almost a different era.

Regarding nuclear testing, he thought we would be smart to say that we will not do any testing that would put any contamination into the atmosphere. However, he doubted if such an agreement goes far enough to be acceptable to the Russians. Our dilemma is that, for inspection against underground testing, an extremely huge and elaborate system must be installed. Mr. McCone said that what could be done is to put in an inspection system and establish a threshold related to that, such that explosions greater than this threshold size would not be undertaken. Not so many stations would be required. Gradually by improving the system we could reduce the threshold. The President thought this scheme had a great deal to commend it since the number of stations required from the Elbe to Vladivostok for full inspection would be enormous. Lord Plowden commented that there is bound to be some risk, whatever system is established. The President agreed, commenting that he would favor anything that we can put into effect and reciprocally test. He would like to go just as far as we safely can.

The discussion next turned to the trip the President is planning to make. Lord Plowden said he is filled with admiration for what the President is doing. He just hoped it would not be too exhausting. The President said that the only thing that really exhausts him is the motorcade. In many cases these last more than an hour, and he stands and waves through all that time. By using the helicopter he can reduce the motorcades to not more than one long one at each place. This is the only thing that exhausts him, and his doctors tell him the one thing he must not do is to get exhausted.

Lord Plowden said the President's visit to India is extremely significant. The President agreed, commenting that for all the rest he is making a bow and expressing America's respects. He is greatly interested in India. Here is a neutral nation of tremendous importance. In fact, he is doing all this just to get to India. He was much impressed by one thing Nehru told him when Nehru visited here -- that if something spectacular could be done to show the attachment of the West and the interest of the West in India, such an action would be extremely helpful to the future course of relations between India and the West. Lord Plowden strongly endorsed this view. He commented that, just by chance, the President's visit

comes at a time when the action of the Red Chinese has had a deep impact on India. He said that the situation between the Indians, who were incredibly naive on this point until the Chinese attacked them, and the Red Chinese will never be the same again.

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Brigadier General, USA

November 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 11, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Chairman McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said that Professor Emelyanov of the Soviet atomic agency, who is now making an exchange visit to U. S. atomic installations, has a plan he wishes to submit involving exchange of scientists between our two countries for tours three to six months in length, which would be spent in each other's peaceful atomic activities.

The President said he did not know all the details that would be involved in these fields, but felt that if no way were seen by which such exchanges could hurt us, he thought it would be a good thing to do from the over-all standpoint of our foreign relations. Of course if the Soviet aim is simply to get information to send back in order to improve their atomic activities and their weapons, and if we think it is likely they can get such information in a way that would harm us, then it would not be good to take this action. Mr. McCone thought the Soviets would get very little in the way of specifics that could have this effect. He thought we can "insulate" the visitors sufficiently to accomplish this. Of course there may be some general gain to them, just from seeing what has been successfully put in operation and what has not. He added that most if not all of what they will be seeing relates to things they have undoubtedly already observed. The President then told Mr. McCone he thought it would be all right to go ahead and explore these plans with the Soviet visitors.

Mr. McCone next mentioned in connection with the President's trip that India has a great resource of thorium, and he has the AEC people looking into this to see whether we could make some substantial offer to be helpful to the Indians. Thorium can be used in breeder type reactors but many difficulties are involved. Dr. Bhabha, who is at the head of Indian atomic activities, is in the United States currently and has told Mr. McCone that India really needs power reactors. The AEC is seeing if we can help them in any way. Their

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objective includes three power plants totalling some 250,000 kw.

Mr. Herter next said he would like to bring up a problem we are encountering in connection with the Geneva negotiations. Mr. McCone said that several of our top scientists have been approached to head up a scientific delegation to engage in the technical discussions with the Russians on inspection capabilities for which we have been pressing. They are all reluctant to do so, indicating that they feel the United States does not have a clear policy under which they could operate -- as to whether our aim is seriously to try to find a way to achieve satisfactory underground inspection, or is really to use this as an excuse to disengage from the negotiations on this type of testing, and hence to withdraw from the idea of suspending this type of testing, and thereafter to reinstitute such testing.

The President said he does not see what their problem is. What we are trying to do is to find out with the Soviets whether we can find an adequate and acceptable technical system for inspection against underground explosions, and to determine the elements of such a system.

Secretary Herter said the Soviets have come forward with a new suggestion which really looks quite promising. It would involve installing some twenty "control points" in Russia as part of an inspection system, for an interim period in which both sides would undertake not to engage in underground testing, with the idea of gradually improving on the inspection system, and at the end of the interim period terminating the commitment against underground testing in the event the system is still not deemed to be adequate and reliable. Mr. Herter agreed with the President that there is a need for a sincere joint evaluation of a technical nature as to whether an acceptable system of inspection can be designed. Mr. McCone said there are other scientists who are first-rate in this field, in addition to those who have declined the request that they head the delegation, but most of these are known to be opposed to the cessation of testing, and our good faith would be questioned if any of them were to be designated to head up the panel. He thought there might be some possibility, however, of getting Dr. Rabi to head up the group. He said in making further approaches he would stress that we are trying to make an honest effort to develop an inspection system that is reasonably acceptable.

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 11, 1959

10:10 a.m. -- 11:30 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Flemming

Mr. Ed. F. Stone, National Cultural Center (in part)
Mr. Harry Turko (in part)
Mr. Jarold Kieffer (in part)
Mr. L. Corrin Strong (in part)
Mr. Robert H. Thayer, State
Mr. Abbott Washburn, USIA (in part)
Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, Lib. of Congress
Mr. Randolph Burgess, NATO
Mr. Thomas Gates, Defense
Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF (in part)
Mr. Robert W. Dowling, Advisory Cmte. on the Arts (in part)

Mr. John Patterson for Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA (in part)
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. John McCone, AEC
Mr. Stans, BoB

Mr. Morgan
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

(The President did not join the meeting until after the first item -- which was being repeated in part from NSC.)

NATO - Mr. Randolph Burgess stated that despite newspaper reports we are doing well with our NATO relationships, and that really it is a miracle that 15 nations have held together in alliance for 10 years. He noted that despite party labels of the various governments in power, all 15 nations have relatively conservative governments. He stated that the United States could take much pride in the accomplishment over these years, resulting in large measure from the Marshall Plan, our other aid arrangements and the devoted work of American personnel.

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Mr. Burgess stated that the military development had been slower than desired but that the target of 30 divisions is now close and would be accomplished were it not for French problems in Algeria.

Mr. Burgess talked at length about the close consultation effected by the various nations on matters of concern to others in NATO, a process in which we have given much good example. He then discussed the arrangements for consultation before and after the December Four-Power meeting, designed to maintain the role of the small powers in NATO instead of having things monopolized by the large powers.

Mr. Burgess noted that Mr. Spaak would be in the United States for a visit and he hoped that it would be possible to arrange for him to meet a number of the Cabinet members.

Mr. Herter underscored Mr. Burgess' remarks by pointing to the fact that all of the NATO nations in effect helped to guarantee the freedom of West Berlin since they have all agreed that an attack on West Berlin would be an attack on NATO. Naturally, he said, they were much concerned with Berlin developments.

(The President joined the meeting at this point.)

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier made a rather lengthy presentation on the economic outlook, emphasizing first the difficulty of making estimates when the outcome of the steel dispute remains in doubt. He repeated Mr. Stans' comment of the preceeding meeting that the strike would probably reduce tax receipts by as much as $1 billion this year. He regarded the economy as being quite strong, as evidenced in the statistics covering new orders, construction, inventories, etc. He thought that perhaps we are reaching a turning point with regard to the export-import problem, though it is too soon to say that we are yet improving the situation. Dr. Saulnier thought the outlook for 1960 to be particularly good, continuing into 1961. He discounted predictions by some that a downturn would occur in 1961, for the picture is too far distant and unclear to provide any worthwhile estimates.

Dr. Saulnier then emphasized three things that must be watched carefully because they could easily become very troublesome:

1. A potential surge in consumer buying could cause many demands for somehow liberalizing credit terms or expanding the money supply to provide relief from high interest rates.

2. The ratio of costs to prices to profits can be difficult because wage increases are outrunning productivity gains, a development inconsistent with maintaining a stable price level. Should this bite into profit margins it would reduce the availability of retained earnings for expansion purposes and thus have an impact on the strength of the economy.

3. A price level rise is most likely because of existing upward pressures.

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Dr. Saulnier summarized all this to mean that there should be no relaxation of the anti-inflationary effort in every aspect of the fiscal operations of the government, that wage raises seem to be going up perhaps twice as fast as they should in terms of productivity, and that all possible effort should be devoted to improving efficiency of production, thus providing the increased productivity which could support further wage increases.

Sec. Anderson limited his comment to repeating that American producers seem to have lost interest in packaging their products for the foreign market, primarily because they now look toward the establishment of overseas plants. Hence, he expected that the recent removal by European countries of restrictions on dollar imports would have less effect than many anticipate. Sec. Anderson also noted that the agitation bound to come for increasing the money supply would in reality be agitation for debasing the currency. The President commented that this might be the basis for developing a more appealing expression than the phrase "sound dollar" which many people seem to dismiss as being of importance only to bankers.

Sec. Mitchell noted that the employment figures just released show the highest level of employment for any October, but that the 3.3 million unemployment was unduly high as a result of the steel and other strikes. He underscored Dr. Saulnier's remarks about the uncertainties that exist in a great number of industries because of the lack of settlement of the steel strike.

Steel Strike - Sec. Mitchell noted how settlements of the labor dispute in aluminum, copper, etc., all await a steel settlement. He believed that management and labor were not far separated in regard to the amount of money to be put in the settlement; rather, the difficult problems remain in terms of the "costing" of benefits and the provisions pertaining to work habits. Sec. Mitchell thought that it was extremely important to get the earliest possible settlement of the steel strike, even prior to the 60-day point in the Taft-Hartley process. He thought that anything that could be done to impress this on either party would be a real service to the Nation.

Sec. Mueller took note of pressures developing for obtaining priorities in the delivery of steel so long as it remains in short supply. He said that his Department had under consideration a statement that would emphasize the need for the steel industry to exercise good judgment in making deliveries of steel so that such things as pertain to the health of the Nation would be covered. He cited the need, for instance, for providing steel for the canning industry so that food would not spoil.

The President expressed some of his doubts about the wisdom of invoking the Taft-Hartley Act, since there would have been merit, had not the National security and welfare been involved, in letting the natural pressures of the situation work on both parties to the dispute in such a way that a settlement would be forced. Mr. Rogers subsequently commented that the Taft-Hartley law seems deficient because nation-wide interest inevitably would bring pressures that would compel any President

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to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act as a sole means of action, and both management and labor know this well. He felt the law ought to provide a choice of perhaps three or four different actions that would give flexibility to the President and would put the contending parties in doubt as to what the President might do.

Sec. Benson inquired what would be the effect of a 33¢ settlement on inflation. Dr. Saulnier commented that the Kaiser settlement would cause a 4% increase in employment costs, something well above what is consistent with a stable economy. He thought it would be almost inevitable that a 33¢ settlement would have an inflationary effect over a period of 2 or 3 years.

National Cultural Center - Dr. Flemming introduced Mr. Edward F. Stone, the architect for the National Cultural Center. Mr. Stone presented a series of charts and sketches giving a very attractive picture of the magnificent structure to be built on the edge of the Potomac just North of the new Constitution Avenue bridge. In response to questions from the President and various Cabinet members, he pointed out that it would take about 2 years to complete detailed plans and perhaps another 2 years for construction, that there would be full kitchen facilities to serve the expected banquet hall useage of one particular area, that there has been no major theater built in the United States since Radio City in the early 1930s, and especially that the architectural concept was a blend of traditional and modern. Mr. Dowling noted how individuals from the performing arts had been consulted in an advisory capacity and are very enthusiastic about the project. Former Ambassador Corrin Strong, who heads the fund raising effort, stated that this would be a tremendous task, that it was now just getting organized, and that it would be well underway next year.

* * * * *

The item on coordination of international educational and cultural activities was postponed to the next meeting because of the lateness of the hour.)

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy for
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE STAFF SECRETARY

Re: Secretary Benson's conference with the President on agricultural legislation and strategy -- 2:00-3:15 p.m., November tenth.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Paarlberg reviewed with the President the coming year's legislative recommendations regarding agriculture. The Secretary proposed that the Administration offer a single bill combining wheat legislation with an expanded conservation reserve. The wheat legislation would eliminate acreage allotments beginning in 1961, and establish price supports at seventy-five percent of the average market price of the preceeding three years. The conservation reserve would be expanded from a figure of 450 million to 600 million; authority to enter into contracts would be extended for three additional years.

For cotton, rice, and corn, there would be no recommendations.

For tobacco and peanuts, the Administration would stand by its previous recommendations, which were to relate price supports to the average market price of the preceeding three years. There would be, however, no strong push for tobacco and peanut legislation.

The Secretary underscored the difficulties of present wheat legislation. The President expressed concern about the increased wheat production resulting from the fifteen-acre exemption. The Secretary indicated that the reduction in price supports embodied in the Administration's recommendation, if adopted, would help to correct this problem.

Mr. Paarlberg reported that various proposals had been reviewed in the Agriculture Department and by members of the White House

staff, without finding a satisfactory alternate to the program recommended by the Secretary.

The Secretary proposed that before Congress convenes, the President should call in Dirksen, Kuchel, Halleck, Arends, Aiken, and Hoeven, explaining to them the importance of corrective legislation for wheat. The President expressed a willingness to confer with these gentlemen, but indicated to the Secretary that the Agriculture Department should first review with these legislators the existing situation and the contemplated recommendations. This the Secretary agreed to do. No definite date was agreed upon for the proposed conference.

While the President did not specifically endorse the Secretary's recommendations, his attitude was one of general approval. Modifications resulting from further reviews in the Agriculture Department, from consultations with the legislative leaders, and from Budget and White House staff reviews would appear to be appropriate for consideration.

The Secretary reminded the President of his commitment to address a nation-wide audience on the problems related to farm legislation. The President indicated that his trip to Asia will prevent the speech he had tentatively considered for the Farm Bureau convention. No firm judgment was reached as to a time or place at which the President might address himself to the problem of farm legislation.

The President mentioned two speeches contemplated for Delhi. One would be at a session of the Indian legislature, and would deal with matters primarily of interest to India and the United States. The other speech, at the World Agricultural Fair, would deal with broader subject matter. Agricultural material would appear in both. No mention was made of responsibility for drafting these speeches.

The Secretary indicated to the President that he might talk with the press as he left the office. With this the President agreed. The Secretary proposed to mention to the press the Administration's major legislative points in the agricultural field for 1960. These were: (1) An expanded conservation reserve, (2) Increased research for industrial uses, (3) Food for Peace, (4) Rural Development Program, and (5) Improved wheat legislation.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

November 9, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On Saturday morning, November 7th, the Supreme Court approved the injunction ordering the steel workers back to their jobs for a period of eighty days.

From the very beginning of negotiations between steel management and the union, I have been indirectly -- or even occasionally directly -- in contact with some of the participating individuals, so as to keep in touch with the issues that seemed to be primarily at stake. My principal informant has been Secretary Mitchell.

What seems to be involved primarily is different convictions concerning the so-called "work rules."

The management seems to believe that these rules are antiquated and in themselves compel an inefficient type of operation that helps to price their products out of the market, especially foreign markets.

On the other hand, the union labels as trust-busting any attempt to change these so-called work rules.

Secretary Mitchell and I believe that the management does not comprehend how seriously the union membership takes this matter. The management seems to believe that the issues are raised merely to achieve a better wage settlement. On the other hand, the union asserts that it has never stood in the way of improved technology and in achieving automation. It insists that it is quite ready to submit arguments on this point to arbitration.

On Friday evening, November sixth, Mr. McDonald came to see me, off the record. He was accompanied by Secretary Mitchel. He professed himself as being very anxious for a fair and just and non-inflationary settlement, and he seemed to believe that Mr. Cooper, the negotiator for the steel management, is not only very rigid and stupid but is obsessed with a distorted conviction as to the importance of these so-called work rules. I sent Secretary Mitchell to see Mr. Blough, President of U. S. Steel and to keep in very close touch with the matter to see whether something might be done. Mr. Blough and Mr. McDonald met either Saturday or Sunday for a two hour meeting and have agreed to meet again on Wednesday.

I earnestly hope that something will be done promptly.

D.D.E.

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1959

To Mrs W. L. Lemaire

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL GOODPASTER

I checked with the President as to the conversation which transpired between him and Admiral Sir Charles E. Lambe at his 1543 appointment of 5 November. The President had told Adm. Lambe in this meeting of his suggestion to General De Gaulle that the fleets of the U.S., Britain, and France should all have the same status under NATO. The President further indicated to Adm. Lambe that it might be wise in the light of the vulnerability of fleets to missiles for us to withdraw some of our forces, such as the Sixth Fleet, from the Mediterranean. In any event, the President feels that such forces as remain in the Mediterranean should serve under the command of SACEUR.

John S. D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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~~SECRET~~ By DJH Date 6/27/80

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 12, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: November 6, 1959 -- 11:22 a.m. to 12:10 p.m.

The President, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Secretary Flemming, Don Price, Elmer Staats, Robert Merriam, and Arthur Kimball

The purpose of the meeting with the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization was to discuss a memorandum recommending formation of a Department of Transportation. Secretary Flemming briefly reviewed the proposal, and the President then commented that while he thought transportation certainly was important enough to warrant departmental status, he was worried about the cost of creating another new department which would need a building and all the other overhead involved in departmental status. The President asked that the matter be reviewed with the Secretaries of Treasury and Commerce and with the Administrators of the Small Business Administration and of the Federal Aviation Agency. He asked that it be emphasized that the matter is still under study and that he had not made any decision.

Secretary Flemming then brought up the question of a First Secretary and the reorganization of the State Department. The President said that if the State Department absorbed USIA and ICA, he was afraid it might defeat the purpose of the First Secretary and make it more difficult to get that proposal through Congress. He also indicated that with reference to the State Department reorganization he was concerned that if USIA were a part of State, the Secretary of State would spend too much time before Congress on details of the USIA and other programs. The President again indicated his hope that the First Secretary could be built up to where he could attend summit meetings and the like.

Milton Eisenhower urged favorable action on the State Department reorganization, and indicated his belief that it would add to rather than detract from the First Secretary proposal. He urged at the very least

the physical location of USIA be in or adjacent to the New State Department building and the President indicated his concurrence in this proposal.

It was finally concluded, with reference to the First Secretary, that the President would discuss this proposal with the Cabinet after his return to Washington in December. The question of State Department reorganization was left in abeyance for the moment.

Robert E. Merriam

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

November 6, 1959

9:00 a.m. -- 11:00 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sec. Herter
Mr. Julian Baird
for Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
for AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Fred Aandahl
for Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Director Stans, BoB
Mr. Staats
Mr. John McCone, AEC (in part)

Mr. George Allen, USIA (in part)
Mr. Franklin Floete, GSA
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Allen Dulles, CIA (in part)
Gen. E. R. Quesada, FAA (in part)

Mr. Sumner Whittier, VA
Dr. Keith Glennan, NASA
Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF
Mr. Robert McLaughlin, Comm. of
District of Columbia (in part)
Mr. Philip Ray, Commerce

Mr. Morgan
Gen. Goodpaster (in part)
Mr. Gordon Gray (in part)
Mr. Anderson (in part)
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Robert Gray
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Siciliano
Dr. Kistiakowsky (in part)
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Harlow (in part)
Colonel Tkach (in part)
Mr. Patterson
Gen. Bragdon
Mr. Minnich

The President referred briefly to the new biography of Jefferson Davis which he is reading and which places Davis in a very different light than customary. The President noted how Mr. Davis following his inaugural at Richmond had made a public prayer, hence the 1953 Inaugural Prayer was not the innovation that he had thought it to be.

US-USSR Relations (CI 59-62) - Mr. Herter, speaking from the Cabinet paper, reviewed the background and purpose of the Khrushchev visit, stressing particularly the President's hope that the visit might serve to remove some of the misconceptions that existed about the United States. Mr. Herter pointed out that on the first visit of Mr. Khrushchev

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with the President the only really significant thing was that Khrushchev had not deigned to discuss at all the disarmament proposal he would be making to the UN a few days later, preferring to keep the matter of the speech a closely guarded secret, though he did refer to it as being 'right here in my pocket and no one is going to see it'. Mr. Herter noted also the accomplishments at Camp David as set forth in the communique, plus the additional statements made subsequently that there would be no time limit placed in ultimatum fashion on the Berlin negotiations. He noted also the brief discussion of China and the impossibility of having any profitable discussion at that time. However, when Mr. Khrushchev went to China, there was evidence but not proof that he did what he could to softpeddle the issue.

Mr. Herter emphasized that the Russian effort now is to attempt to build up a feeling around the world that a new era of peace has set in. Mr. Herter said that some of our friends might over react to this in terms of moving much more warmly toward closer relations with Russia, despite the fact that the Russian representative in the UN recently attacked us vitriolically.

Mr. Herter concluded that the visit could be considered a gain but that only future developments will reveal the worth of the visit. In the meantime, there is a need for other nations to realize that there has been no change in policy on our part.

Mr. Lodge pointed out that people in the UN had thought well of the visit and the way it was handled by the U.S., but that there was growing talk of a "spirit of Camp David". Mr. Lodge then noted the tendency in the non-white world (which is most of the world in terms of population) to look askance at the United States as being a "white" country and therefore associated with the Colonial Powers. He felt that the aftermath of the Khrushchev visit provides us a great opportunity to correct this attitude, since these countries regard us now as being somewhat more reasonable. We should focus attention on the Declaration of Independence rather than on the Communist Manifesto where it has been, and in doing so we should not endeavor to sell the specific word "Capitalism" which is beyond rehabilitation in the minds of the non-white world. As Mr. Lodge stated, the U.S. can win wars but the question is can we win revolutions.

Mr. Lodge cautioned that the U.S. could not afford any appearance of backtracking from the attitude it has had about the Khrushchev visit, since this would encourage the presently quiescent critics of the visit to sound off.

Mr. Lodge thought that the United States could seize and hold the diplomatic initiative by taking specific actions which might be something of the type of the following:

1. Revive the Baruch plan for atomic control and disarmament.

2. Working for the presence of the UN in Berlin.

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3. Focusing more on our assistance to under developed nations through the multilateral UN programs which far exceeds the Soviet contribution.

We could well afford to invite and challenge the Soviets to match our effort.

Domestically, Lodge thought we should give more consideration to the possibility of a greater growth rate of the national economy -- perhaps 6% rather than 3% annually. He also stressed the harm done to our world relations by domestic race and color problems, where a single incident like Little Rock can do irritrievable harm. The President immediately asked why the sending of Federal troops had not done good rather than harm by showing our determination to maintain the rule of law. Mr. Lodge agreed that in this respect some benefit had been obtained but the adverse effects of the rioting were tremendous.

Mr. McCone discussed the atomic scientists exchange visits and his experiences in Russia, pointing out such things as the Russian capacity for fully organizing efforts to promote special projects, Russian scientific respect for China's potential in science, and the possibility of further exchanges in areas where new information is already being made public anyway. He also noted specifically the Russian agreement to holding technical discussions by the USSR, US, UK and the French as to safeguards against misuse of nuclear power reactors and materials.

Sec. Benson gave his impressions from his visit to Yugoslavia, Poland and Russia, and distributed copies of his summary report. He noted especially the superiority of U.S. agriculture and the probability that Russia will need a decade or more before catching up to our industrialized farm activity. He also talked at length about his visit to a church in Moscow and his firm faith that religion will never die there.

Budget Report - Mr. Stans noted how the September estimates showed a $1.9 billion anticipated increase in receipts, but pointed out that the expenditures will probably rise an equal amount because of high interest rates, the absence of postal rate increases, and the enlarged appropriations, especially for HEW and the Veterans Administration. He then pointed to three new factors which may upset these estimates: continuation of the steel strike will hurt receipts perhaps to the tune of $1 billion or more, interest charges may rise still further, and the current budget development discussions show that agencies are tending to spend an extra $500 million. He urgently requested the complete cooperation of all departments and agencies in resisting pressures that would send expenditures above the presently anticipated $78.9 billion level.

Mr. Stans compared the first quarter of FY '60 with that of '59 but stressed a great number of things which prevented any really useful comparison from being made. The comparison showed the expenditures to be $225 million less than a year ago.

Regarding personnel, Mr. Stans noted that there are presently about

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11,000 fewer civil servants than a year ago, that a large reduction (20,000) was accomplished by Defense Department, but that much of this was eaten up by the necessary Post Office, HEW and Aviation Agency increases. Mr. Stans stated that only three agencies had responded affirmatively to the recent request for estimating the possibility of another 2% reduction. He suggested that Cabinet heads take another look at this possibility.

Mr. Stans said that the work on the '61 budget is progressing well and that obviously the remaining decisions would have to be made prior to the President's departure for Europe early in December.

The President pointed to the need for Cabinet officers to be in Washington at this time of the year, and particularly so for the next few months when Sec. Herter and he would be away so much.

The President ascerted that there should be little need for bringing budget problems to his office since all Cabinet members were now well educated on the total budget and fiscal situation as related to our national strength and world position. He believed that all of the Cabinet owed it to the Nation to be tough on proposed increases and that they could in their own right defend against proposals for $175 million here and $250 million there; they should not be too concerned about outside pressures for these things. He recognized the special problem in Defense where rising costs and previously approved programs are now bringing the chickens home to roost.

Civil Defense - The President inquired of Mr. Hoegh whether there was any evidence of Russian activity in building shelters, since Mr. Khrushchev had said that there was not a single shelter in Russia. Mr. Hoegh thought that CIA had some information about this, and he suggested the possibility that the basis of Mr. Khrushchev's statement might be in whether something was complete or incomplete or whether designed for the specific purpose of shelters. Mr. Benson said that he had been told also that there were no shelters in Russia.

Mr. Hoegh distributed a pamphlet on "The Family Fallout Shelter", and then reviewed briefly the OCDM mission with regard to publicizing, researching, and developing prototypes as regards shelters. Within the government, and as a matter of leadership, shelters are being incorporated in new Federal buildings designed after a certain date and in remodeling of others. He touched briefly on the Governors' Conference and the desire for a Governors Civil Defense meeting in Washington, which OCDM is now developing. He also noted the failure of Congress to provide the funds requested by the Administration for shelter activity.

Mr. Herter noted that the Red Cross had been asked, but had declined, to sponsor the showing of the movie "On The Beach", which is a tremendous bit of anti-nuclear propaganda. Mr. Hoegh said that the movie constituted an obstacle to the shelter program since it made everything seem hopeless.

Mr. Hoegh also distributed copies of the Washington-metropolitan area civil defense plan.

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Area Assistance (CP 59-101) - Mr. Ray, after being introduced by Sec. Mueller, went over the Cabinet paper proposed to establish a new interdepartmental committee for coordinating the area assistance program. He said that there was reasonable expectation that this committee could improve the Government's efforts to be helpful in appropriate ways, and that the action would also be desirable in view of the Congressional interest in the Douglas Bill which the Administration has steadfastly opposed without being able to get its own legislation.

Sec. Mitchell urged that creation of this committee not be publicized since that would invite demands for assistance to areas that are beyond help. Mr. Stans wondered what form the establishment of this would take, since Budget Bureau has been endeavoring not to increase the number of committees established by Executive Order, which adds to the burdens of the President. The President thought informal letters might serve, and Mr. Stans agreed. Mr. Lodge was much concerned with accomplishing advance discussions with appropriate Members of Congress and citizens in the affected areas so that the action, if taken, would be certain to get a favorable reception. Mr. Benson reserved judgment on the matter of publicity and thought the basic idea was good. Mr. Mueller stressed the importance of moving ahead promptly, which would preclude any extensive consultation in all of the affected areas. Mr. Mitchell thought Commerce should go ahead to draw these agencies together but not make any announcement until it could be determined exactly what each agency could contribute.

Mr. Mueller noted that the Council of Economic Advisors should be added to the list of participating agencies.

The President directed that the matter be discussed further with all concerned, that it would not need to come before the Cabinet again but that a memorandum to him would suffice.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

November 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 3, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy, General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy first reported briefly on his attendance at a San Francisco political dinner. He then went on to discuss three principal subjects: the timing and announcement of his resignation; successorship; and the 1961 budget, particularly in its effect on the Western alliance.

With regard to the first point, he thought he would be in position to report to the NSC, after talks with the President, on the 19th of November. By that occasion, it is the usual practice to have most of the budgetary problems thrashed out. He thought about December first is the best date for the effective date of his departure. He felt the announcement should be made soon, although his ideas as to the best time were not very clear.

As to successorship, he said that Secretary Gates, in his view, is fully competent to take on the job of Defense Secretary. While his own tendency is to take more time on big questions than Mr. Gates does, he had no doubt as to his abilities to carry the job. Once the FY-61 budget is set, he thought there would not be a great deal going on in the way of major change during the rest of the President's administration, barring an emergency. On the military side he commented that General Lemnitzer is consistently proving himself to be the right man for the Chairman's job next year.

The President commented that since he is planning to name Mr. Gates to the top job, he thought Mr. Gates should have a major voice in picking the second man. Mr. McElroy said that Mr. Gates would like to have Mr. Douglas for this post. The principal concern is that he is identified with the Air Force. They had thought initially of Mr. Finucane. However, when they asked

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him if he would like to take over from Mr. McNeil, he had said he did not want to work that hard. Mr. Finucane gets along well with his pattern of work, but this comment dissuaded Mr. McElroy from considering him for the Deputy's position, which is a very hard working job. The President said he is concerned to find some way to give a lift to the Army, which seems to feel it has little representation in the high command of Defense. Mr. McElroy thought Mr. Gates' principal military assistant was an Army man (I told him that the top man is an Air Force man, with Colonel Black, an Army man, as number two). Mr. McElroy said that one change that will occur on his departure is that General Randall will not stay on.

The President asked him when General Twining will have completed a year since his last appointment, and Mr. McElroy said it would be mid-1960, adding that General Twining is ready, and would in fact be happy, to retire any time but will stay on as long as he is particularly wanted in the post. Mr. McElroy said that General Twining will help greatly to carry the budget through the Congress. He is not articulate but is persuasive in his testimony.

The President said his general reaction is that if Mr. McElroy had decided on a departure date of December first, he should put in his letter soon rather than later, before speculation has gotten too far. Mr. McElroy said he proposed to make two announcements of new appointments this week end -- Mr. Lincoln as Comptroller and Dr. Critchfield as successor to Roy Johnson, who is finally leaving, not having been very successful in his job. (The President agreed with this observation.) On this basis Mr. McElroy would like to hold his own announcement until next week. The President said he wondered whether he should give a recess appointment to Mr. Gates. Mr. McElroy thought it was best to keep the top post filled. Mr. McElroy added that if Mr. Douglas is brought up to the No. 2 spot, there will be a problem regarding the Secretaryship of the Air Force. The President thought it might be well to bring in some new blood. Mr. McElroy said that if the President was agreeable to the suggestions regarding Mr. Gates and Mr. Douglas, he would begin to look around for a successor for Mr. Douglas. The President said he would like to

talk to his own people regarding Mr. Douglas, but was prepared to approve the proposed action regarding Mr. McElroy and Mr. Gates. Mr. McElroy asked that I inform him of any decision regarding Mr. Douglas and also regarding the timing thought best for his own announcement. (Subsequently, after talking to Mr. Hagerty, I advised Mr. McElroy that a day early next week was thought best for the exchange of letters. Although Mr. McElroy initially agreed, he saw me later indicating he thought it best to delay the submission of his letter until after the NSC presentation. Mr. Hagerty and I agreed, and the President also concurred in this timing. If leaks occur, an early submission may be desirable.)

Regarding the budget, Mr. McElroy said the Chiefs of Staff are genuinely concerned this year for the first time as to whether the nation will have what it really requires if the budget is held within the lines he has specified. He recalled that cuts have already been made, eliminating the F-108, the Sea Master, and the fifth Thor squadron. He said the Air Force plans to go down in strength between 20,000 and 50,000 personnel. This will involve taking fourteen squadrons out of NATO. The Navy he said has a "phony" budget. They are proposing not to commit their shipbuilding funds before the 28th of June in 1961. He felt that the Navy must go down in ships. While the Secretary of the Navy understands this, there is great resistance by the senior Naval officers, who may have to be instructed to reduce their program. He still hopes they will come up with this conclusion themselves, however. With regard to the Army, he feels that they cannot be cut further until a change is made in overseas deployments. He does not feel that it would be wise to go below the three divisions now in our central reserve in the United States. The problem therefore presses against our NATO deployment. He added that with level spending at the rate of approximately $41 billion, the program will have to be less than $40 billion in NOA. We are over-programmed, particularly in the Navy, and costs are edging up. He added that he is trying to keep from being any tougher than is necessary.

The President said he felt that the answer is one that can be found only if the Congressional committees want to do what is right, rather than make political attacks. So much money is now going into bases, missiles and all the other new means of warfare that

something has to give. The Soviets have the advantage of initiative with respect to the starting of a war. They can therefore choose what types of weapons they wish to concentrate on. Mr. Khrushchev had told him that he simply decided to stop building cruisers, and did so. We want everything, in order to be safe against every kind of attack. One example is the long lead items for a carrier. He recognized the usefulness of carriers in small wars or Lebanon-type operations, but had a real question as to how many we need; they tend to be parlayed into a general war force. He wondered for example if we should keep the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, asking why we could not rely on the French and the British.

Mr. McElroy said he is meeting with State in order to prepare positions for the NATO meeting. He said it is clear there has been a shift in the relative strength of the free world industrial powers with other countries gaining strength which previously only the United States had. There is also a shift in the point of international tension, with more attention now being needed in the Far East. He thought we should be able to look to our allies to do more in Europe. We should continue to retain what only we can provide -- the strategic deterrent. Local forces should come in greater measure from the people of the area. Mr. McElroy said he would want to leave enough forces so there could be no question that our flag is involved in case an attack is made. The President agreed. He added that he had not realized the budgetary situation is this severe. It is his own idea that greater defense spending than we are now carrying out would not strengthen our security but would in fact weaken it. Mr. McElroy said that if we meet the question of the fleet, the rest will fall into place reasonably well. The Air Force is going ahead with cutting down. He said he is resisting efforts to expand the program of the first generation of missiles. He thinks it is better to accelerate the Minuteman which can be railroad mobile. He thinks we should keep on with Polaris at the rate of about three submarines per year. The accuracies of ICBMs -- both ours and in all probability the Russians -- are such that any kind of fixed position looks vulnerable to being knocked out by a single enemy weapon.

The President said he is convinced that if we get into an all-out war both sides would attack the peopulation centers of the other.

Mr. McElroy commented that the Soviets might in addition try to knock our our missiles.

Finally, Mr. Macmillan commented that the budget is really coming to bear on our NATO ground and air forces. He did not plan to make unilateral moves regarding our ground forces, but would save any such cuts as "trading" material for reducing armaments with the Soviets. General Twining had told him that the NATO Ambassadors have indicated awareness that we are coming to the point where we will have to reduce our forces.

The President said Mr. Khrushchev had told him, and he believes, that we are coming to the time where neither side can afford to declare or initiate missile warfare. We must keep certain missiles so that neither side can bluff the other. Beyond that the need on both sides is to disarm.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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ARA:RRRubottom, Jr:wm (Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 5, 1959

SUBJECT: Call of General Aramburu, ex-President of Argentina, on the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
General Pedro E. Aramburu, ex-President of Argentina
Ambassador Emilio Donato del Carril, of Argentina
Dr. Edward Larocque Tinker
Assistant Secretary R. R. Rubottom, Jr.
Colonel Vernon Walters

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After greeting General Aramburu, the President asked his impression of the United States based on his travels. General Aramburu said that he had been favorably impressed, having started his trip in New York, then Texas, including a stop at the King Ranch, back to Chicago, and returning to New York for a week before leaving for Argentina. The General stated that he had also been in Paris while the President was there recently.

The President remarked that his own travel plans, just announced, would constitute a trip to end all trips. The General said that the task facing the President was one without surcease, whether he was traveling or not.

The President stressed the importance that India has for the free world, commenting on the difficulty that we have had in conveying our interest in that country to the Indian people. He realized that his own trip would be only symbolic, but he hoped somehow to sharpen and define the message which we wished to tell those people. India, with her 400 million people, and Japan are the only real bulwarks in Asia against Communist China. General Aramburu stressed that point, saying that the Indian people are looking over the mountain comparing themselves with the Chinese, who are progressing rapidly, although at the cost of freedom, since theirs

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is virtually a slave economy. The Indians, however, are anxious to achieve economic development as fast as possible, and the same is true of all under-developed peoples.

The President mentioned his own interest in cattle and asked the General's impression of the Santa Gertrudis breed which he had undoubtedly seen at the King Ranch. The General waxed enthusiastic on this subject, adding that this was just the breed needed for Argentina's subtropical area. He said that Mr. Kleberg, head of the King Ranch, had acquired a large property in Argentina to start breeding Santa Gertrudis. The General expressed the hope that Argentina would be able thereby to increase and improve her beef production to the point that she could ship all she wanted to the United States. The President laughingly said that with India's tremendous increase in population, which made it almost impossible for her growth in GNP to keep pace, the Indians would represent the best future market for Argentina. He remarked on the tremendous increase in protein diet in the United States with a corresponding decrease in fats and starches. If the same occurred everywhere this should augur well for the future of the beef market. The General said that Argentina's problem was excessive consumption of beef, thus limiting her capacity to export.

Turning to the subject of Antarctica, the President said that he assumed that the General was aware of the negotiations now being carried out in Washington in which Argentina is a participant. The General said he had just been informed of the negotiations. The President said that he was hopeful of the outcome of the Conference which would, if successful, greatly benefit the entire world, adding that he was glad to know that Argentina was taking a part in it.

General Aramburu said that the nations of the Americas must stand closely together, lifting themselves above petty animosities. There is nothing more important now than American solidarity. The President agreed. He said that he was really hurt by such outbreaks of extremism as recently occurred in Panama. This makes it difficult for the larger nation which is inevitably cast in a bad light. Sometimes the larger nations are practically held up to blackmail. Nevertheless, we have to try to live up to our responsibilities to the smaller nations, even though their accusations of unfair treatment are unjust. He recognized that Argentina and other large countries like Brazil and Mexico have the same trouble. General Aramburu agreed and repeated his earlier point of the need for the American nations to stand together.

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Recalling his days at West Point, the President told about an injury which had almost prevented him from receiving his commission. He said that he told the doctor at the time that he was not unduly concerned since, if he was not commissioned as an officer, he would receive his diploma and that he intended to go to Argentina. He said the name of that country had appealed to him as a boy and that he really would have gone there if he had not been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army. The General said that Argentina would have been happy to have had him but that the world would have lost an outstanding General. The former provisional President added that he hoped that the President would still have an opportunity to get to know Argentina.

The President referred to the visit of President Lopez Mateos of Mexico. He said that he had been very favorably impressed by the intelligence and qualities of leadership of the Mexican President. He expressed high hopes for his administration. He felt that if Mexico and the United States have such friendly relations as has been revealed by the two meetings of the Presidents this year, it would help to unite all of the Americas. General Aramburu agreed.

As the General took his leave the President recalled that he had been convalescing when he had seen him last in Panama over three years ago. The General recalled his experience and said that it was obvious that the President was in good health and that his office was agreeing with him.

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November 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 5, 1959

Dr. Kistiakowsky
General Goodpaster

The President said he had had a question on nuclear weapons testing at his press conference. He had brought out that the problem of atmospheric testing can apparently be managed. The Soviets now seem to be ready to have serious technical discussions concerning inspection of underground testing. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that the problem is extremely difficult. The McRae report brings out that there is no immediate need for the resumption of testing, but that over the longer term testing will give valuable progress, the nature of which cannot be estimated now. In his judgment the questions regarding suspension of testing are now a matter of political judgment rather than technical. Although the safety test question had been emphasized a great deal, in actual fact it is not of great importance since the tests may be conducted with zero or essentially zero yield. In addition, there will always be some possibility of nuclear accident, and the problem recently raised is probably not of tremendous importance.

After an explanation of possibilities for nuclear accident by Dr. Kistiakowsky, the President commented that the possibility seemed to be greater than he had previously realized. He summed up his instructions regarding the safety tests as telling the AEC to go as far as they can without risk of a nuclear explosion. When they reach the point of risk they are to come back to him. He emphasized that they should get on with this testing and not try to get into political questions.

Dr. Kistiakowsky said the President's Science Advisory Committee has put the greatest amount of study to date into military R & D budget. He will be taking up their findings with Dr. York and Secretary McElroy. The group will then be ready to come in and see the President.

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By C. Wilson NLE Date 7/5/77

The President said he is getting the impression that disarmament is not possible in the nuclear field. Probably we must get better and better weapons of our own in that field. At the same time he thinks that our concept of defending all around the world will not work. It is not practicable and is too great a burden for us. Mr. McElroy is planning to cut 14 air squadrons and 50,000 men in the Air Force. He feels that a new conception of defense is needed involving greater reliance on the deterrent. We must be able to return a tremendous blow. Short of that, a few mobile forces and a few carriers to move out from a central reserve must be provided. He does not think we can have such a thing as a perfect defense. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that without some military concepts, his group finds it impossible to make the judgments which need to be made in the scientific field. He was happy to see that their thinking runs along the line of the President's. The President said our great problem is that our people want to do everything, and to start programs in all directions. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that in the field of strategic attack, for example, if everything were done that is now being planned and programmed we would have a fantastic overkill capability.

Dr. Kistiakowsky next said that there is evident need for a policy statement on space activities, since there is great confusion around the country. The President asked for a draft of a statement that he might make, either at a press conference or otherwise. Dr. Kistiakowsky said he would prepare one.

Dr. Kistiakowsky referred to troubles the Titan program is having. There has been an eight-month flight delay. The program is not in good shape, and the failure is essentially managerial. The Martin Company is spread over too many projects. A group from BMD is now taking over the Denver plant, at least long enough to put it on its feet. He said there is a good chance that they will still catch up with their schedule. The President said this is most surprising to him since the Denver plant was most impressive, and that people (including me) had told him that the Titan was a better missile than the Atlas. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that it is. The problem is not one of design, but one of management and production.

Dr. Kistiakowsky next said that the Federal Council for Science and Technology is making some progress, putting emphasis for example on oceanography, materials research and the atmospheric

sciences. The Council gets agreements in principle, but little then seems to happen. There are obstacles in practice, many of them genuine, since the agencies have their own fields and laws. Progress is very slow and laborious.

The President said that if this situation is due to specific obstacles or attitudes, he will take quick action if the group will simply advise him where action is needed. If on the other hand it is just due to the nature of our enormous federal government, and its built-in bureaucracy, then all he could advise is to keep nagging. Dr. Kistiakowsky said he believes it is almost entirely the latter. He said there is, for example, no uniformity in practices regarding grants and aids to private research. Some grants include provision for construction of facilities; others prohibit this. The President said there would seem to be need for a group, perhaps under Dr. Kistiakowsky, to survey these grants before commitments are made, against such questions as whether adequate talent -- both individual competence and numbers of people -- exists. In many cases mediocre talent is no good at all. He could take a look at the programs at Defense, at AEC, Agriculture and Public Health Service as a start. A very exact and clear-cut check should be made as to whether talent exists, whether it will have to be robbed from other programs, whether skills are of secondary caliber, etc. Dr. Kistiakowsky mentioned in this connection that he is coming to believe that the real question regarding technical manpower is whether there is in fact a shortage. He knows of great hoarding by industries. Defense contracts in fact encourage this since they are on a straight cost basis. The President asked Dr. Kistiakowsky to give him the questions and suspicions that he has. He said he would be quite ready to get the senior officials of Defense and the AEC in to his office and ask them to explain this.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

CONFIDENTIAL

March 16, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 5, 1960 -- 8:45 AM

Others present: George V. Allen
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Allen opened by expressing his pleasure on the trip to Europe and Asia which the President is planning. He pointed out that USIS had put out a booklet on U.S. economic aid to India which even the politicians liked. The President said that Nehru had sent him a copy.

Mr. Allen said he was glad that the President could include Afghanistan on his itinerary. The President said he might have trouble since in three countries, Iran, Afghanistan, and Morocco, he planned to stop only for lunch. Mr. Allen pointed out that he himself had been Ambassador to three of the countries the President will visit, namely, Iran, Greece, and India.

* * *

Mr. Allen then referred to the question of Soviet jamming of USIS broadcasts. He had held conversations with Yuri Zhukov on this question. He also mentioned the Russian propaganda station called the National Voice of Iran. This station has been putting out vicious propaganda against the Shah. As an example, its October 29th broadcast had stated that (1) the ultimate cause of corruption in Iran had been the coming of Shah Reza Pahlavi (the king of thieves), (2) he had been an opium addict and encouraged others to be the same, and (3) the people should kick the whole lot of them out soon and assassinate the Shah.

The President told Mr. Allen that he should inform his opposite number that we are aware of such broadcasts. Mr. Allen said it is hard to tell about these things. One day the broadcast may be on and the next day off. However, he is informing Thompson in Moscow.

* * *

Mr. Allen then brought up the conference at Geneva on the subject of dividing wave lengths. The Soviet delegation, during a coffee break,

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had proposed an exchange of visits between VOA and Radio Moscow. Mr. Allen is requesting Henry Loomis of VOA to follow this up.

* * *

Mr. Allen then told the President that Sekou Toure had had a fine trip to North Carolina. Governor Hodges had performed well and had entertained a negro for the first time.

* * *

Mr. Allen then mentioned the fact that Squaw Valley had won out as the location of the winter Olympics. The Olympic Committee hopes the President can open the festivities in San Francisco in February. Nine hundred foreign athletes will be participating, and, conceivably, they could all meet here in Washington. The President expressed grave doubt about being able to do such a thing since he is still trying to squeeze in a trip to the Far East by going out through Russia by way of Japan.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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MR 78-7 #26
By NLL Date 12-27

November 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 5, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy, General Goodpaster

The President called Mr. McElroy in following the NSC meeting and told him he is disturbed by some of the implications of cuts that may be forced by the budget. He commented that he has been fighting hard to get our forces in Europe down to perhaps two divisions. But for us, without warning, to cut our forces for budgetary reasons would be very bad in its impact on forthcoming negotiations. Mr. McElroy agreed. The President said this must therefore be very skillfully done, and that we may have to exceed somewhat the figures he and Mr. McElroy have had in mind. His real aim is to get our programs trimmed down to what we can carry forward, with no more than a slight rise in the future. He commented how very costly these programs are, mentioning particularly the $2 3/4 billion estimate for AEC, which he strongly questions.

The President said he thought we have gone too far in an atomic powered surface fleet. We are already committed to two cruisers and one aircraft carrier according to Mr. McElroy. The President doubted whether we should go any further.

He said he thought it now requires some very close and searching study, to cut expenses everywhere else in government, in order to provide for a little "bulge" in Defense if it has to come. At this time he felt we could not weaken the Western position when we are going into negotiations. He observed the Chiefs appear to appreciate the need for a sound economy, from reports he is getting.

The President said that some decisions may be needed in early December after he has gone on his trip, and cannot preside over meetings. He thought he would ask the Vice President to preside

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over Cabinet, NSC and such meetings and would make the Secretary of the Treasury the head of a Committee to screen the budget. There is need for a carefully worked out position which all can support before the Congress.

The President said what he really wanted to tell Mr. McElroy is that there must be some flexibility regarding the budget but it must be exercised by the very top men in Defense. Budget officers operate by guidelines and take a completely rigid stand, such as "no new starts."

Mr. McElroy expressed his appreciation to the President for what the President had told him. He said he would keep this "in his own vest pocket." He assured the President he would not put up a program which he thought to be unwise.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

November 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 4, 1959

Others present: General Norstad,
General Goodpaster

General Norstad said that after the President's meeting with General de Gaulle there was an immediate reaction in the French Government -- a noticeably warmer attitude and a stronger desire to tackle knotty problems. He saw this in Joxe, Debre, Couve de Murville and the Defense Minister. While the atmosphere was good, no progress was made on solutions. De Gaulle has not changed a bit in his judgment, and is still a pressure operator. General Norstad said that because de Gaulle is not a team player, he would suggest that the President play very heavily on the NATO Council, not catering to de Gaulle but getting others with us and leaning over backwards to keep the other thirteen nations on our side.

General Norstad reported Mr. Spaak's suggestion to defer the NATO meeting, and have Couve de Murville or Herter report to the NATO Council after the Western Summit. The President said he opposed any idea of a NATO Heads of Government Meeting. He commented that de Gaulle had agreed not to call for a change in command arrangements in NATO for the present. To his question, I replied that de Gaulle had based this on the fact that France does not have the forces that would warrant such changes at the moment. General Norstad said there had been a very heated North Atlantic Council Meeting regarding the Wester Summit Meeting in Paris, with other countries challenging the tendency of the four powers, and particularly France, to prejudge issues of interest to all. They are fearful that de Gaulle is getting his way and denying them a consultative role.

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MR80-191 #4
By DJH Date 9/1/81

With regard to the suspension of nuclear testing, General Norstad said he had talked in the United Kingdom with Admiral Mountbatten who had indicated that the position of the British Chiefs is not the same as that Macmillan has held up to this time. The British Chiefs favor a suspension of testing in the atmosphere or wherever testing can be detected, without a suspension elsewhere, but with a continuation of work in the latter area. He said he thought their position is very close to our own.

General Norstad next turned to the subject of a possible reduction of U. S. forces in NATO. He said this had been badly handled. A month ago he had been told that our Government within a week would announce a reduction of fourteen squadrons. He protested violently because there had been no chance to prepare the ground for this announcement. He said that, right at this moment, two European countries are increasing their defense budgets, and two are studying ways to increase their budgets. If we decrease our forces, following the Khrushchev visit, this action will be taken as a deal with the Soviets, removing the need for security and the Europeans will cut back. His thinking has been to wait for a change in the situation and to reduce after this.

The President said that for five years he has been urging the State Department to put the facts of life before the Europeans concerning reduction of our forces. Considering the European resources, and improvements in their economies, there is no reason that they cannot take on these burdens. Our forces were put there on a stop-gap emergency basis. The Europeans now attempt to consider this deployment as a permanent and definite commitment. We are carrying practically the whole weight of the strategic deterrent force, also conducting space activities, and atomic programs. We paid for most of the infrastructure, and maintain large air and naval forces as well as six divisions. He thinks the Europeans are close to "making a sucker out of Uncle Sam"; so long as they could prove a need for emergency help, that was one thing. But that time has passed.

General Norstad said he thinks there is a way out of this. The British are increasing their defense forces a little this year, although perhaps not on the continent. The real way out is in another field -- through establishing inspection and control and

then cutting the forces on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

The President said he does not think we can wait on this. Every time some emergency comes up, the Europeans ask what the United States is going to do. He said he agreed with de Gaulle that some action is necessary to bring up the sense of responsibility and the morale of the Europeans in behalf of their own defense. He said he had heard from Mr. McElroy what would have to be done to stay within a level budget and the actions are severe. He said it would take every ounce of strength he had to keep the NOA below $82 billion for FY-61. Our gold is flowing out and we must not weaken our basic economic strength. He thought our military people must look three to four years ahead and adjust accordingly.

General Norstad said he had asked the Secretary of Defense how much would be saved if we made a substantial cut in our forces in Europe. Mr. McElroy said the figure would be in the order of $200-300 million. If these cuts are made, the European countries will not ask the United States to carry their load. They will say the United States does not think it is necessary to keep up our defense strength, and will cut themselves. The President said he had had a difference with Mr. Dulles over this point. Mr. Dulles said the European morale would never become high enough to permit us to withdraw our forces.

General Norstad said that the UK and Germans are off military assistance. France can go off as soon as we have met our firm commitments. Some small countries can also go off. In addition, we can move away from giving dollars to others, and spend the money at home. OSP can be practically terminated. He thought we could begin to tell our allies that as far as our forces are concerned it is increasingly difficult to maintain them there. The United States people are insistently demanding their return. He said, however, it would kill the strength of NATO if we were to go to conferences having made such cuts.

The President said he saw no reason why Germany should be limited to twelve divisions. Their dollar balances are rising. If they were to give us $250 million a year to meet the local costs of our troops he might take a different view. General Norstad said the United States should not have to pay 42% of infrastructure.

Also, he thought that France may prove to be part of the salvation of the problem. De Gaulle has made statements that NATO is important to France and that he thinks France should not be the smallest contributor.

The President said that when the NATO nations enlarge their defense forces deployed in their home countries they suffer only a budgetary problem. For us the problem is one that is both budgetary and involves the flow of our gold. He said he would like to see the Europeans make a voluntary move to recognize that the U. S. is carrying too much of the burden. General Norstad said that some one of the Europeans might come out with a statement along these lines.

The President commented that General de Gaulle stressed that he has 600,000 troops in Algeria. The President has a concern that de Gaulle will make concessions to the Soviets in order to get them to support France on Algeria. De Gaulle thinks the Soviets are not going to attack, and that he can safely rely on U.S. power, whatever concessions he makes.

The President agreed however that we cannot take ruthless actions simply for financial reasons. General Norstad reiterated that we should try to install an inspection scheme and then cut our forces. The President agreed that this would provide a good basis. He thought the Western Europeans should come forward and say that they would take over certain responsibilities and let the U. S. cut back. He said it is vital that they develop a greater sense of responsibility.

General Norstad suggested efforts to get the Europeans to increase their defense budgets. He said this would help a great deal with our Congress. The President said it is not merely a matter of Congress which does not show enough concern over our economic situation. The problem is one of keeping ourselves sound. This he said is his major effort. Other than himself, he thought no one else is taking the problem seriously enough.

General Norstad said that Generals Lemnitzer and White, while feeling that we are cutting the heart out of important projects,

are trying to carry out the President's budgetary desires. The President commented that for the first time the Chiefs seem to be giving attention to the threat to our economy. He then commented that the steel strike has now run 109 days, with great loss of production, income, profits and taxes. If the Supreme Court were to declare the Taft-Hartley procedures unconstitutional, he said he would think of applying for Mexican citizenship. He did not think a special session to pass new legislation would be what is needed, but rather action to put through a constitutional amendment, probably amounting to a shift from a Jeffersonian to a Hamiltonian type of government.

In concluding their discussion, General Norstad suggested that the President, while in Paris, make a gesture to the North Atlantic Council as he did on his last visit by going to the Palais de Chaillot. He said he might do this for ten minutes or so. He stressed that there must be no advance announcement of it at all.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov 3

November 16, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 9:50 a.m. on November 3, 1959, the President met with the following members of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States: Colonel John W. Richardson, National President; CDR William Duval, USNR, and Major Barney Rawlings, AFRes, Vice Presidents; and Colonel John T. Carlton, Executive Director.

The meeting opened with the President's asking Colonel Richardson about his background. When it developed the Colonel is from Detroit, the conversation led briefly into a discussion of the current steel strike.

Then Colonel Richardson stated the purpose of the call -- "just to touch base and pay respects to the Commander-in-Chief." He presented to the President the other visitors, explaining their Reserve Officer Association functions. The President inquired about Colonel Richardson's military service. When it developed that the Colonel served in the 15th Air Force, he and the President agreed that they could have a lot of pleasure in reviewing old times together.

Colonel Richardson advised the President that the Air Force is re-examining its entire Reserve force structure, including the Air Guard. There was a brief discussion of General LeMay's remarks which had been received so angrily by the National Guard Association. The President commented that General LeMay had stated some wrong premises at the very outset in predicting the character of things to come in the future. He said that Chairman Khrushchev had told him that the Soviets had scrapped much of their surplus fleet and are concentrating on submarines, including some ~~of the~~ atomic propulsion. The President stated that the atomic subs are not yet built, but that the Soviet icebreaker is working well.

As for air power, Khrushchev said that they had found some years ago that the bombers were no longer of value and that missiles are far more useful, both for offense and defense. The President stressed the threat of the Soviet submarines to the United States. He commented that what LeMay had in mind is that the whole world is going through such a period

of terrifically rapid change that hardly anyone, including the Air Guard, can keep up.

Colonel Richardson stated that the ROA considers this keeping-up-to-date to be the real challenge to the reserve forces, -- that the reserves must stay abreast with the regulars in order to keep their usefulness.

Colonel Richardson then mentioned that in 1958 the ROA gave its highest annual award to General Sarnoff and in 1959 to Senator Richard Russell of Georgia. For 1960 the ROA had chosen a member of the President's staff, Bryce N. Harlow. He asked the President's approval of the selection. The President said he was delighted and commented on the anonymous character of staff work, saying that he thought it was a fine thing when staff officers received recognition. Colonel Richardson then invited the President to attend the award dinner on February 5 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. The President said that he was pessimistic about being able to come, mentioning the Western Summit and his other trips as likely to prevent his accepting the invitation. He did say however that he would come if he could if only to hear Harlow make a speech while he, the President, listened.

The President then commented that come next July 1 there will be two candidates for the Presidency and politics will be all that the United States is thinking about. In effect, he said, this means that his terminating date for doing anything effective as President is approximately July 1, 1960, which in turn means that everything he wants to do internationally has got to be pushed forward. As the result he is unable to predict his future schedule. If however he could drop into the February 5 meeting without doing damage to his compressed schedule he would find it a very pleasant experience.

Colonel Richardson pointed out to the President that at the February 5 banquet the leaders of sister veteran and patriotic organizations such as the VFW, National Guard Association, The American Legion, etc., would be present, and that he hoped the President could drop in for at least 5 minutes to give his greetings to them. The President repeated he would consider the matter.

Thereupon the photographers were admitted and pictures were taken of the group with the President.

The meeting adjourned at 10:10 a.m.

BNH

Bryce N. Harlow

November 4, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
Monday, November 2, 1959 - 10:20 - 10:45 a.m.

Dr. Hudson Strode presented to the President the second volume of his biography of Jefferson Davis, just published on October 14th. He mentioned briefly several things tucked in the book, including a photograph of the most famous painting of Mr. Davis.

The discussion which followed focused primarily on Dr. Strode's efforts to bring out Mr. Davis' warmth and character not previously recognized by the public, the President's regard for objective writing, some of the events of the Civil War and interpretations put on them, the relationship between Lee and Davis, etc. The President expressed the view that soldiers ought to confine their memoirs to an account of things as they saw them, setting forth facts, and leaving it to historians later on to fit these individual accounts into any broad framework.

Dr. Strode referred to his hope of writing his memoirs in six or eight years and obtained the President's consent to include in the memoirs the letter he received from the President about Volume I of the Davis biography.

Dr. Strode noted the coming Centennial observation of the Civil War and hoped that during it there would develop true recognition of Jefferson Davis' greatness. He hoped that the President would find occasion to say a kind word about Davis and particularly that the President might somehow help in the effort being made to get Davis into the Hall of Fame. The President suggested that Dr. Strode get in touch with various Southern universities to encourage an exchange program of professors between Northern and Southern colleges, symposiums, etc. Dr. Strode had some reservations about this because of lingering animosities.

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As a final thought, the President said he would have a check made on the personnel situation of the Civil War Centennial Commission, to see whether there might be some appropriate way to connect Dr. Strode and his Jefferson Davis project to it.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

(Note: After leaving the President's office, Dr. Strode asked if he might have my full transcript of the conversation since it would be very helpful when he writes his memoirs. I reminded him that this was an off-the-record meeting, that the only notes I would make would be of action items and a very general reference to subjects discussed, and that this necessarily was for office reference only. Mr. Strode said that when he does write his memoirs he will, of course, ask the President's consent as to anything he might write beyond using the letter about which he had spoken to the President this morning.)

JCAM

cc: Mr. Hampton

November 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
November 2, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Hagerty (for initial discussion), General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter told the President that he has received word that the Italian Government has expressed complete agreement to a visit by the President on December 4-6. The President asked Mr. Herter to pass the word to Rome, as well as to the other stops, that he does not plan to talk business except where the posts themselves wish to do so. He added that he would like Colonel Walters to accompany him on this trip. The Secretary expressed agreement, and the President asked me to arrange this.

Secretary Herter next suggested that, in view of the fact that he would be unable to be with the President through most of the trip, the President might wish to consider having Under Secretary Murphy accompany him. Mr. Herter said he knew this would delight Mr. Murphy, since the trip would come just as he is completing his active service in the State Department. The President said he would be delighted to have Mr. Murphy with him.

Mr. Hagerty asked whether it would be possible to announce the trip on Wednesday at or prior to the President's press conference. Mr. Herter said he would like very much to do so, and particularly to get out the word on India. The President said that we should announce the Pakistan visit at the same time. Mr. Hagerty commented that it would be highly desirable to announce the whole trip, in order to forestall demands for visits and speculative stories. At this point Mr. Hagerty left the meeting.

Secretary Herter next reported that proposals by Spaak regarding the timing of the NATO meeting are tending to complicate the four-power session in Paris. Spaak is suggesting what amounts to having the NATO meeting overlap the four-power meeting, with Heads of

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By J.N. Date 12-17-78

Government attending the NATO meeting if they wish to. Mr. Herter's own idea is to have the NATO meeting end before the four-power meeting, and have one of the four-power Foreign Ministers, probably Couve de Murville, report to the NATO Permanent Council concerning the four-power meeting. He said that Mr. Spaak is quite nervous concerning the anxieties of the smaller NATO member countries. He foresaw that the demands on the President's time would become almost unmanageable if there were a NATO Heads of Government meeting. The President suggested that Secretary Herter pass the word that the President has a very heavy schedule in late December, can spend only minimum time in Paris, and will therefore be unable to meet with any large number of Heads of Government.

Secretary Herter next showed the President a draft of a proposed letter from the President to Khrushchev, carrying out a suggestion of the President that an opportunity be found to let Khrushchev know we are working on the problems discussed at Camp David. With certain editing, the President approved the letter, which is pegged to telling Khrushchev that he is planning to make a trip to New Delhi.

Secretary Herter next referred to the problem he foresees in preparation for the Western Powers meeting and the summit. He will shortly meet with the three Ambassadors in Washington to begin the preliminary work. He proposes to express to them our impatience over their intransigence in telling the President where he is to go and what kind of meetings he is to attend. He will stress that we are carrying the tremendous burden of Western defense and that we do not appreciate the rather cavalier attitudes being displayed. Secretary Herter sees the purpose of the Foreign Ministers meetings as determining what topics are to be recommended for discussion in Paris and at the summit, and also for considering what the purpose of a summit meeting should be. The French seem to want a grand confrontation on all major issues involving the East and West, the British a series of meetings, almost for their own sake.

The President said that the prospect of a series of meetings requires something new in our governmental organization. He feels it is wrong for the President to engage personally in debate and conference

with representatives of other countries. Mr. Herter recalled the President's statement, which he thought very logical and effective, that he would go anywhere at any time to advance the cause of peace. The President confirmed this, but commented that summit meetings were not in his opinion necessarily the best way of advancing the cause of peace.

Mr. Herter said that the French had wanted to conduct the Foreign Ministers session on a tripartite basis. Adenauer has sharply disagreed, and has likewise disagreed with any intent to hold German participation to questions limited to Germany. He stresses that his chief interest is in disarmament. The President said he saw the logic of this but felt that there may be specific questions elsewhere in the world which involve only the three powers.

Mr. Herter then said that, regarding Berlin, the President, in his talks with Khrushchev, had said that we would seriously negotiate. It looks as though the British favor some kind of short-term interim solution to carry us over the period of the German elections. Our thinking runs toward a longer-range solution, effective until German reunification, possibly involving something like a "guaranteed city." The Germans and the French may simply take the position that they will say nothing about these matters. The President commented that, if they do, they may be taking on the responsibility for the future of Berlin and West Germany.

Secretary Herter next raised the question of disarmament. The possibility of thinning out forces in Europe requires consideration. He said he had discussed this with General Schuyler a few days ago and that General Schuyler expressed strong opposition. In fact, Secretary Herter thought we may have to make a virtue of necessity, since he understands Defense feels they may have to remove some major units from Europe. He recalled a plan prepared by General Norstad for inspection against surprise attack that involved zones to the east and west of the Iron Curtain through Germany, and inspection of military forces in these zones by ground and air means. If this inspection proves successful, there would then be a thinning out on each side of the line. The French opposed this scheme. Mr. Herter said he has had discussions with General Schuyler as to the true role and function of the NATO "shield" of thirty divisions, arguing that any attack in Europe which involves the commitment of

these shield forces would in fact inevitably lead to all-out conflict. The President said the basic trouble here is the German contention that we are really only talking about Germany. Mr. Herter felt that we should begin talking with our allies on this general topic. He recognized that bitter resistance to change may be evoked, and that leaks by the French and Germans, having very unsettling effects in Europe, must be anticipated. The President said he did not think he would take the proposal for thinning out at the present time. He felt that we should have this in the back of our mind as something to be achieved through disarmament agreements. If we can reach agreement on total strengths, for example, we could then let the "thinning" be the indirect result. Secretary Herter commented that on the broad question of disarmament it may be possible for us to delay action until January or February at which time technical studies might be started. But in the meantime we must start with something concrete, something that can be dut down. He understood this to be the President's line of thought.

The President said this is true. He then went on to comment that there is general agreement that we cannot inspect with full effectiveness against atomic weapons. We must therefore start on other things, and this is why he has previously given attention to the means of delivery of such weapons. He recognizes we perhaps cannot inspect completely against missiles, but naval units and aircraft can be subjected to inspection. This was in fact the purport of his Open Skies proposal.

He said he hoped the Secretary could get some real agreement in principle with our allies on this matter. He suggested that we concentrate very hard on what is good for the United States. He thinks there has been too much sensitivity over what our allies want in this field.

Secretary Herter said that General de Gaulle had also suggested two further items -- the first on intereference in each others affairs, and the second on aid to underdeveloped countries. He thought it essential to clarify just what the French mean by this prior to the Western summit meeting. He asked if the President will want to talk about our balance of payments problems. The President

said he thought he would leave that to Secretary Anderson at the NATO meeting. Secretary Herter said that this is a very technical question and a very complex one. He added that the only people who seem to understand it are the British.

The President commented that the best way to pave the ground for reducing our forces in Europe seems to him to be to ask the Europeans in very strong terms why they are not producing the forces required for the defense of the area. We should be able to pull ours out. Secretary Herter suggested that we should keep a small number of our forces in Europe as a symbol of our good faith. The President said we should put squarely to the Europeans the question of what they are willing to do toward paying the costs of our forces in Europe. He recalled that we came over to Europe to give them a chance to form their own forces for their own defense. Mr. Herter commented that we are carrying the bulk of the infrastructure, new weapons costs, etc.

Secretary Herter said that he thought the Germans should take some action on their own to halt the talk that they are a nation committed to a "revanchist" policy. Polish and Soviet propaganda continues to stir up this point, asserting that the West Germans want to regain by force the territory they lost in the East. When the President was in Europe Adenauer said he was giving consideration to actions that would allay this but has since done nothing about it. A friendly gesture by Adenauer to the Poles would help a great deal.

Considering his schedule generally, the President said that December is a bad time for him to go to conferences. He has the State of the Union message and the Budget Message very much on his mind at that time. The President said that de facto he is cancelling the social schedule, simply because it is not possible to schedule events such as the diplomatic dinners, the Supreme Court dinner, etc. He asked that the State Department develop a good diplomatic position, and get it prepared and coordinated before the Western summit meeting. The meeting should be held largely to show solidarity. While he can attend that, he will not have the time to thresh out matters in full detail.

The President said he would make Mr. Murphy his Special Assistant for the trip. He said he would also perhaps wish to take the

Assistant Secretary of State for the Mid-Eastern area. He said he plans to keep his party as small as he can. He mentioned that he will send his military aides out on advance trips for the visit. He wishes to have Major Eisenhower as his personal aide to look after personal demands.

On each major topic, the President hoped the Secretary would thrash out with the Foreign Ministers just what the West is prepared to do -- on disarmament and Berlin/Germany, for example. Mr. Herter said the problem will come if some of the Ministers say they will not discuss it. The President said they would be taking a great responsibility.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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3.	Staff Notes No. 684 (2 pgs)	11/30/59	A
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5.	Staff Notes No. 682 (2 pgs)	11/25/59	A
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10.	~~Staff Notes No. 679 (2 pgs)~~	~~11/21/59~~	~~A~~ 2/2/84,
11.	~~Staff Notes No. 678 (3 pgs)~~	~~11/20/59~~	~~A~~
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 684

November 30, 1959

1. Atomic Weather Station. -- Commerce's Weather Bureau and the AEC are working with the Martin Company to develop an automatic weather station operated by power packaged Strontium 90. This power source will make it possible to locate automatic stations in remote Arctic areas where maintenance can be provided only once or twice a year. Regular reports from such locations are required by the increasing demands for world-wide weather service. Commerce regards the project as a possible opportunity for international cooperation. (Admin. Conf.)

Eisenhower Library

2. Desegregation. -- HEW notes that there has been a general decline in the annual rate of desegregation of schools, an increase in the number of private white schools and state educational grants to individuals, rising de facto "resegregation" in some school districts because of the rapid increase in urban negro populations, and considerable use of selective placement techniques to keep the number of negroes in desegregated schools small. HEW concludes that, in the absence of some new stimulus, the rate of desegregation will probably continue to decline. There have been minimal efforts to establish private schools for negroes, and few negroes have entered parochial schools or moved from a school district in order to enter an integrated school elsewhere. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Pre-Christmas Release. -- As in the past, the military services will release between December 10 and 18 personnel whose service would normally expire between December 18 and January 4. Release is not mandatory but is to be extended to the largest number possible. Aliens seeking to qualify for citizenship by completion of 3 years of active duty, reservists undergoing 6 months active duty for training, and others especially needed by the services are exempted from the policy. (U)

[redacted]

4. Morocco

State

5. Iceland ... (S)

Defense

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 683

November 30, 1959

1. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits to purchase US equipment of $1.9 million for a copper firm in Chile, $25 million for a bank in Colombia, $1.6 million for a cement plant in Mexico, and $15 million for a steel plant to Turkey under the $37.5 million line of credit authorized in September 1958; Eximbank Cooley credits of about $778,000 in liras for an agricultural machinery and road building equipment plant in Turkey, and of about $150,000 in drachmae to an American corporation for manufacture of plastic dairy product containers in Greece; an IBRD loan of $12.5 million to Pakistan for railway facilities, and IBRD approval of an increase from $50 to $100 million for sales of portions of loans by IBRD; and IMF approval of a drawing of 446,428 pounds sterling from IMF by Sudan under its quota increase. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Oil Imports. -- Interior is preparing to announce that licensed imports of crude and unfinished oil, finished petroleum products, and residual oil totaled 1,365,482 barrels daily in the US and Puerto Rico for October. These imports, which entered under Interior license, do not include the 87,230 barrels daily of crude and unfinished oil imported in October that are exempt from control under Presidential Proclamation 3290. These figures are considered normal for the season and were expected. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Army Safety. -- For the sixth consecutive year Army has received the highest rating of the National Safety Council. In FY 1959 accidents, injuries, and deaths in the Army were the lowest in 10 years. (U)

4. Defense Surplus. -- Defense recently conducted an experimental auction of surplus property by closed circuit two-way TV. Viewers in 6 cities from Boston to St. Louis bid on property displayed in Philadelphia, Shelby, Ohio, and Granite City, Illinois. Net receipts after selling costs for property

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originally acquired at $2.6 million, were $450,000, compared to $415,000 realized by other sales methods. Further tests are necessary before this method can be definitely adopted for normal merchandising. (U)

5. Army Strategy Seminar. -- First Army has started a program to give selected Army National Guard and Reserve officers from all Services who are active in public affairs a better understanding of the threat from communism and its methods and resources. This is considered an extension of the National Strategy Seminar conducted by the National War College in July for Reserve officers. The program started with a 2-day seminar last month and will culminate in a 2-week course for key industrial and business leaders, probably followed by lectures in other military population centers. (Admin. Conf.)

The University of Chicago Library

6. Enlisted Men's Education. -- EM in the Defense establishment who are high school graduates have increased from 55.2% to 62.3% since 1956, probably because of higher enlistment, reenlistment, and induction standards. In the same period those with some college rose from 12.3% to 12.7% and with some high school from 86.3% to 91.2%. Army's lead over the other Services in both the number of men with some college training (17.6%) and without any high school education (11.4%) is a result of the draft. (U)

7. CARIBOU. -- Army recently accepted delivery of 3 Canadian-built CARIBOU (YAC-1) transport airplanes for test and evaluation. They can operate from less than 1,000 foot improvised landing strips, have a maximum range of 1,260 n.mi., and carry over 3 tons in an action radius of 250 n.mi. at 160 knots. The CARIBOU can carry 32 troops or 14 litters and will be used for evacuation of casualties, aerial resupply and transport of men and equipment, in close support of the Army in forward areas. Two more planes are to be delivered December 1. (U)

8. Agriculture. -- At its meeting today and tomorrow the National Agricultural Advisory Commission is expected to discuss: the outlook for 1960, including feed livestock; national forests;

prospects for liberalization of dollar imports by importing nations; the EEC; chemical residues; the President's 5 points; and the Sugar Act and Acreage Controls. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

W

STAFF NOTES NO. 683

November 27, 1959

1. Operation Pan America. -- State concurs in the comments of our Ambassador to Brazil at a recent meeting of representatives of the American Republics at the Brazilian Foreign Office. The Ambassador noted that we have warmly supported OPA and that it would be useful for us to know specifically what OPA's plans are. He asked for specifics on what the Latin American countries need and how we, with our many difficulties and responsibilities, might help. (S)

2. Foreign Aid. -- Commerce will announce Monday that in FY 1959 the US gave grants or credits to foreign countries of nearly $4.6 billion (net) in dollars, foreign currencies, goods, and services -- 6% below FY 1958. In addition, the US paid $1.375 billion for its subscription to the IMF. Net military aid transfers dropped 10% to $2.2 billion, or less than 50% of all net transfers in FY 1959. Total new dollar assistance in non-military grants, long-term credits and sale of farm products for foreign currencies rose slightly to $3.25 billion. The rise was more than offset, however, by increased recoveries by the US of about $850 million from principal repayments, use of US-owned foreign currency and reverse grants, which caused net economic aid to drop to $2.4 billion. A major factor in this reduction was the nonrecurring advance repayment of $150 million by Germany on the 1953 agreement settling debts for earlier postwar assistance. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Agriculture. -- The CCC Advisory Board has: (a) recommended that the Department let bids for feed grains for economic data experiments in the manufacture of alcohol and other industrial products; (b) opposed raising the price support on soybeans to increase their production and bring a decrease in corn production; (c) concurred in the principle that acreage allotments on wheat should be removed, and that the support price should be based on a percentage of the average market price (Agriculture is concerned with the severe price drop

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November 20. The vessel proved to be stable and maneuverable and should be an excellent platform for launching POLARIS missiles. Two of the ship launchers were successfully tested by ejecting slugs simulating full missile weight. (U)

5. US and Panama. -- Justice reports that the anniversary of Panama's independence will fall on Saturday, November 28, and that precautionary law-enforcement steps are being taken against the possibility of demonstrations against the Canal Zone. (C)

6. US-USSR. -- Last week NASA representatives met with three Soviet scientists visiting the American Rocket Society meetings. The Russians would endorse a very cautious gradual program of cooperation in space science, beginning with a major conference on space under UN auspices. They would restrict consideration to space science excluding, for example, broader questions of technology, propulsion and the law. They apparently prefer the UN because other international scientific mechanisms impose specific standards. As a second stage, there might be an exchange of instruments, but the Soviets would not specify the types. Their refusal to discuss further steps suggests that they are now interested only in the appearance of cooperation. (Admin. Conf.)

7. Atom Bomb Film. -- (Ref: SN # 675) Karl Harr reports that at its luncheon meeting today the Operations Coordinating Board discussed the possible impact of the film "On the Beach" and ways in which adverse effects might be minimized. The Board reiterated its position that the US Government should avoid becoming involved, and noted that an OCB working group was preparing further guidance for use overseas and by Cabinet level officials here. A preliminary joint State-USIA guidance cautioning against either criticism or implied Government approval of the film has already gone out to selected posts. (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 27, 1959

From NASA:

ATLAS-Able IV. -- The countdown was normal and lift-off occurred as scheduled at 2:26 a.m. Thursday, November 26. Forty-six seconds after lift-off, second stage guidance transponder no longer responded to interrogation. At 47.5 seconds the rate-gyro in the ATLAS became noisy for 2 to 3 seconds, but damped out. Seventy seconds thereafter second stage telemetry was lost. The ATLAS-Booster and sustainer operated as scheduled, but visual observations indicated a burning object breaking off and tumbling away. The most plausible guess at this point is that a part of the shield covering the payload fell away, and that this caused a slight perturbation which the ATLAS promptly corrected. The interior of the missile would then be exposed to heat, which could account for the loss of telemetry. It seems clear that no substantial weight dropped off since the ATLAS trajectory was true all the way to burn out. From this we can conclude that the second and third stages did not fall off. Because of the absence of telemetry data after ATLAS staging, final evaluation of the flight performance is expected to require considerable time.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 682

November 25, 1959

1. Smoking and Cancer. -- A special article by Surgeon General Burney in the Journal of the American Medical Association, to appear November 28, will reaffirm the 1957 Public Health Service position that there is definite relationship between excessive smoking and lung cancer, but point out that a number of authorities disagree. The article concludes that: cigarettes are particularly associated with chances of lung cancer, stopping cigarettes even after long exposure is beneficial, and no treating of tobacco or filtering of the smoke demonstrably reduces the hazard. PHS will continue to inform physicians as data develop, without attempting any general public campaign. A press statement summarizing the Burney article will also be issued by PHS on the date of its release. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Water Conservation. -- Interior is undertaking new tests in Arizona, continuing laboratory and field experiments, to determine whether a monomolecular chemical film can be applied to large reservoirs to prevent evaporation. A big project on Lake Sahuaro (40 miles east of Phoenix) is planned for next summer. About 13 million acre-feet of water are lost annually by evaporation from the larger Western lakes and reservoirs. (U)

3. Glen Canyon. -- (Ref: SN # 658) Interior recently met with Merritt-Chapman and Scott (prime contractors), at company request, to discuss proposals relating to the strike which has halted work on the Glen Canyon dam since July. The company then resumed negotiations with the union in Phoenix on November 23, with a representative of the US Conciliation Service attending. (Admin. Conf.)

4. POLARIS Submarine. -- The USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSB(N) 598) conducted highly successful builders' trials on

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Defense Cont'd

November 20. The vessel proved to be stable and maneuverable and should be an excellent platform for launching POLARIS missiles. Two of the ship launchers were successfully tested by ejecting slugs simulating full missile weight. (U)

Justice

5. US & Panama

... (C)

NASA

6. US-USSR. -- Last week NASA representatives met with three Soviet scientists visiting the American Rocket Society meetings. The Russians would endorse a very cautious gradual program of cooperation in space science, beginning with a major conference on space under UN auspices. They would restrict consideration to space science excluding, for example, broader questions of technology, propulsion and the law. They apparently prefer the UN because other international scientific mechanisms impose specific standards. As a second stage, there might be an exchange of instruments, but the Soviets would not specify the types. Their refusal to discuss further steps suggests that they are now interested only in the appearance of cooperation. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - State + USIA

7. "On the Beach"

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STAFF NOTES NO. 681

November 24, 1959

Labor + U.K. - Saulnier

1. CPI. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index rose again by .2% in October to a new high, 1.5% above October 1958. The rise was quite general except for food, which dropped .3%. The Federal gasoline tax, the sale at list prices of 1960 model cars (there had been concessions on 1959 models) and higher housing costs contributed especially to the increase. ... Dr. Saulnier comments that the CPI has gone up in all but one of the last seven months at an annual rate of increase of 2.5% for the period. This rise is almost as rapid as that from February 1956 through June 1958, when the Index rose at an annual rate of 3.4%. It is now apparent that the stability of the cost-of-living in 1958-59 was due mainly to declining food prices. But it seems unlikely that food prices will fall much further, and other prices are likely to continue to increase. The costs of services to consumers have been rising regularly, and those of commodities other than foods have been drifting up with only an occasional month or two of stability. One must conclude that there is little hope for cost-of-living stability in months ahead. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that there was little change in overall economic activity in October. Personal income was higher, although wage and salary disbursements declined as industrial activity fell off because of output and employment curtailments in metal-using industries. Retail sales rose, to match the July seasonally adjusted rate. (There was an upsurge of 1960 model automobile sales in the first half of the month but sales slumped thereafter because of steel shortages.) Although reactivation of the steel industry started rapidly in November, many steel consuming operations will be curtailed until there is volume flow of material and pipelines are replenished. (Admin. Conf.)

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State

3. OEEC Meeting

(3. Cont.)

State
cont'd

4. US-Tibet ... (S)

State

... (S)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

ADDENDUM

Labor

6. Workers' Earnings. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that

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factory workers' spendable earnings dropped by about 30 cents in October to $80.03 per week for a worker with 3 dependents and $72.51 for a worker without dependents. This decline and the small rise in the CPI brought buying power down by .7%. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 24, 1959

From ICA:

Travel of Acting ICA Director:

Mr. Saccio is planning a four week field trip to observe ICA operations in selected countries in Asia and Africa. He will leave Washington on November 29 and return December 23, visiting en route Taiwan, Laos, Cambodia, India (after the President's visit), Nigeria, Ghana and Guinea. While in the Far East, he will attend the Regional USOM Director's Conference in Hong Kong. (U)

[redacted]

Carbon No. 4
(Our Cpy.)

STAFF NOTES NO. 600

November 23, 1959

1. US-Ethiopia

ICA

... (C)

2. DLF Policy. -- State notes that the head Filipino delegate to the Colombo Plan Conference has expressed grave concern at the probable psychological effect of the new DLF "buy American" policy on Asia and the use which our enemies can make of it. He notes that there has been great progress in the past several years in convincing Asians of our high motivation in world affairs (especially in aid programs) which has helped prevent international trade restrictions. He finds the changed policy profoundly disheartening to those who believe in free trade and defend us as being truly interested in aiding Asian development. ... The Vietnamese delegate also criticized DLF loan terms, technical requirements and the new procurement policy. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. US-India

USIA

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... (C)

[redacted]

4. Satellites

Def.

(S)

5. Oil Imports. -- Interior has initiated for the consideration of the President a new proclamation relating to oil imports. If the President approves and signs it, Interior will announce new nation-wide import allocations for January-June 1960 covering crude oil and all petroleum products. As proposed, the new allocations will be reduced on the West Coast to reflect increasing Canadian imports which are exempt from control. At the same time, changes are proposed in Interior's regulations so that newcomers can enter the residual fuel oil and finished products import markets. Importation of these petroleum products is now limited to companies which imported in 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

6. Old Age Assistance. -- HEW for some time has been considering the problem of health insurance for the aged, and some possible legislative approaches on which, at the President's request, it has solicited advice from experts outside of Government. HEW staff members have met with five leaders in the field (including former Secretary Folsom) to discuss the feasibility of a plan for insurance for social security beneficiaries aged 65 and over, leaving to the individual a choice of either Government or private plan coverage. ...HEW opposed the Forand bill last year because it did not give the individual a choice of protection, and would ultimately result in the Government displacing all voluntary effort. At present HEW has not changed its position on the bill. (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

Revised per Gen. G. 11/24/59 - all copies of old Notes destroyed, except original which is attached herewith. (A. T. S.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 679

November 21, 1959

1. Central America. -- Salvador's Foreign Minister informs us that his country, Guatemala and Honduras are convinced that they should integrate their economies without delay. A three-country common market agreement should be ready for signing next month. Although eventual participation will be open to other Central American countries, the Minister says it would be impossible to have Nicaragua as a partner at this time and Costa Rica is reluctant to join. We are giving the Salvadorans our initial reaction, that the scheme is a welcome step toward Central American economic integration. (S)

2. Rice for Ceylon. -- ICA notes that Agriculture is developing a proposal for interagency consideration to give 160,000 tons of PL 480 rice to Ceylon annually for the next five years. Ceylon refused to meet Red China's demands during rice and rubber negotiations in Peking and recalled its trade delegation. Our Ambassador in Colombo was told that Ceylon would abrogate its rice and rubber agreement with the Chinese if we could give assurance or at least sympathetic consideration to supplying PL 480 rice for five years. (S)

3. POLARIS. -- At 1210 EST yesterday POLARIS A1X3 was test fired on the Atlantic Missile Range. Preliminary information indicates that test objectives were achieved. Ignition, launch and separation appeared to be perfect and trajectory was as planned. The estimated range was about 925 n.mi. Thus far of the 20 POLARIS firings, 7 have been successful, 12 partially successful, and 1 unsuccessful. (C)

4. THOR. -- At 1957 EST November 19, THOR (Test 4115) was launched on the Atlantic Missile Range. The major objectives of this 28th THOR launched in nominal IOC configuration were to evaluate missile system and guidance system accuracy. Lift-off and trajectory were normal and engine

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cut-off and separation occurred as planned. Quick look information indicates that the re-entry vehicle impacted in the splash net within 1.3 n. mi. of the aiming point, at a range of 1300 n.mi. ... The "reliability, given launch" of the last 28 launches has been about 80%. The CEP for the 27 launches preceding the latest (which was THOR 244) has been approximately 1.7 n.mi. ~~(C)~~

5. Military Inventory. -- The latest advance Military Service reports on supply system inventory investment are now available, which, subject to audit and reconciliation, will be the basis of the Defense report to Congress probably in early January. They indicate total inventory values of $54.1 billion on June 30, 1957, $50.4 billion one year later, and $46.5 billion as of June 30, 1959. Thus there has been a net reduction in two years of $7.6 billion, or 14%. (U)

6. Stanford Accelerator. -- By around January 1, AEC expects to have available on the Stanford Accelerator Project a comprehensive engineering geology report, an independent cost analysis of the conventional features, and a check estimate of the accelerator costs proper. Continuing attention is being given to the possible conflict of interest problem for Stanford faculty members associated with the project who also have interest in companies manufacturing some accelerator components. (U)

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7. Community Redevelopment Committee. -- (Ref: Cabinet Meeting of November 6). In an all-afternoon session yesterday chaired by Acting Secretary of Commerce Ray, agencies participating in the Committee reviewed their current programs which could be of benefit to labor surplus areas. As a result, Mr. Ray will prepare for the President a summary of ways in which interagency coordination in this field will be most helpful. He will also make recommendations, as requested by the President, concerning the nature and timing of publicity about the Committee. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

President has seen

STAFF NOTES NO. 678

November 20, 1959

1. President's Trip. -- USIA and State concur in the New Delhi Mission proposal that "Our Common Quest" be emphasized as the basic theme for the President's visit to India. The Mission has been informed that the theme, taken from Prime Minister Nehru's book, "The Discovery of India," is reflected in current drafts of the President's speeches before the Indian parliament and at the First World Agriculture Fair, New Delhi. Our Mission believes that in addition to emphasizing mutuality in the search for peace, security and economic progress under democracy, the theme is an excellent vehicle for conveying relevant aspects of foreign policy, Americana and other factors related to the visit. ~~(C)~~

2. Japanese Textiles. -- The Japanese Foreign Office is disturbed over the President's request that our Tariff Commission ascertain whether imposition of a levy on the cotton content of imported articles equivalent to the US export subsidy on cotton is necessary. If the US does impose a levy, the Japanese textile industry would, as a minimum, insist upon a substantial change in its voluntary control system. The Japanese also claim that a US import levy on Japanese textiles would be unfair because Japan had instituted voluntary controls, while Hong Kong, India and others have refused to do so. ...Meanwhile, the Kobe visit of a US Department of Commerce official to explain the Tariff Commission investigation to Japanese industrial leaders has been most effective in avoiding any precipitate Japanese action on the cotton textile program. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Troops in Laos. -- Defense reports that the political climate in Laos is inappropriate for the establishment of a MAAG now; and therefore our MAP will continue to be administered by the Programs Evaluation Office (PEO) which is partly manned by civilians and partly by military personnel posing as civilians. US Army training teams and other TDY military personnel are considered to be part of PEO, which means that if they

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are captured by hostile forces, they might not be treated as prisoners of war or have other customary legal protection. Anticipating a possible decision to abandon civilian cover, Chief, PEO has been given uniforms, insignia, passports, and identity documents showing true identity, for issue when authorized. (S)

4. Cultural Center. -- Secretary Flemming is releasing for Saturday evening television and Sunday's papers the architectural concept of the National Cultural Center, which will be situated on the D.C. side of the Potomac, north of the planned Roosevelt Bridge. The campaign for construction funds will begin shortly. The Government has donated land valued at $6.2 million. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Copper Disposal. --Governor Hoegh reports Government plans to sell a total of not more than 25,000 tons of excess copper at market price, after the end of the copper strike, to users in amounts necessary to tide them over until normal supplies become available. Purchase offers will not be accepted beyond the 2 week period following the announcement. Business and Defense Services Administration will handle the orders and GSA will make delivery from DPA sites. ...No announcement of this plan will be made until at least 48 hours after the strike is settled. Secretary Mitchell will be consulted on timing if the date of termination is ambiguous. There are now 929,728 tons of copper in the strategic stockpile, 136,026 tons in the DPA inventory, and 5,198 tons in the Supplemental Stockpile, for a total of 1,070,952 tons. One million tons is our maximum stockpile objective. (S)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 20, 1959

From HEW:

Cranberries. -- The status of the investigation of contamination of cranberries is as follows as of the late afternoon of November 19:

(1) As the Secretary announced at a press conference this morning, agreement has been reached with the cranberry industry on a plan which will

(a) assure proper testing of cranberries to be sure they are free of aminotriazole before they are offered to the consuming public, and

(b) provide for approved labels which the housewife can look for to be sure the package, can, or bottle she buys is from a tested lot containing no amino-triazole.

(2) Eight lots of cranberries out of 623 examined have now been found to contain aminotriazole. State of origin of the contaminated lots is as follows: Wisconsin, 4; Oregon, 2; Washington, 1; Massachusetts, 1 (this a lot of canned cranberry sauce packed in New Jersey).

(3) Of the 615 lots cleared to date, 262 were shipped from Massachusetts, 114 from Wisconsin, 132 from New Jersey, and 32 from the State of Washington. The origin of the other 70 lots has not been determined.

Lots found contaminated to date add up to about 84,200 pounds.
Lots cleared to date total 7,212,000 pounds.

The Food and Drug Administration is clearing about 100 lots a day, which amount to an average of almost a million pounds a day.

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This, together with the additional amounts which can be tested by state and local food officials and by industry, will be available for the Thanksgiving market under labeling which will identify it to the consumer as safe.

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 677

November 19, 1959

1. ICA Participant Training. -- ICA has disseminated to all USOM's instructions on standardizing systems of evaluating the results of participant training (on the job or academic training, averaging a year in length, of foreigners in the US or third countries). The evaluations indicate to what extent the training program is meeting its objectives and suggest improvements. (The 50,000th participant trainee to be sponsored by ICA and its predecessors will arrive here this fiscal year. About one-third of Technical Cooperation funds are spent on participant training.) (U)

2. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in IBRD loans totaling $44 million to expand two Japanese steel plants; an Eximbank Cooley credit of about $7 million in rupees to the subsidiary of an American company to make rubber products in India; a drawing from IMF of $3.125 million by Bolivia in connection with its quota increase; a DLF loan of $4.5 million for production of cement in Ceylon; loans by ICA under MSP FY 1960 of $40 million to Morocco ($35 million in dollars and the rest in local currency), and of $3 million to Yugoslavia; and a credit agreed upon by State and Defense of $500,000 to Liberia for US military equipment under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. (IBRD loans are unclassified; the credit to Liberia is confidential; and the rest are admin. conf.)

3. Brazilian Meat. -- On October 31 the Brazilian price control commission temporarily seized for use ("intervened") nine meat packing plants, including one UK and three US firms. This action was aimed at the crisis of recent months resulting from that Government's determination to prevent meat price increases and the growers' refusal to sell cattle at the price offered. Packing house herds or winter pastures will be expropriated under Brazilian law and the Government will use the packing houses and reimburse them for their services.

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US packers in Sao Paulo are hopeful for improvement in this situation. (C)

4. Khrushchev Trip Coverage. -- Embassy Moscow comments that, while emphasizing Khrushchev's impact on America, the Soviet film on his visit depicts the US favorably, especially by showing the grandeur of our cities and the well-being of the people. The Embassy considers it to be a good report, on the whole, with only one significant negative aspect -- the heavy emphasis in the first part of the film on police activities which, the dialogue insists, were intended to keep Khrushchev and the Americans apart. (S)

5. US-Portugal. -- Our Ambassador to Portugal is particularly impressed by the close and harmonious working relations between US and Portuguese Commanders in the Azores, by their awareness of the importance of their job, and by the almost total absence of friction between our large forces and the natives. He recommends that this felicitous relationship be studied, possibly to serve as a guide for our defense forces in other parts of the world. (S)

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6. US-Indonesia. -- Embassy Djakarta reports that the visit of the USS ST. PAUL engendered substantial goodwill. Foreign Minister Subandrio told the Seventh Fleet Commander that the visit was a sign of rapidly improving US-Indonesian relations and that Indonesians do not fear the US (as they do some countries). He stated that Indonesia likes the Seventh Fleet and sees it as a screen behind which Indonesia has a better chance to forget the danger of aggression and to work out its many problems. (S)

7. Supply Management. -- Defense has announced the designation of Army as Single Manager for General Supplies (including hand tools, administrative supplies, and some troop equipage) and Navy as Single Manager for Industrial Supplies (including hardware, abrasives, paints, sealers, metal bars and shapes). These assignments will further Defense's objective of integrating military logistics wherever possible. The Single Manager concept has already been successfully applied to Subsistence, Clothing and Textiles, Medical Supplies, Petroleum, Air Transport, Sea Transport, and Traffic Management. (U)

8. ATLAS Carrier. -- The first air-lifted ATLAS was recently transported from Miramar Naval Air Station, San Diego to Warren AFB, Cheyenne by the first MATS C-133B built by Douglas. A larger cargo door than that of the C-133A enables the C-133B to carry these missiles. The air-lifted ATLAS and another already at Warren will be used for installation and checkout. (U)

Carbon No. 4
(Our Cpy.)

STAFF NOTES NO. 677

November 18, 1959

AEC

1. COWBOY Tests. -- The AEC plans to conduct high explosive (non-atomic) tests in a salt mine near Winnfield, Louisiana, probably in January, to investigate the theory of decoupling seismic signals (reducing signals by reducing contact between the explosive and the ground). There are plans for UK scientists and technicians to make seismic measurements at Coast and Geodetic Survey stations set up near Winnfield for the occasion. Shortly before the tests, the Albuquerque Operations Office intends to announce UK participation. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

2. PL 480 and UAR. -- A Title I, PL 480 agreement was signed with the UAR (Syria) on November 14, providing for 75,000 metric tons of wheat and/or wheat flour, and 75,000 metric tons of barley. The total export market value (including ocean transportation) is about $9.6 million. (Admin. Conf.)

NASA

3. X-15. (Ref. SN #671) -- NASA reports that repair of the No. 2 X-15 airplane, which was damaged on November 5 may require less than 8 weeks. Damaged skin at the top of the fuselage and in other areas near the point of fuselage buckling is being replaced. The cause of the rocket motor cylinder explosion has not yet been determined. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine. -- The completion of the THEODORE ROOSEVELT (SSB(N)-600), under construction at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, will be delayed by about two months until December 1960 in order to correct defective welding recently discovered in the submarine's pressure hull. The welding hn dbeen done under a now-outmoded technique. No delay is anticipated in the 8 other FBM submarines under construction. (U)

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5. Missiles

Defense

(5. cont.)

Defense (cont'd.)

... (S)

6. Space

Defense

DoD

... (S)

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D

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 18, 1959

From HEW:

Cranberries. -- The following is the status of the investigation of the contamination of cranberries with aminotriazole as of early November 17:

(1) Four lots of cranberries out of 337 examined to date have been found contaminated. Two of these were of cranberries grown in Oregon; the other two of cranberries grown in Wisconsin. 324 lots so far examined have been found free of contamination. Nine other lots are being rechecked. Lots found contaminated add up to about 80,000 pounds; lots found free of contamination add up to about 3.5 million pounds. Of the 324 lots which have been cleared so far, 159 were shipped from Massachusetts, 53 from Wisconsin, 44 from New Jersey, and 27 from the State of Washington. Origin of the other 41 lots has not been determined.

(2) The Food and Drug Administration is now examining lots of cranberries at the rate of over a hundred each 24 hours.

(3) The Cranberry Association has reported to HEW that it has voluntarily withheld from the market several million pounds of cranberries suspected of contamination with the weed killer. Cranberries from all of the 5 major producing states except New Jersey are involved in the Association's action.

(4) Secretary Flemming is meeting with representatives of the Cranberry Association (Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.) November 18 to hear the Association's plan for segregating contaminated berries from those that are free of contamination. Because of the widespread public interest in the matter, it has been decided to make this an open public conference. Congressional delegations from the 5 major cranberry producing states have been invited.

(5) At the current rate of examination of samples by the Food and Drug Administration, and of course depending in part

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upon the outcome of the November 18 meeting, HEW is hopeful that large quantities of cranberries can be freed of suspicion before Thanksgiving.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 676

November 16, 1959

1. Food Contamination. -- Dr. Paarlberg notes that the cranberry controversy may be only a forerunner of similar and more serious problems with other foods, including milk and meat, which carry quantities of pesticide residue in excess of announced tolerances. Tolerance levels have been set so low that apparently human health has not yet been adversely affected. Budgets of agencies which deal with this matter are being augmented. In connection with his new activities in the life sciences, Dr. Kistiakowsky will take leadership in determining the facts. Responsibility will thus be taken for meeting this problem without, it is hoped, alarming the consumers or the food trade. (Admin. Conf.)

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2. Public Assistance. -- HEW reports that Guam has just qualified for Federal participation in its programs of aid to the aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, and dependent children. Federal aid is limited to $400,000 per year for the four programs combined. Now all US constituencies except Samoa receive Federal grants for public assistance under the Social Security Act. In the first month (July 1959) of Guam's public assistance programs, aid was given to 496 persons out of the total 57,000 nonmilitary population. (U)

3. HONEST JOHN. -- Army recently classified the improved HONEST JOHN 762 mm Rocket XM50 as limited production. It is scheduled for troop use in March 1961; and 2,600 rockets are to be produced with FY 1960 and 1961 funds. It can be fired from any of the three launchers in current use. It is smaller, lighter, and more accurate than the present standard M31; it has substantially greater range (41,000 meters compared to M31's 25,000) and velocity; it can operate within significantly wider temperature limits, and it carries the same maximum 1500 lb. payload as the present model. (C)

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4. Expanding US Earnings. -- State has instructed its missions outside the Soviet bloc to evaluate the effectiveness of their services to business and travelers in promoting the export of American goods and travel in the US. Post comments are solicited, to include suggestions of foreign business groups. Chiefs of Mission are to give personal attention to this inquiry. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Dry Milk. (Ref. SN #661) -- To soften the impact of the suspension of dry milk shipments from the PL 480 Title III program, ICA believes that at least part of the 60 million pounds needed by American voluntary agencies and UNICEF through April can be met under Title II. ICA is also considering the possibility of financing the balance of the needed 60 million pounds. However, the voluntary agencies would still be more than 200 million pounds short of the amount they had expected to receive. All USOM's have been warned that the proposed measures are only for dire emergencies, and they have been requested to give maximum help to the voluntary agencies on their programming problems and on minimizing adverse local reactions. (U)

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6. Disaster Aid. -- A State survey of foreign disaster situations discloses that: Arrangements for transfer of 4 million pounds of wheat to voluntary agencies for free distribution to Typhoon Vera's victims are satisfactory to Japan. ... The Koreans consider the present reprogramming of US aid and Korean Government funds inadequate for Typhoon Sarah relief and they have again requested US help. ... India will request 150,000 metric tons of PL 480 rice for Calcutta area flood victims. ... The prompt US donation of about $2400 in dinars for flood-devastated Gabes impressed the Tunisians most favorably. ... Incipient disasters include locusts in Eritrea, a severe drought in the Cape Verde Islands, and cyclone and flood damage on Mexico's west coast. (C)

7. US-India. -- India's Atomic Energy Chairman, Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, recently completed a tour of AEC field installations here. He then discussed with AEC and State the possibility of a cooperative US-Indian nuclear power program. He is

interested in obtaining 3 to 5 US-type enriched uranium reactors ranging from 100 to 25 megawatts and totaling about 250 megawatts. Dr. Bhabha's proposal would involve an Eximbank loan to finance the difference between the capital cost of a conventional power plant in India and nuclear-powered plants, and a deferred payment plan for the enriched uranium fuel to be payable in rupees or, if possible, in commodities. (Admin. Conf.)

8. PL 480 for India. -- The Indians have suggested a multi-year Title I PL 480 agreement for wheat, rice and other grains, which would be the largest single grain transaction in history. They say they may need as much as 5 million tons of grain per year early in their third five-year plan. Embassy New Delhi and the Foreign Agricultural Service favor the multi-year approach. Agriculture, State and Dr. Paarlberg are investigating the soundness of such a program, which might be proposed for announcement in one of the President's speeches in India. (Admin. Conf.)

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 19, 1959

From HEW:

Cranberries. - The status of the investigation of contamination of cranberries is as follows (as of the afternoon of November 18):

(1) Seven lots of cranberries out of 533 examined to date have been found contaminated. Two of these represent cranberries grown in Oregon; three represent cranberries grown in Wisconsin; one, cranberries grown in the State of Washington; and one represents cranberry sauce packed in New Jersey from cranberries said to have been grown in Massachusetts.

(2) Five hundred and twenty-six lots so far examined have been found free of contamination. Of these, 217 were shipped from Massachusetts; 102 from Wisconsin; 112 from New Jersey; 32 from the State of Washington; and 5 from Oregon. Origin of the other 58 lots has not been determined. Lots found contaminated add up to about 84,000 pounds. Lots cleared to date add up to about 6.3 million pounds.

(3) The Food and Drug Administration continues to examine samples at the rate of over a hundred samples a day.

(4) We met this morning in a public conference to hear the plan of the cranberry industry for segregating contaminated from uncontaminated cranberries at the earliest possible moment. Four Members of Congress presented statements in person, and eleven others sent statements for inclusion in the record. Representatives of consumer organizations also presented statements. The plan submitted by industry is now under consideration. With some modification, which we hope will be acceptable to the industry, we are hopeful that a satisfactory program to accomplish our objectives can be developed from the plan submitted.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 14, 1959

From GSA:

Public Buildings In D. C. (Status Report):

In construction:

Federal Office Building #6 4th & C Streets, S. W. Primary occupants: DHEW NASA	$15,593,000	10% complete
State Department Annex	$49,220,000	85% complete
Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology Constitution Ave. at 12th St., N. W.	$36,000,000	.3% complete

Design in progress:

Federal Office Building #7 Penna. Ave. & Jackson Pl., N. W. Primary occupants: (Executive offices - U. S. Court of Claims)	$35,340,000	Design being restudied in light of certain specialized requirements.
Federal Office Building #8 2nd and 3rd Sts. between C and D Sts., S. W. Occupant: DHEW	$17,475,000	Design nearing completion.
Federal Office Building #9 19th and 20th Sts. between D and E Sts., N. W. Primary occupant: Civil Service Commission	$24,000,000	Design revision being completed.

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Design in progress: (continued)

Federal Office Building #10 Independence Ave. between 6th and 9th Sts., S. W. (Two units) Primary occupants: FAA and others to be determined	$44,125,000	Design nearing completion.
Smithsonian Air Museum Independence Ave. between 4th and 7th Sts., S. W.	$50,000,000	Tentative drawing in production.
Labor Department Building 6th St., N. W., between Penna. Ave. and C Street Primary occupants: U. S. Employment Service and D. C. Unemployment Compensation Board	$ 4,995,000	Elevation sketches awaiting Fine Arts Commission approval.
FDIC Building 17th St. between New York Ave. and F Streets, N. W.	$11,500,000	Architectural contract awarded November 5, 1959.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 14, 1959

From Commerce:

Housing:

Commerce will announce Monday that there were 105,000 nonfarm housing starts in October, down almost 9% from October 1958. The 102,000 starts of privately owned dwelling units were 11% below September, a more than normal seasonal decrease. For the first 10 months of the year, the seasonally adjusted annual rate for privately owned dwelling units averaged 1,356,000 units, compared with 1,089,000 in the first 10 months of 1958.

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 13, 1959

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From NASA:

Atmospheric Study. -- The following firings have been scheduled:

Provided that clear weather prevails, NASA plans to fire, from its Wallops Island, Virginia, Station, beginning Monday evening, November 16, 1959, a series of three sounding rockets as a part of the study of wind velocity and directions in the upper atmosphere. The firings will produce orange-yellow clouds which are expected to be visible over a large area of the Eastern Seaboard. A similar firing on August 17 last, was seen as far south as Vero Beach, Florida.

The first shot is scheduled for between 5:10 and 5:25 p.m., EST on Monday, November 16, 1959. If this schedule is met, the second firing will be scheduled for between 5:45 and 6:00 a.m., EST, on the following morning, Tuesday, November 17, 1959. The third shot would then be between 5:10 and 5:25 p.m. on that afternoon, Tuesday, November 17, 1959. A news release describing the firing on last August 17, 1959 is enclosed and the presently scheduled firings are similar in nature.

No public announcement is being made in advance of the first shot.

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NASA RELEASE #59-200
EX. 3-3260
Ext. 6325

For Immediate Release
August 17, 1959

NASA LAUNCHES EXPERIMENTAL CLOUD 150 MILES HIGH

The first of two Nike-Asp sounding rockets designed to provide basic geophysical information on wind activity was launched at 5:18 a.m. (EDT) today from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Wallops Station, located on Virginia's Eastern Shore.

The rocket ejected a trail of sodium vapor which began at an altitude of about 50 miles. It extended to a peak of about 150 miles. In the morning twilight it produced a huge orange-yellow cloud visible over a large area of the Eastern Seaboard. The cloud then drifted inland and was seen as far south as Vero Beach, Florida, and as far north as Pittsburgh and Dayton.

Scientists photographed the phenomenon from five stations, and from data obtained they will be better able to study wind velocities and directions plus diffusion in the upper atmosphere.

Clear weather conditions during a twilight period are necessary for the sodium cloud experiments, since optical tracking is required from widespread stations. The second firing in the series will be held later this week, again depending on weather conditions.

11/13/59 - 1:15P

Tentatively, the second launch will be held at 8:35 p.m. (EDT) Tuesday, August 18. Scientists then will compare data obtained from both morning and evening twilight experiments.

The 27-foot Nike-Asp is a two-stage solid-fuel booster using the Army's Nike as first stage and the Cooper Development Corporation Asp as the second stage. The Nike-Asp has a gross takeoff weight of 1,550 pounds.

The 75-pound payload contained about 10 pounds of sodium pellets mixed with a thermite compound. The sodium-thermite mixture burned and the resultant exhaust was the vapor trail and cloud.

The trail was photographed by cameras using special filters at the Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia; Camp A. P. Hill, Bowling Green, Virginia; Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland; Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, and at Wallops Station.

Payload packaging, tracking and data reduction are responsibilities of the Geophysics Corporation of America, Boston, which is operating under a NASA contract. A NASA firing crew launched and radar tracked the vehicle from Wallops.

The yellow-orange sodium vapor, which gives off a glow when excited by sunlight, was visible about 30 minutes over a several hundred-mile area of the Eastern Seaboard. The appearance was the same as that of sodium vapor lamps used by many cities as street lights.

Maurice Dubin of NASA's Space Sciences Division, Washington, who is project chief for the experiment, explained that use of

the Nike-Asp booster system allows scientists to observe wind phenomena over a much higher altitude range than was possible before. Use of balloons, chaff and parachutes and tracking meteor trails provided information up to altitudes of about 50 miles. In 1956, the Air Force conducted sodium cloud experiments over New Mexico with the Aerobee rocket, reaching altitudes of about 80 miles.

Shortly after today's experiment, all tracking stations reported good photographic conditions for periods ranging from 10 minutes to 30 minutes. The stations used various camera arrangements for photography exposing from five to 10 frames per second.

- END -

TOP SECRET

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STAFF NOTES NO. 675

November 13, 1959

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1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the third quarter GNP reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $478.5 billion, $6 billion less than the previous quarter's record high. The increase in the total flow of goods and services to final purchasers continued, but loss of production in steel and related lines caused an over-all decline. Real national output was nearly 10% higher than at the recession's low point in early 1958. ... Third quarter personal consumption expenditures were higher than in the spring quarter, but the year-long advance in residential construction was checked at a level just below the record second quarter rate. ... Business inventories decreased at an annual rate of $1 billion in the third quarter, reversing the buildup that added more than $10 billion to second quarter GNP. Most of the decline was in primary metals and metal-products manufacturing which were affected by the copper and steel strikes. (Admin. Conf.)

2. US Property Disposal. -- GSA reports that, under the authority granted this year by Private Law 86-214, it can now negotiate the disposal of 6 Government-owned plants to lessees holding purchase options. It is anticipated that all the options will be exercised, for a total price of about $17 million. Among those holding the options are Republic Steel and General Motors. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Ellis Island. -- GSA recently opened 11 bids for the purchase of Ellis Island. The highest in firm money was $900,000, with a $45,000 deposit, from Theodore Granik who plans to establish housing and workshops for older persons. Another proposal for a 3-year lease, at $35,000 per year, included an option to purchase at $1.5 million, to construct a Disneyland on the island. (The US now spends $140,000 per year on maintenance.) There were other bids for: $1 million,

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without deposit, from an oil company; $201,000, from another oil company, proposing oil storage and a way-station for displaced persons; $350,000, without deposit, from a foundation proposing a school to train American executives going abroad; and a similar proposal from the Committee for an International Institute, accompanied by a $1 deposit (HEW has indicated that it would consider the Committee's application if satisfactory sponsorship could be had.) All proposals are being evaluated. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Civil Defense. -- Bradley Patterson reports that the movie "On the Beach" (described by Governor Hoegh at the November 6 Cabinet meeting as being damaging to the Administration's program to encourage civil defense preparedness) is to be released on December 17 simultaneously in a number of cities including Rome, Paris, London, Tokyo, Madrid, Stockholm, Zurich, Toronto, Caracas, Lima, Melbourne, Johannesburg, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and Washington. In Washington the showing is to be a benefit for the American National Theater and Academy, which has a Congressional charter and has long been supported by the Government. Through Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, the White House has been requested that the Cabinet as a group lend its name to the ANTA benefit, but a negative reply is being given. (Admin. Conf.)

5. SAC

6. Missiles

7. Loan for Pakistan. -- The Development Loan Fund Board

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~~TOP SECRET~~

DLF (cont'd)

of Directors has approved and forwarded for NAC approval a $22 million loan to help finance the foreign exchange costs of equipment, material and services for railroad rehabilitation in East and West Pakistan. (Admin. Conf.)

8. ICA

ICA

... (C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 674

November 9, 1959

OCDM

1. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that Chief Justice Warren recently told OCDM Staff representatives that he was willing to do anything necessary to insure continuity of the Federal Court system and that he thought he had taken the necessary steps to do so. Mr. Hoegh plans to meet with the Chief Justice in the near future to discuss further steps that OCDM feels he should consider, specifically the establishment of a hardened site and lines of succession. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

2. Public Lands. -- Interior will announce tomorrow that Bureau of Land Management offices throughout the West will initiate agreements with private landowners to assure access routes to large blocks of public lands. The Taylor Grazing Act, under which BLM manages about 178 million acres in 11 western states, provides that the land will be open to the public for hunting, fishing and camping, but much of it is now cut off by surrounding private property. The proposed agreements, and a planned study of existing access routes, are part of a concerted effort by Interior to meet growing national recreational needs. (Admin. Conf.)

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3. Satellites

Defense

~~SECRET~~

(3. Cont.)

... (S)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

5. The President's Trip. -- A USIA task force will coordinate agency coverage of the forthcoming trip. It will be a center for information on trip details and on foreign public opinion, will guide USIA media, and will channel ideas for suggested inclusion in Presidential speeches. USIA is already stressing two themes: The President's deep desire for mutual understanding among peoples, and his constant search for practical ways of reaching a just and durable peace. (U)

USIA

6. European Economic Community

State

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 673

November 7, 1959

1. Bank Robberies. -- In the November issue of the FBI's Law Enforcement Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover notes that US bank robberies in FY 1958-59 far outstripped any prior years for which we have statistics. They averaged over two a day in FY 1959, and 1960 promises to be even worse. Mr. Hoover comments that although half a million dollars in bank loot is recovered each year, many lives are lost or seriously damaged in these crimes. He calls for maximum law enforcement, reforms in bank security practices, and greater publicity on stern sentences. (U)

Justice

2. Yemen

ICA

3. Ceylon

ICA

... (S)

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

November 6, 1959

From Governor Hoegh:

Emergency Planning. -- Tomorrow Governor Hoegh will be in New York City for a visit with Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, who is interested in learning about our mobilization plan.

At 3:00 tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Hoegh leaves for Europe, to attend the NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee Meeting in Paris next week. He will be back in his office on November 16. (U)

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Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 672

November 6, 1959

1. Canadian Coal Policy. -- Representatives of the US National Coal Policy Conference recently complained to State that the method for determining and administering Canadian coal subsidies fails to recognize a change in the competitive positions of coal and oil in eastern Canada resulting from the opening of the Saint Lawrence Seaway. Traditionally they have been set at a level intended to make coal from the Maritime Provinces competitive with US coal in Quebec and eastern Ontario; but with the Seaway, imported oil is said to reach farther west, and if the maritime mines are to be guaranteed their accustomed tonnages, Canadian coal must be shipped farther into Ontario, presumably through increased subsidies, to the detriment of the US coal industry and the Canadian taxpayer. Embassy Ottawa is investigating the new situation, and will keep US coal interests in mind. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. Germany

State

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3. Aid To Afghanistan. -- Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, at State and ICA request, soon expects to undertake technical assistance and direction of a 300,000 acre irrigation project in Afghanistan. Project construction was recently completed by Morrison-Knudsen, but operating problems require the importation of a competent technical management team until natives can be trained to carry on. As inter-agency agreements are concluded, Reclamation is recruiting personnel for this operating team. The Commissioner of Reclamation and the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Interior (cont'd.)

probable operating superintendent (who headed the big State of Washington Columbia Basin Reclamation project) are scheduled to be in Afghanistan on December 10. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-Korea

State

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STAFF NOTES NO. 671

November 5, 1959

1. Canadian Uranium. -- Last week AEC agreed to a stretch-out of Canadian uranium deliveries to prolong the operation of the Canadian industry well into the 1962-66 period and thereby alleviate an international problem, and to cut AEC purchase expenditures in FY 1960-62. (The Canadians know we are not exercising our options for additional purchases when present contracts expire on March 31 of 1962 and 1963). To help make the deferral financially acceptable, AEC will advance $2.50 for each pound deferred beyond March 31, 1962. Canada is expected shortly to invite its industry to consolidate contracts. The measure of industry acceptance of the stretch-out will determine the amount of deferral for the AEC. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

2. Cubans Seize Data. -- Under a new law which had not been made public, last week Cuban officials photographed the secret technical exploration studies of US oil companies in Havana. Agents promised one company, which values a group of its seized data at between $750,000 and $1 million, that the material would be kept confidential. State is investigating. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. US-Japan

State

... (c)

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4. Industrial Bids. -- Interior will announce soon that two Bureau of Reclamation contracts, totaling $497,746, for manufacture and installation of generators and equipment in the Upper and Lower Molina powerplants of the Collbran project in west-central Colorado were awarded to the Elliott Company division of Carrier Corporation and to Allis-Chalmers. One lower base bid offering equipment made here, in England and in Switzerland placed second to the Allis-Chalmers bid after the 6% differential on foreign products was added. Another Swiss proposal was considerably higher than the winning bid. Bids by an Italian, a Swiss and a domestic firm were rejected because of major deviations from specifications. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

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7. X-15. -- Defense and NASA report the third powered flight attempt of the X-15 at 1239 EST today: fire and explosion of undetermined origin occurred in the lower XLR-11 engine upon ignition, immediately upon launch from the B-52 carrier at 32,000 feet. Automatic shutdown was initiated and the pilot jettisoned propellants. The airplane glided to an emergency landing on Rosamond Dry Lake, and sustained extensive impact damage: the main landing gear shock struts were compressed, and the fuselage bent and struck the ground as a result of a structural failure which broke the back of the airplane directly behind the instrument compartment, just aft of the pilot. It is not clear whether this No. 2 airplane is repairable, or whether changes are required in the remaining two aircraft as a result of the accident, which is under a board investigation. Pilot Scott Crossfield was uninjured. (Admin. Conf.)

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[redacted]

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(Our Copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 670

November 4, 1959

1. US-France

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Stockpile. (Ref: SN #669) -- Under the rotation provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1960 (which directed the rubber sell-off recently reported), GSA is planning for the disposal without replacement of about 89,000 pounds of excess silk and 6 million pounds of excess cordage fiber. Sales of the latter will be confined to slow-moving Philippine and Central American grades, to minimize the effect of the disposal. The inventory level of cordage fiber should be lowered to the new objective within 6 months. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

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4. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that the third quarter losses posted by major steel and railroad companies indicate that they have been severely damaged by the strike, now in its sixteenth week. Profits for the steel consuming industries

Commerce

[redacted]

are now jeopardized and some losses are inevitable from layoffs, short work weeks and, in many cases, increased steel costs. If the strike continues through November, a serious economic crisis will confront the country. Even if the strike should end immediately, the POLARIS submarine program faces further delay because of the long (10-12 week) processing cycle on special alloy plates. In the automotive industry, GM has laid off 58% of its hourly rated work force (185,000 workers). Ford has cut back work weeks and can operate through mid-November. The impact of the strike on the construction, chemical, and producers of packaging industries is increasing. The majority of steel using producers of consumer durables continue to operate but on sharply curtailed production schedules. These manufacturers will be closed down by November 15. ...Ingot production for the week beginning November 2 is scheduled at 13% of industry capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Soviet Visit. -- Tomorrow nine Russian scientists including atomic energy utilization chief Emelyanov begin a tour of selected US atomic installations, stressing peaceful uses. The visit, similar to the recent Soviet tour of Mr. McCone's group, was agreed upon when Emelyanov was here in September. The party will not have access to classified information, and facilities to be visited are accessible to non-project personnel. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 669

November 4, 1959

Agriculture

1. GATT. -- Agriculture representatives will participate in consultations at the current GATT session to eliminate trade restrictions, particularly against the dollar area, which affect important commodities in our program of expanding foreign trade in farm products. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury + DLF

2. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in an Eximbank Cooley credit of about $67,000 in Israeli pounds to the subsidiary of an American company for a zinc oxide plant in Israel; an International Finance Corporation investment of $300,000 to manufacture building material in Peru; and a $500,000 DLF guaranty of industrial and agricultural loans not to exceed a total of $1 million at any one time by a subsidiary of an American bank in Liberia, and a DLF loan of $5.3 million in various currencies for road building in Ecuador. ... DLF has approved a loan of $4.5 million in local currencies for road building in Peru. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Air ROTC. -- The presidents of 176 universities with Air Force ROTC units have been invited to Air University, Maxwell AFB, Alabama on December 9-10 to improve further Air Force relations with these institutions and discuss problems of mutual interest. The universities will be asked to establish groups with which Air Force may consult on ROTC matters. ... There was a similar meeting in 1952. (U)

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Defense

4. Typhoon Damage. -- Typhoons SARAH and CHARLOTTE, which struck Marine Corps installations on Okinawa in mid-September and mid-October, caused total damage of about $236,000. ... Apparently CHARLOTTE did only superficial damage to the permanent camps and there were no serious casualties. (U)

Defense

5. Army Reserve

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(5. cont'd)

Defense (cont'd)

(C)

6. Picketing. -- Picketing of the Internal Revenue building and two Government-leased locations in Washington continues. The dispute is between the Atlas Cleaning Company, which holds Government contracts to clean all three buildings, and the AFL-CIO building service union which claims Atlas should use union labor. No negotiations are in progress. GSA is closely watching the performance of the company, which has some difficulty in recruiting satisfactory non-union help. Service is not yet sufficiently impaired to require cancellation of the contract. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

7. Little Joe. -- NASA reports that the firing of the second Little Joe booster today at 9:55 a.m. EST successfully met its objectives, to test: escape system performance under maximum load conditions, design concepts of the capsule, further qualification of the booster-capsule combination for several more flights, and operation of the recovery parachutes. The capsule was boosted to about 35,000 feet altitude, 5.5 miles offshore, and recovered 45 minutes after launch. (Admin. Conf.)

NASA Unclassified Mains 12-21-59

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STAFF NOTES NO. 669

November 3, 1959

1. Dillon in Tokyo. -- Douglas Dillon recently held a background press discussion in Tokyo on the US balance-of-payments deficit and the need to remove dollar discrimination. Asked whether our woolen goods and stainless steel flatware actions mean we would use import quotas and tariff increases to solve our trade problems, Mr. Dillon said they are not a general solution although they might be used in certain instances. He noted our opposition to discrimination against Japan under GATT Article XXV, discussed the problem of US imports from Japan, and said he hoped for some generally acceptable solution to the problem of imports from low-wage countries rather than unilateral action by countries. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. China

State

(C)

3. Rubber. -- A new Interagency Advisory Committee on the Disposal of Natural Rubber will advise GSA on quantity, price and time of sales from the stockpile. Since October 16, as directed by the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1960, GSA has sold about 6,000 of the 40-50,000 tons of excess rubber to be sold this fiscal year without replacement. Sales to date, totaling $5 million, are half the amount to be disposed of this quarter. Proceeds are deposited with the Treasury. ...Governor Hoegh adds that the price was $0.40 a pound on October 16, and $0.45 as of October 27. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA
&
OCDM

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4. Nuclear Information Exchange. -- Commerce reports that as part of the program for exchange of information on peaceful uses, and in connection with the AEC-Maritime Administration

Commerce

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NS SAVANNAH project, AEC since April has been inviting foreign observers to this country. When the current group of 4 visitors has completed its tour, there will have been 16 observers from 7 countries, with 8 more observers scheduled for December and February. All participants are marine or nuclear engineers sent at their governments' expense. ...Under private auspices, 25 Japanese experts will arrive shortly, for a month's tour. They will be briefed by AEC and Maritime, and we hope to discover what they are also doing in the nuclear ship propulsion field. (U)

1 Clearance (Cont'd.)

5. Submarines

Defense

... (C)

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Administratively
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1959

General Goodpaster:

Re: Staff Notes 668, Item #2

"Government ores" are those obtained by the Government directly from Cuban producers, as distinguished from ores obtained from Freeport. (I understand that there is also some difference in the quality of ores obtained by these two methods).

A. P. Toner

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 668

November 2, 1959

1. Meat Imports. -- The same ship which carried over 23,000 live lambs from Australia to the US in July is expected to bring in another 25,000-odd between November 5 and 10. The first shipment suffered about an 8% port-to-port death loss. Upon arrival the animals are quarantined for 30 days and slaughtered under Federal inspection, which permits marketing anywhere in the US. The ship was converted to carrying live animals after an experimental cargo of mutton did not meet US standards for human consumption and went into pet foods. Agriculture comments that lamb prices have dropped a little, and imports of this quantity may attract considerable attention from the sheep industry; however, total imports at this time are insufficient to cause concern....Pork imports have also increased recently (largely in fancy canned products); but they amount to less than 2% of domestic consumption, while exports of lard are increasing very sharply this year. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Nickel And Cobalt. -- GSA notes that Congressman Brooks' Committee on Government Operations, which has been investigating existing contracts between the US and Freeport Sulphur Company for the purchase of nickel and cobalt, has elicited from the Nickel Processing Company (the subsidiary of National Lead Company which runs the Government's Nicaro plant) the opinion that Government ores cost $.91 less per ton than ores purchased by the Government from the Freeport Company. GSA had previously informed the Committee that it estimated the differential at only $.39 per ton, and this divergence of views (which stems from different methods of calculation) will have to be ironed out before the Committee. GSA believes that its estimate is correct....GSA has mailed to about 100 firms and individuals prospectuses covering the sale of Nicaro. Three companies have said that they are not interested and only one has indicated any serious intention of submitting a purchase proposal. The announced deadline for receipt of proposals is December 1. (Admin. Conf.)

see slip

Administratively
Confidential

3. Sales and Inventories. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the September 30 book value of manufacturing and trade inventories, at $88 billion, was $4 billion above a year ago. As in August work stoppages caused a seasonally adjusted drop in total stocks, by $350 million, mainly in manufacturing and heaviest in fabricated metal, motor vehicles and transportation equipment. Trade stocks remained about the same....Adjusted manufacturers' and wholesale trade sales were up slightly from August because of increases in nondurables....September retail sales at $17.6 billion were 8% above a year ago but 2% less than August, after adjustment, with all durable goods registering declines. (Admin. Conf.)

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TELEPHONE CALLS

November 30, 1959

9:33 a.m.	Senator Wiley
9:49	Secretary Herter
12:29 p.m.	W. Alton Jones - New York
1:06 p.m.	General Nevins (at cattle show in Chicago - President left word he would call next week)
1:07	Mrs. Whitman
1:08	George Allen
1:09	Usher (Scouten)
2:18	Secretary Anderson
2:36	Secretary Herter
4:55	General Gruenther(Did not reach - no message)
6:22	Chief West

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 27, 1959

11:06 a.m.	Secretary Dillon (He was in General Person's office - went in to see the President)
1:39 p.m	Mrs. Whitman
5:14	Secretary Benson (He was out but President finally talked with him at 6:35)
5:46	Mrs. Whitman
5:48	Mrs. Whitman
5:50	Mrs. Whitman
6:05	Mrs. Whitman
6:07	Mrs. Whitman
6:17	Usher (Carter)
7:22	Usher (Carter)
8:00	Mr. Tom Stephens

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 26, 1959

9:05 a.m.	Mr Hagerty - residence
9:07	Mrs. Whitman
9:31	Mrs. Whitman
9:52	Mrs. Whitman
11:01	Mrs. Whitman
12:09 p.m.	Usher (usher out - waiting for First Lady)
12:41	Mrs. Whitman
3:57	General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 25, 1959

4:08 p.m.	Secretary Anderson
4:11	Mrs. Eisenhower
4:50	Mrs. Eisenhower
4:53	Secretary Herter
5:43	General Goodpaster
5:52	Aksel Nielsen - Denver (out of city - no message)
6:00	Major Eisenhower
6:15	Mrs. Whitman
6:17	Mrs. Whitman
7:13	Secretary Herter (out of city - no message)
7:14	Secretary Murphy (out of city - no message)
7:15	Secretary Dillon (out of city - no message)

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 24, 1959

7:10 p.m.	General Nevins
7:20	Chief West

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 22, 1959

10:19 A.M.	Mrs. John Eisenhower
5:50 P.M.	Major John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 20, 1959

9:40 A.M. Mrs. Gruenther

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 19, 1959

5:32 P. M.

General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 18, 1959

11:25 A. M. Secretary McElroy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls
November 18, 1959

After seeing the Joint Chiefs of Staff here in Augusta, the President called Neil McElroy to report. He said that the conversation had been friendly. That he had told the Chiefs that not only did he expect their loyal support, but he wanted each Chief to take the personal responsibility so that his subordinates could not say that opposed to the whole budget, once the decisions were made.

The President also told the Chiefs he would try to meet with them once a month -- that he had asked them often -- if they wished to get together with him.

The President also evinced distress and sorrow that Max Taylor had revealed conversations that he was privileged to attend at the White House, but that he, the President had no resentment.

He said Lemnitzer made quite a point about the reserves. Tommy White had some persuasive arguments regarding a special project (a secret project that will not come along for some seven years or so); he will find the money himself for the project. The President promised to look at it. When he testifies it has got to be in Executive session and without record.

The President said Burke stood with him all the way. The President did talk about the expense of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and Burke said "you have to keep them somewhere." Apparently the President astonished him greatly by saying he was thinking of scrapping parts of the 6th Fleet.

Pate did not have much to say. McElroy said that the Navy has been looking after the Marines -- that they were much better off than the Army. He explained that Taylor had siphoned off so much money for special projects that he was trying to get into, he had neglected Army equipment, etc. The President expressed some astonishment at this.

The President agreed to see the Secretaries of the various forces here on Saturday.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 18, 1959

After calling McElroy the President called General Persons and I suspect repeated much of what he told McElroy.

TELEPHONE CALL
Augusta, November 17, 1959

The President called the Secretary of Defense. Dr. Glennan was in his office and had seen him for approximately 45 minutes at the time.

The President said to Secretary McElroy that he found that the ideas Dr. Glennan had coincided with those the Secretary and the President had talked about many times (reorganization of space projects). He asked the Secretary to talk to Dr. Glennan about getting law and regulations so written, and hopefully approved, that they would carry these ideas into effect.

He said some of the confusion comes from faulty reporting, and by comments from some of the majors and colonels working on the space program. The President said he was not as worried as Dr. Glennan because he did not know as much about it as Dr. Glennan He said we must make Congress understand that we mean business.

McElroy seemed a little defensive and said that he and Dr. Glennan had no problem that he thought highly of Dr. Glennan and would be glad to sit down with him to talk things over.

McElroy said that the President had shown such confidence and faith yesterday, and conducted the meeting on the budget so well, that they were today taking another look at the budget. He said "your treatment of the situation made us realize we must find a way."

The President said " use a razor and not a dull knife."

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 17, 1959

8:50 A.M.

Secretary McElroy

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 12, 1959

8:02 A.M.		Mrs. Whitman
8:18		Secretary Mitchell (enroute to Airport - no message)
8:19		Dr. Saulnier (didn't answer - no message)
10:24		Secretary Herter
1:20 P.M.		Mrs. Eisenhower (she was out - attending luncheon President said he would call later)
3:45		Mrs. Eisenhower called the President (He was playing golf - left message that she would be in W. H. until 5:40)
5:12		President talked with Mrs. Eisenhower
5:13	Conference	(Secretary Anderson (Secretary Herter

TELEPHONE CALLS

November 11, 1959

12:30 a. m.	General Gruenther
1:22 p. m.	Ann Whitman
6:25 p. m.	George Allen
6:29 p. m.	George Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 10, 1959

8:29 Mrs. E. called the Prsident

8:57 George Allen called the President

9:01 The President called George Allen

9:02 The President called Mrs. E.

9:09 The President called Sec. Herter

9:24 The President called Sec. Mitchell

1:47 The President caled acw

6:38 The President called acw

6:43 The President called acw

6:47 The President called acw

6:42 The President tried to get General Nevins

6:54 The President called Chief West

NOVEMBER 9, 1959
Telephone calls

8:45 The President called Secretary Mitchell

4:37 The Attorney General

4:44 The President called acw

8:04 The President called the Uhser

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 6, 1959

1:30 The President called General Goodpaster

9:47 The President called Major Eisenhower

November 7, 1959

9:40 The President called Secretary Herter

9:42 The President took a call from Mrs. E

9:47 He called Mrs. E. back

11:05 The President called Secretary Herter

11:11 The President called Secrtary Herter

11:44 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

12:05 The President called Secretary Herter

1:05 The President called acw

2:27 The President called acw

November 8,

10:35 The President called George Allen

2:37 The President called Mrs. E. (who was out of White House)

November 5, 1959

The President saw David McDonald, off record, with Jim Mitchell, for a little over an hour, late today.

After the interview, he called Jim Mitchell and said "I think there is some honesty in what he (McDonald) is trying to tell us. He really wants to settle. He really wants to compromise. He has a political problem and he does not quite know how to handle it with his own union." Mitchell said that McDonald's union was confused because they did not know what to think about the work rules.

The President asked Mitchell if he could not go to management and ask for the information on this point -- said the issue had been beclouded by everyone and appears to be mysterious. Suggested that management could give some pledges about men not losing jobs to automation.

There was some conversation about the rise per hour involved.

At the end the Secretary said he would and could go to the business people, but wanted to talk to the President again tomorrow morning after Cabinet.

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 5, 1959

5:57 The President called Secretary Mitchell about just concluded conversation with Dave McDonald

6:07 The President called Barbara Eisenhower

6:15 The President called Tom Stephens

9:30 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 4, 1959

8:31	The President called Secretary Herter
9:36	The President called Secretary Herter
6:04	The President called acw
8:10	Secretary Humphrey called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 4, 1959

The President called Secretary Herter to say he was sick and tired of the leaks that constantly, he thought, emanated from the State Department. He was referring to the page one story today giving details of his projected trip to India and other places -- whereas the recommendation was that the President himself be vague about such plans in his press conference today.

He said he trusted his secret service implicitly, that the transportation people might leak -- said his civilian staff did not know about it! He was not as harsh as he has been though, suggested possibility of planting a phoney story to catch whoever is giving out information. And he believes such information is leaked for money.

Herter was ineffectual, said he did not read the TIMES this morning, clucked about the sadnessof not being able to control situation.

Then the President asked Herter about the Konlon report, and there was a dead silence -- then Herter said he did not know what it was. When reminded of subject he said it was a report that seemingly came out critical of Asian policy under the impramatur of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but actually disclaimed by them.

DIARY
November 4, 1959

The President came in in a bad mood, presumably about Alanbrooke's book and about the leak in the morning New York Times about his forthcoming trip.

General Norstad in - General Goodpaster accompanied.

Press Conference -- see report.

Gordon Gray.

Wenddll Barnes in to submit resignation.

Dr. George Kistiakowsky and General Goodpaster.

The President went to Burning Tree to play golf with Tom Belshe, Carleton Smith and Senator Lausche. When he returned he saw General Gruenther at House

TELEPHONE CALLS
November 3, 1959

3:32 The President called Captain Aurand to say that Chief West should check in in the morning at the farm, tell the men what work to do, and then go to Camp David.

4:00 The President was called by Secretary Herter on Panama riots, and message going out under the Secretary's name was read to the President for his approval.

7:32 The President called acw for me to find out George Allen's weekend plans

7:34 The President called George Allen

7:40 ACW reported Mr. Allen would be in New York Thursday

8:24 The Preisdnet received a call from Jim Hagerty.

TELEPHONE CALLS
NOVEMBER 2, 1959

LL:57 The President called Secretary Herter about proposed letter to the President of Paraguay. State will re-draft.

12:50 The President called Tom Stephens

1:28 The President called acw - will play golf

1:49 The President called General Nevins

1:53 The President tried Chief West, did not get him

8:12 The President tried acw - did not get her

TELEPHONE CALLS November 1, 1959

9:20 The President called Mrs. Whitman about a sun lamp given him some time ago.

6:30 The President called Major Eisenhower

6:55 The President called Mrs. Whitman about a letter to Bud Summerfield

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Nov 11, 1959

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
1230	Gen Gruenther	at	"
1-22 P	G. Whitman	out	"
6:25P	Geo Allen		"
6:29P	Geo Allen		"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Nov. 24, 19 59

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
7 10 PM	Gen Nevins	V/W at	"
7 20	Chief West	V/W at	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Nov. 25, 59

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
4-08	Secty Anderson	V.W. out	"
4-11	Mrs Eisenhower	V.W. out	"
4-50	Mrs. Eisenhower		"
4-53	Secty Herter	out	"
43	Ged. Goodpaster	V.A.W. out	"
52	Aksel Nielson	A.W. Denver out	Col. N.M.
6 00	Maj. Eisenhower	V.W. out	"
6 15	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
6 17	Mrs. Whitman	out	"
7 T3P	Secty Herter	Out	Surg Secty Adm
7 14P	Secty Murphy	Out	Surg Secty Adm
7 15P	Secty Dillon	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Nov 26, 19 57

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9-05	Hagerty (Rep)	out	"
9-07	Mrs Whitman	out	"
9-31	Mrs Whitman	out	"
9-42	Mrs Whitman	out	"
11-01	Mrs Whitman	out	"
12-09	Usher (usher out waiting for 1st Lady)	out	da wait
12-41	Mrs Whitman	out	"
3-57	Gen Goodpaster	out	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Nov. 27 , 19 SG

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
11-06	Secty Dillon	out	Will get him
	* Glen Persons DC -		11:07 Secty returning
1-39	Mrs Whitman	out	"
√ 1-4	Secy Benson V.A.	out	church - at Res.
- "	Mrs Whitman told you to call him	Pres.	6:00 pm 11 6:35 wcl
5-46	A. Whitman	out	"
5-48	A. Whitman	out	"
550	A Whitman	out	"
6:04 p	A Whitman	out	"
6:07 p	A Whitman	out	"
6:13	Visited Carter)	out	"
7:22	MW Carter (Usher)	out	"
8:06	MW Jam Stephens	out	"

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

The President Nov. 30, 1955

TIME	NAME		ANSWER
9-33	Sen Wiley		"
9-49	Secty Herter V.a W	out	"
12-29	Wm Alton Jones V.a W	N.Y.C.	"
1-06	Gen Nevins V.a W, Cotton	show-out	WC - next week Ca
did not want to talk to him	in Chgo will may go at Blackstone Hotel - back Gettysburg next Sun		
1-07	Mrs Whitman	out	"
1-08	Geo Allen transferred fr V.a W		"
1-09	Usher (Scouting)	out	"
2-18	Secty Anderson	out	"
2-36 P	Secy Herter	out	"
4 PM	Gen. Gruenther 170x454	out	6 P.M. Mrs Nixon
6-22 P	Chief West AW	out	"

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~~2.~~	~~Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs)~~	~~11/10/59~~ 12/16/83, L	~~A~~

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

~~TOP SECRET~~

November 30, 1959

Intelligence Items Reported to the President

November 19, 1959

Ranking Soviet atomic energy scientists claim the USSR has operational nuclear submarines.

Khrushchev tells UAR representative he is prepared to supply additional arms and economic assistance to UAR.

Cuba - Communists are believed to have won substantial representation among delegates to important labor Congress.

Soviet representative at Geneva told Wadsworth, our representative, that it would be "irresponsible" to let everything drop that has been accomplished toward an agreement on cessation of testing. He suggested we should make every attempt to accomplish as much as possible. Wadsworth said we share this view, which is the reason for the President's proposal to limit the treaty to atmospheric testing, if nothing more could be arranged with reliable inspection.

Panama has indicated a hope that our emissary (Merchant) will have some "offer" to make on his arrival. Our ambassador stressed that while Merchant could talk on substance, the first essential was for Panama to restore a proper atmosphere. Intelligence reports that bitter anti-U. S. sentiment is spreading rapidly throughout Panama, with planning for a violent march into the Panama Canal Zone on 28 November.

[redacted] Peiping and Moscow have disagreed over how the current bloc posture on relaxation of tension should be reflected in the tactics of the Western Communist parties.

In India, Foreign Office is proposing to Nehru that negotiations with the Chinese can only take place after they withdraw from areas

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-87 #10
By DJH Date 12/8/83

PORTIONS [illegible]
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.3 a (3)(4)
NSC 4/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
By [illegible] Date 12/8/83

of India that they have seized (Ladakh and Longju).

In Indonesia, friction between Indonesia and Communist China is expected to increase as Jakarta carries out its ban against alien retailers in rural areas and forces resettlement of Chinese from rural to urban centers.

In Yemen, the efforts of the Imam to improve his financial situation by stopping subsidy payments to tribal chiefs may cost him their support, and result in disorder.

[redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

TOP SECRET

November 10, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

NAC MEETING

The Secretary of State has sent a personal message to Spaak regarding the timing of the NAC meeting. Spaak expressed appreciation and has stated that he now understands the necessity of commencing the meeting on December 15th as originally scheduled. He thinks the NATO consensus would be to continue through December 21st in order to see the firsthand report on the Western summit meeting. We have informed our NATO Mission that we disagree with Spaak's note on a prospective summit meeting. This note had attempted to define the nature of such a meeting as either "unprepared" or "elaborately prepared." Our attitude is that the new atmosphere had made it possible to justify further exploration and we favor such a meeting without undue delay.

AFRO-ASIAN SAHARA TEST RESOLUTION

The Afro-Asian Sahara test resolution has turned out to be quite extreme and discriminates against France. The French believe this resolution to be sufficiently extreme to allow her friends to support her. Meanwhile, the UK believes it must go ahead in submitting its own test resolution. We are indicating that we have made no decision on how we will vote on any resolution in order to help France and prevent softening the Afro-Asian resolution into a form which we might find it difficult not to support. The Pakistan representative plans to propose that France be invited to participate in the Geneva test suspension discussions. This seems to be a political issue and there seems to be little interest in the scientific facts in the danger of testing.

LAOS

Hammarskjold has definitely decided to go to Laos, and, if warranted, leave a personal representative there after departure. He realizes that there is some risk in this decision with regard to Soviet relations. Meanwhile, Phoui seems to be much disheartened over his reception in the U.S. and at the U.N.

IRAQ

Jernegan reports that Qasim, on whom he called last Saturday, appears to be in good health, and doubts that there could be anything seriously

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wrong with him (as had been rumored). Jernegan states that Qasim was warmer than usual in expressions of friendship for the U.S. The Prime Minister spoke of the good impression Foreign Minister Jawad had received while in the U.S., and expressed full confidence in American good intentions toward Iraq. In this connection, Jawad has remarked to the British Ambassador that Qasim had no suspicions of either British or U.S. intentions, and was interested only in improving internal conditions in Iraq. Furthermore, he agreed with the British Ambassador that Iraq could never achieve internal stability until there was some sort of detente with the UAR. Jernegan comments that this appears to be the first time any Iraqi official has admitted the need for better relations with the UAR, and agrees with the British Ambassador that Jawad's views are highly satisfactory from our point of view. Qasim accused an American company of a three-time violation of the regulations governing navigation on the Shatt. Jernegan discussed the various viewpoints with Qasim, but feels that Qasim's personal entry of the matter seems an ominous sign.

IRAN

Mills had an interview with the Shah in Amman in the presence of Hussein and Majali. The Shah expressed concern over Soviet activities in Afghanistan since Soviet aid included more than 100 jets and a large number of Ilyushian bombers. Mills thinks he was successful in impressing the three and that the U.S. does not give in to blackmail.

PANAMA

Anti-U.S. feeling in Panama seems to be increasing and seems to be receiving encouragement of the government. Propaganda films and documents are rapidly being supplied to Panama missions abroad in an effort to influence world opinion. Our Embassy believes that a statement by the Secretary of State to the effect that we are willing to sit down and work out our problems once the present highly volatile atmosphere subsides will do much to correct the situation.

SUDAN

A group of disgruntled junior Army officers failed in the first stages of a coup attempt early this morning.

MOROCCO

As a result of world-wide news commentaries on the communique issued at the conclusion of Premier Ibrahim's visit here, the Moroccan public is being led to believe that evacuation of the five U.S. bases in Morocco will begin immediately. The American ambassador in Rabat comments that, when it becomes obvious that no such "withdrawal" is contemplated, repercussions in Morocco could be very serious.

John S D Eisenhower